CARL VAN DOREN
8 WEST 13 STREET
NEW YORK

W

11 October 1935

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have been lecturing in the Middle West and so have only just received your letter about the Encyclopedia of the Negro.

It does seem to me that an authoritative work of this kind is much needed, and I believe it would find a substantial demand for it.

14-26-82

If you think I know enough to write for you I shall be very glad to do it, and I am happy to be asked. Have you thought of including, under separate entries, accounts by informed persons of important books dealing with Negro subjects? Such books are often neglected in the articles on the writers, or dismissed too briefly. The Americana some years ago had entries for books as well as for, say, cities and plants and animals and historical or scientific topics. It seemed to me a good idea than, and I take the liberty of suggesting a similar scheme to you.

Sincerely

x Carl Van Doren

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22 STREET
NEW YORK

MARY VAN KLEECK, DIRECTOR

October 7, 1935

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Your letter of September 10th with its enclosed announcement regarding the Encyclopaedia of the Negro has come in the absence of Miss van Kleeck who has been detained in Europe. It will be put before her as soon as possible after her return at the close of this month.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Moore

Department Secretary

M:W

14-26

Encyclopaedia of the Negro

October 7, 1935

Mr. Robert Vann
The Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Vann: (Personal)

14-28-63

You will see by the heading of this paper that I am interested in a venture, "The Encyclopaedia of the Negro". It has been on foot since 1931, but not much could be done about it during the depression, and we are not ready yet for any publicity. I have been writing and interviewing a number of prominent persons and have got favorable response.

One suggestion has been made, and that is, that the F.E.R. might sponsor preliminary work on this Encyclopaedia under the Writers' Project which is in charge of Mr. Alsberg. I have laid the matter before him, but have not as yet had any definite response, although the tentative reception was favorable.

I am writing to ask if you could and would be willing to bring any political influence to bear? The Administration ought to realize that it's going to get the Negro vote in the Middle West next year and that the Negro has not gotten very much out of the current relief expenditure. If we could put 100 people to work on preliminary gathering of material which could be used later by a scientific organization, it certainly would not have a bad impression.

If you can do anything to help this project along, I shall appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopaedia

ROBERT L. VANN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
2828 CENTER AVE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 21, 1935

49-82-41

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor:

I have yours of October 7, enlisting my interest in the Encyclopedia of the Negro.

I am leaving tonight for Washington and will begin work on your suggestion tomorrow morning.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Vann

[UEJO SYNDICATE]

Established 1892

Philadelphia Office: 716 S. 19th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

PHILADELPHIA'S BIGGEST NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Telephone: Kingsley 1928

Offices: Baltimore Washington Philadelphia

March 21, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

14-1-01

For the past six months some associates and I have been laying a foundation for a practical experiment in a co-operative news and feature service. First we have banded together four young man who have good jobs and who have financed the initial overhead expenses of office operation over the development period. We have associated a number of the most experienced news reporters in various sections of the country to cover news releases on a nigher basis than has ever been attempted in this way.

Among the five features which we propose to begin releasing May first, is a "Question of the Week," comprising a group of one hundred and fifty word comments on, or in answer to a question we will propose based on the most controversal news event of the week. It is this feature in which we would like to interest you. The procedure of this will be as follows: We will send the selected question to you and the other writers named in this letter each week. You make a one hundred fifty word comment. Your comment, together with those received from the others will be made into a special weekly feature to be distributed to a group of papers. There will be compensation on the co-operative basis over a period of the first year. The others asked to join this special feature are James Weldon Johnson, Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, Nannie Burroughs, Eugene Gordon, Jesse Faussett, William Pickens and Kelly Miller.

This, we believe, will provide an interesting, and above all highly informative, cross-section opinion on the leading question of the week growing out of the news. Our main reason for making this request, however, is to solicit your help in developing what we believe to be one of the most urgent

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Offices: Baltimore Washington Philadelphia

needs of our journalism, an unbiased, high standard, uncontrolled, news gathering agencies for colored and white newspapers. It should also serve to open up a wider field to young men and women coming into this field.

If you will be kind enough to lend your valuable aid to this project by consenting to give this one hundred fifty word comment on the question that will be sent weekly, beginning May first, please write an answer to the following sample question which will go into our prospectus:

"What do you think of Huey Long?"

Thanking you for whatever consideration you can give this, I am

Very truly yours,

William N. Jones

William N. Jones

WNJ:EBF

Kindly use enclosed envelope.

14-1-02

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 23, 1935

Mr. William M. Jones
VEGO SYNDICATE
Room 200
716 South 19 Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

14-j

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 21 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. Your letter will be brought to his attention upon his return to the office.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1935

Mr. William N. Jones
VEGO SYNDICATE
Room 200
716 South 19 Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

14-1-03

My dear Mr. Jones:

I appreciate the effort which you and your fellow workers are making, but I do not feel that I should attempt to co-operate for two reasons:

1. I have enough literary work piled up now to take every minute of my time for three years, and I have promised myself faithfully to take on nothing more that is not of the very highest importance.

2. I do not like to go off at half-cock by expressing a quick opinion on some controversial subject. In the matter of Huey Long, for instance, I haven't enough data and exact knowledge to express any opinion which wouldbe valuable toyon or to anybody else.

I must ask you, therefore, to excuse me, and if later I find I can help you, I shall be only too glad to do it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

VEJO SYNDICATE
ROOM 200
718 S. NINETEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 19th, 1935.

14-1-08

Dr. W. E. D. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Vejo Syndicate is sending out its first releases from this office Friday night of the 26th. We are sending you herewith a question which we would be very glad to have you answer in a hundred word statement, which will be published in a group of newspapers subscribing to this service, in editions of the week ending May 4.

"To what extent do you think the American Negro should interest themselves in Abyssinia?" I am certain that you understand that this question, which we shall ask you weekly, will be of great interest to colored people throughout the country, and that by combining a group of answers from prominent men and women we will be serving our group.

Will you kindly mail this answer so that it will reach this office, if possible by Thursday morning. Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Wm. N. Jones

WILLIAM N. JONES

WNJ:MS

W

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

October 10, 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of September 23. I am not competent to judge whether there is a real demand at the present moment for a Negro Encyclopaedia. That there should be one some time or other is perfectly obvious. I shall, of course, be glad to contribute articles that come within my field and knowledge. If biographical sketches should be included, I should be ready to do one on Wendell Phillips, Garrison, John Brown, etc.

14-26-80

Yours very sincerely,

x Oswald Garrison Villard

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 5, 1935

14-12-11

Mr. Austin T. Walden
WALDEN AND HENRY
205-6-7 Hopkins Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Walden:

I understand that today you have reached your majority. May I congratulate you and welcome you into the ranks of the truly wise.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

LAW OFFICES
WALDEN & HENRY
205-6-7 HOPKINS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUSTIN T. WALDEN
THOMAS J. HENRY, JR.

May 11, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

14-12-12

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to tardily acknowledge your greetings on my 50th birthday. This acknowledgement is considerably more belated than your letter was premature (one week).

When I recall the splendid achievements which have been yours since you passed the half-century mark, it gives me hope and faith that I may yet be able to accomplish some of the ambitions of my life, as far as service for my people is concerned.

I think you ought to know that for thirty-three years of my fifty years you have been my constant and impelling inspiration to strive to achieve for the race.

Again I thank you for your friendly greeting.

Sincerely yours,

A. T. Walden

A. T. WALDEN.

December 18, 1935

14-12-13

Mr. Austin T. Walden
Rooms 205-6-7 Hopkins Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Walden:

I want to get some information concerning the colored people and the Atlanta bond issues in Atlanta. Have you anything that has been published or can you give me the main facts concerning the more important recent bond elections and the attitude of the colored people and what they were promised, what they received, and what they did not receive. I want to use it in some work I am preparing for publication.

I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Amer. Negro (3rd Edit.)

ΑΦΑ

Alpha Upsilon Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Detroit, Mich.

4402 Brush St.,
Mar. 7, 1935

14-17-3

Dear Brother,

In response to your stimulating reading given at the Alpha Banquet as an aftermath of your birthday, as one keenly interested in the advancement of the Negro socially, intellectually, and economically, I wish to know what school is promoting your ideas and how I could link myself with the group espousing the ideas made known by you. I would also be glad to be supplied with further literature or a bibliography concerning the subject.

I hope to be in your proximity within three or four months, since I am applying for a graduate scholarship at the Atlanta University.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

Darsey Walker

13th June [1935]

Hotel Gramercy Park
52 Gramercy Park North
New York

14-25-89

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Harcourt Brace & Co
383 Madison Ave
New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Down the Times today I read of your Black Reconstruction in which I have the greatest interest since Gov. Stearns of Florida a distant relative of mine as well as brother-in-law, was one of the best men I have ever known. (I gave his portrait to Rollins College)

I gave the Tallahassee Sentinal of May 17th 1876, left to me by my sister Mrs. Abbie A. Stearns To the Congressional Library, You may have seen it there.

Charles E. Stearns, Rumford Me
114 Congress St

has in his own handwriting (probably a rough draft as it is unsigned,) an account of the Florida election of 1876. I have a copy. Of the 30,000(?) inhabitants of Florida at that time doubtless the majority - at least in quality, were the Carpet baggers - as evidenced in the "Sentinal" -

With best wishes I am
Yours truly Sophia A Walker

Cor

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

Miss Sophia A. Walker
Hotel Gramercy Park
52 Gramercy Park, North
New York, N. Y.

I-25-51

My dear Miss Walker:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 13th and for the pamphlet concerning Governor Stearns. Matter of that sort is always of importance, because there has been systematic neglect of the records of the "Carpet Baggers."

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Monrovia, Liberia, October 28, 1935

14-21-48

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of September 10, 1935, informing me of efforts initiated to publish an authoritative Encyclopaedia of the Negro race.

Please be advised that I look with favor and considerable interest upon so timely a movement and give assurance of my whole-hearted cooperation.

Relative to subject of any contribution by me, may I suggest that same be determined after further correspondence with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Lester A. Walton

Lester A. Walton,
American Minister.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

14-23-68

November 26, 1935

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of November 14, concerning the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro" has been read with much interest. I agree with your Board of Directors that the time is probably ripe for such a collection of articles as you outline. Hence, I am answering immediately and pointedly that you may be assured of my interest and cooperation to the extent of my ability.

Awaiting, then, further information resulting from final and definite plans, and wishing you success in the formulation of the endeavor, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Alethea H. Washington

Alethea H. Washington

ATLANTA SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK

Member of ATLANTA COMMUNITY CHEST

Atlanta, Georgia

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

Enc.
OK

October 7, 1935.

14-21

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of September 10th received today finds Mr. Washington in New York. He will return about October 16th when I am sure he will reply to you personally.

Cordially yours,

Madeline V. White

Secretary to Mr. Washington.

W

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

Member of ATLANTA COMMUNITY CHEST

Atlanta, Georgia

October 19, 1935

14-21-38

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I will be glad to prepare an article on "The Negro in Social Work in America" for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It seems to me, if there is space enough, there should also be articles on Negroes, such as "Child Welfare", "Housing and the Negro", "Industrial Problems of the Negro", "Recreation and the Negro", "The Social Treatment of Delinquency Among Negroes" and the like.

Very truly yours,

Forrester B. Washington

Director

FBW/LD

8/5/35

Dear Dr DuBois:

I have just written to the Nation reviewer à propos of his strictures on your new book. I have not read it but have read a good many reviews which disagree with—his Spero's

I asked him why it would not be better to say that Dr D's race-consciousness illuminated his Marxism: and if the "confusion" he felt did not in all likelihood belong in his own mind, rather than in the book he was so "carelessly + egotistically reviewing"—etc., etc.—there is a review you may not have seen—from the Los Angeles Times.

Sincerely
Rachel Watson

The Homestead Camp
Crafts N.Y.

P.S. This camp is run in connection with the Community Church and does not draw the color line. We have Miss Melva Price here—a member of the Art Class for the season—+ a young man who has been here 3 seasons in succession. Keep the Camp in mind. A lovely spot, too!

11-25-35

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

August 30, 1935

14-25-76

Miss Blanche Watson
C/O Homestead Camp
Crafts, New York

My dear Miss Watson:

Thank you for your little note and your efforts in behalf of my book. I trust you had a pleasant time. I was also in camp in Maine and had a very profitable summer.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Ashby B. Carter, W. M.
5622 Wabash Ave.
Englewood 7520

L. Arthur Jones, S. W.
5532 Lafayette Ave.
Englewood 5976

John A. Porter, J. W.
434 East 43rd St.
Apt. 15

Archie L. Weaver, Sec'y
3655 Prairie Ave.
Douglas 9133

Mount Hebron Lodge, No. 29, Chicago, Ill.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

John A. Yeatman, Treas.
5622 Indiana Ave.
Wentworth 3059

Charles F. Williams, Asst. Sec'y
4956 Indiana Ave.
Kenwood 0470

Regular Communication: First Thursdays ~~at 3000 State~~ Street

February 11, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

14-22-77

I am happy in the anticipation of hearing you at the Church of the Good Shepard next Monday night. I regret that the CRISIS and The N. A. A. C. P. have lost your valuable services. If it can be said that any ONE made the CRISIS and built and gave prestige to the N. A. A. C. P., that ONE is W. E. B. DuBois. I have often ask the question and directly to New York, "What is and what will be the CRISIS without DuBois and the "Postscript"? What is and what will be the N. A. A. C. P. without that same DuBois of whom Mary White Ovington said 'gave it a re-birth'?

Some day we shall learn that we will sooner reach the goal by standing and fighting together rather than fighting each other. It has put the N.A.A.C.P. years back and the CRISIS with it. At the Illinois State Conference at Bloomington sometime ago seemed to have met for one purpose of adopting resolutions against DuBois. It was all a Chicago scheme which influenced the State delegates. The press reported that there was but ONE vote against it. It was I who requested that the minutes record my vote as opposed and there were many who did not vote at all. It is shameful that some of our "would be" leaders believe that they can never be seen or heard unless they can get into the press through an attack on the greatest star of our heaven (if we have one). I fought that resolution and am not popular today with certain N.A.A.C.P. "good fellows" but hundreds have come with the consolation that they agree and are with me.

I have read and quoted you from the CRISIS and I am very much with you and shall be present in the audience next Monday night to hear you make yourself plain on the question of which I have no doubt.

Yours most sincerely,

A L Weaver

Archie L. Weaver.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

82-27-78

Mr. Archie L. Weaver
3655 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Weaver:

I thank you for your letter of February 11. I was sorry not to see you in Chicago. I appreciate your good words.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

562 Stonewall Street
Atlanta, Georgia
September 29, 1935

14-1-09

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I am a graduate of A. U. having finished in '31. Since that time, I have been engaged in the teaching profession. I want to become a journalist (that is, the inclusion of novels, short stories and columns). I do feel that this is to be my chosen field.

Knowing of your great literary efficiency and your wonderful experience in such work, I'd like to talk with you in order that I might know "how" to proceed with my work. No doubt you will be able to give me some information relative to the approach to this field.

I have a collection of some twenty or more poems, some of which might be

worth the reading of some one other than myself. I have three short stories and one novel which I think suggest publication.

I write because I like to write and because I want to write. I need the endorsement of someone to go forward.

I'd appreciate your arranging a conference or interview if you please, so that I might unfold more of my plans.

Sincerely yours
(Miss) Ruby G. Weaver

14-1-10

14-1-11

October 2, 1935

Miss Rubye G. Weaver
562 Stonewall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Weaver:

I think you will realize that it is practically impossible for me to read manuscripts and do my work. I have had this fall at least six good-sized manuscript volumes offered me to read for criticism. It simply cannot be done. There are readers hired for this sort of thing. Every publisher has such readers. If you think you have work that is worth publication, send it to the publisher and he will very soon tell you. You will find a list of publishers in any library.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

July 23/35 Webster

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Banks sent me yesterday morning a large glass of Pine-apple juice with ice. I recommend this as a refreshing drink. Better than that she sent the copy of "Black Reconstruction" This was rather a discouraging item. for the book has many pages - and I have but four days here, and two of these are gone. I read the first chapter yesterday - It is a sad chapter. We gather our wealth, not by business acumen but by underpaid labor

Curiously I opened the book in the Banks home, and read to Mrs Banks your "slam" upon my family, "the we know that Daniel Webster got drunk, but also that he was a good Constitutional lawyer" This is not indited as I cannot find the page as I read this I asked the question Would a man of the Webster type be forgiven today as Webster was in this day for being known as a public drunkard?

Mrs Banks was telling me yesterday of your reception in Prairie View last spring. In 1901 Supt. Glenn asked me to go to Valdosta and conduct a two weeks school for the negroes and also one for the white. At the close he said "Mr Webster, you could not have done this twenty years ago." Perhaps you could not have spoken at Prairie View ten years ago - or under any regime save that of Principal Banks. Perhaps you are to do your best work in these or coming years kindly Edgar T. Webster

14-81-62

The People's Industrial System

The Complete Solution of the Social-Economic Problem

Will guarantee to every human being an opportunity to make a living at all times

Can be accomplished by a comparatively few people.
Requires no politics, no voting, no more laws.
Does not disturb the existing system or business economic.

Will do away with the danger of violent revolution.
Will do all the Single Tax would do.
Will do all that Socialism would do.
Solves the Labor Problem.
Solves the Land Problem.
Solves the Transportation Problem.
Solves the Money Problem.
Solves the Rent Problem.
Solves the Tax Problem.
Solves the Crime Problem.

Will abolish Poverty and the Fear of Poverty.
Will annihilate the Cost Giant Era in the life of the Human Race.
Opens the Door of Opportunity to the Higher Life.

By Sheridan Webster
Price $1.00—32 pages, paper
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
506 Market St., Saint Louis, Mo.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER
LAWYER
506 MARKET STREET

St. Louis, Mo. July 4, 1935.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir:

Reading your article in June Current History moves me to call your attention to the PINS (People's Industria System for short).

By simply establishing a unit of this system, and developing it, your race can step at once into the forefront of human progress. Remarable--but trye.

This couldbe easily done; and there would be practically no obstacles. Many who are now actually persecuting your people, would actually aid in the work.

It would be the part of wisdom for you to look carefully and fully into the possibilities of this step.

Yours fraternally,

Sheridan Webster

14-22-74

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

Mr. H. E. Wedderburn
130 Orangevine Street
Talladega, Alabama

14-25-53

My dear Sir:

My book, "Black Reconstruction", concerning which you wrote Mr. Pickens, will be published in April by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. It is a book of 750 pages and will sell for $4.50. You can address the publishers for further details. Their office is: 383 Madison Avenue, New York.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

130 Range Line St
Talladega, Alabama
July 1, 1935

14-25-56

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of March 1 referring to the sale and publication of your book Black Reconstruction. I immediately communicated with Harcourt Brace & Co; I did not received a reply until June 11.

I sent for one of the book paid cash this books I am reading and using it as a sample to sell & receive order. The is will done by rich and poor of both races. a great quntity of the book could have been sold, but Harcourt demand full payment with each order. many order I am holding waiting for his answer. I attach a copy of the letter I sent him for you to read. I have in my possision

a great many names that I received from permanent people of both races recommend me to others who might buy the books. Please answer this letter if you can by return mail.

Yours very truly,
Hubert E. Wedderburn.

14-25-57

[ENCLOSURE]

Talladega, Alabama

130 Rangeline Street

June 24, 1935

Harcourt Brace and Co.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

14-25-52

I have your letter of recent date stating that "Black Reconstruction" is now off of the press and may be purchased for $4.50 per copy.

I have been able to solicit several subscriptions for the book and feel certain that I can get many others in case I can offer satisfactory terms. It will be difficult to collect $4.50 from each person in soliciting sub scribers but if I am permitted to collect a reasonable sum or the commission and send you the order and have each customer pay for his book cash on delivery my proposition will be far more attractive to my prospects. In case this procedure is not satisfactory please state terms which you have found most agreeable to all concerned;

In case my proposition is satisfactory to you please send forms used by agents; statement that gives me proper authority; and all of the descriptive material available for this book and book reviews.

Yours truly,

H. E. Wedderburn

H.E. Wedderburn

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 15th, 1935

Mr. Hubert E. Wedderburn
130 Rangeline Street
Talladega, Alabama

14-52-58

My dear Mr. Wedderburn:

I have nothing to do with the terms of sale of my book. That is entirely in the hands of the publishers and you will have to make all arrangements with them.

I thank you very much for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

s W. E. B. DuBois

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

27 November 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

W

14-26-32

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I must apologize for my delay in replying to your letter of 10 September about the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. It seems to me that such a work would be very desirable from the point of view of science. It is now, as you know, very difficult to obtain detailed and accurate information about the Negro; and when one comes upon statements dealing with racial matters, it is often difficult to trace them to their sources and to learn on what evidence they are based. I believe therefore that all who are interested in having a scientific and impartial treatment of the subject would welcome an encyclopaedia that is at the same time comprehensive and accurate.

As my own specialties lie in biology and in the history of science, I should be interested in seeing competent articles on the anatomy, physiology, and genetics of the Negro; and also on the intellectual elements in Negro culture. I should be glad to treat a subject within my field; although I can not absolutely promise at present to do so, because of the press of other duties.

Wishing the venture all success, I am

Very sincerely yours
Alexander Weinstein
Alexander Weinstein

after December 14th again at 74, Parkway, Welwyn Garden City, Herts

WOODBROOKE.

SELLY OAK.
BIRMINGHAM

TELEGRAMS: WOODBROOKE. SELLY OAK.
TELEPHONE: 0838 SELLY OAK
STATION: SELLY OAK. L.M.S.

14-26-63

Dear Dr Dubois,

The preliminary notices of the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro reached me this morning, & I grieve to tell you what by this time you will have learnt from the papers, that my sister has passed over to the other Side. She left us on Whit-Sunday, after a three months' illness — it was the old heart trouble which first attacked her in 1922.) & though I firmly believe that she still loves & works for Africa & her children. You, who knew her so well, will guess how I miss her.

She would so gladly have helped in this work. . . . I think that possibly Dr Clement Doke

of Johannesburg University, or

X Dr Diedrich Westermann of the International Institute of African Languages & Cultures might be able to enlighten you on this point, but as you have already communicated with them - I know so that both are overworked. Dr Westermann has just taken on much work at Jamaica, in addition to all that he does at the Institute.

Miss Dorothy Bradell, the very capable Secretary, will, I am sure, be able to find some one, should you not already have applied to her.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary St. Werner

Milford House
2 Kent Street
London.

[Wesley]

2074 Madison Ave.
New York City
Aug. 15, 1935

15-12-69

Dr. Ch. H. Wesley
Dept. of History
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Wesley:

I have just read with a great deal of pleasure your splendid book review in the Opportunity for Aug. I have read all of the reviews of "Black Reconstruction" which appeared 3 and 4 times in the metropolitan papers of New York, and also many of the reviews appeared in the metropolitan papers in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Also those that appeared in the Nation and the New Republic, but your's excells all of them. I think you gave Dr. DuBois his rightful place "in the sun."

Very truly yours,

L. F. Coles

[Wesley]

October 2, 1935

Mr. Charles H. Wesley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

15-12-73

My dear Mr. Wesley:

I did not see your review of my book in "Opportunity". I shall write for a copy.

It is a little early for me to be certain as to whether I can be in Nashville December 28, but I shall try to get there. Our vacation ends, by the way, at 8 A.M., December 30th, so that there is another limitation.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

October 10, 1935

Mr. Charles H. Wesley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

14-25-77

My dear Mr. Wesley:

I have just read your review of my book, "Black Reconstruction" and appreciate very much your generous words.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 28, 1935.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Your letter describing the plans for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro has been received, as I indicated in a personal conversation several days ago. I am herewith expressing my willingness to cooperate with you in the development of this venture. It is in my opinion an unusually valuable project.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley.

14-21.49

Internationales Institut
für afrikanische Sprachen und Kulturen

Vorsitzender des Vorstandes: The Right Hon. Lord Lugard G.C.M.G., etc.
Direktoren: Professor H. Labouret, Professor D. Westermann, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Verwaltungsdirektor
Generalsekretär: Hanns Vischer — Sekretärin: Miss D. G. Brackett

MILLBANK HOUSE
2, WOOD STREET
LONDON S.W. 1

Doellestr.32

BERLIN-SÜDENDE den 21. 10. 35
— Fernruf: G 5 0906
Für Einzahlungen: Dresdner Bank, Zentrale, Berlin,
Konto 58177.05 w. Afrika-Institut.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia U.S.A

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I think your plan of producing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is good and deserves every encouragement. I am sure the time has come for such a comprehensive survey and I have no doubt that it will meet with a considerable interest from many sides. It is natural that the Encyclopaedia should deal mainly with the American Negro, but at the same time you ought to have a number of authoratative articles on Negro life in Africa.

I am quite willing to cooperate in this undertaking and in a tentative way I propose that I could write an article on

1. Education in Africa,
2. Christianity and the African Negro,
3. African languages and the value of their study.

I think you will also want to have one article on the activities of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures and I should of course write this article with particular pleasure.

When your plan will be in a more advanced stage, I should like to publish a note on it in our Journal Africa and I hope you will then be willing to write such a note. It might have the length of one printed page of the journal. I know our readers will be interested in this matter.

With my best regards

yours very sincerely

D. Westermann

[WESTFIELD NEGRO HISTORY CLUB]

102 E Dudley Ave
Westfield
New Jersey

14-2-7

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

Having tried for some time to secure Star Of Ethiopia, I have been advised to write and ask you about it. The Westfield Negro History Club wishes to bring this Drama to the public in their next appearance. Being a young club we are not in the position to pay a large sum of money. But we expect to pay something. Would you be so kind as to let me know, at the earliest possible date if this Drama

is available. Thanking you in advance.

Yours Sincerely
Ruth D. Young
Programme Com.
Westfield N. J.

Jan 9. 1935

[Westfield Negro History Club]

Pageant

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 14, 1935

14-2-6

Miss Ruth O. Young
102 East Dudley Avenue
Westfield, New Jersey

My dear Madam:

The "Star of Ethiopia" is much too large an undertaking for a small town. It costs about $5,000 to stage and can only be done under my personal supervision. Sometime I may re-write it on a smaller scale.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

3/35

Chicago Ill.

To Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta Georgia -

7-17-41

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

I recived your "Amecan" of Atlanta University Project For Extending Co-Operation Among Negroes"

Dr. Du Bois, I agree with the proposed Law & creed it is just what we need in this country -

Also the principles of the Amecan, I liked and paid special attention to E. and F. of the Amecans principles - They are (2) vital factors, that are badly needed for the Negroes of America - I have inclosed the addresses of some people I'll know, and I have talked over the Amecan with them - I am still working and will send you more address of you think that will help and I will render any service that I can to help work out your brilliant plans -

Please pardon the hand writing as I am writing under strained conditions (the classroom of a night school) I am

14-17-5

Taking a short course in "Poetry" II.

The names and addresses are

Mr. Frank Henry – Mich. Hotel – 55th and So. Mich. Ave.
Miss Eva Sarver – 6123 – Mich Ave. So. 1st apt.
Miss Ruth Sarver – 122 – E. 55th St. apt. 3rd
Mr. Terry White – 122 – E. Garfield Blvd.
Miss Willa Mae Brow – 126 – E. 55th St. 2nd apt.
Mr. Jerome Carrington – 343 – E – 55th St. apt. 201 #
Mrs. Thelma Robenson Brown 305 – E 55th St. (Penthouse Beauty Salon) owner note
Mr. + Mrs. Justo de Lemos – 343 – E. 55th St. apt. 302
Mrs. Beatrice Simms – 343 – E – 55th St apt 3.a.
note (Mrs. Simms is the mother of the Strong Boys at Fort Valley)
Mr. J. Mark. Kennedy – 4410 – So. Park. Ave. S/o Morris –
Mrs. Flay Clements – 4910 – Washington Park. Court –
note (Mrs. Clements – is in politics and works in the city recorders office –
Mr. Stanford Rogers – 6025 Calumet Ave.
Mr. Glenn McAdoo – 5925 Indiana Ave.
Dr. Geo. Hill – 4446 Wabash Ave.
Mr. Henri Johnson 4446 Wabash S/o Hill –
Mrs. Jessie Watson – 92 So Van Buren St. Batavia Ill.

Finis

Will mail you some more names shortly – I do hope these names will help the cause –

Sincerely Yours.
Charles Enoch Wheeler –
343 – E. 55th St. S/o Carrington apt. 201 #

P.S. you may tell each person who ask their address #

25 Oakwood Ave
White Plains. N.Y.
Nov 27-35

Dear Professor Du Bois:

While I have just started your much needed book "The Souls of Black Folk" only the introduction, I feel you can do more for thousands. I am trying to impress the Church there are two stages to our Lord's Return - do you see it? I have felt for a long time that "The Black Folk" were the people Christ had in mind when He said: "Other sheep I have not of this flock" You know it is written: "Egypt and Ethiopia shall serve as a ransom for Israel's freedom - down the ages each race has its place in fulfilling prophecy. After the Gentile rule ends in Jerusalem Christ said He would return, but I feel for a short time before that as prophesied. The Jews are to convert the

14-22-69

heathen, because after the living believers are translated they, the Jews, will then know Jesus was the true Messiah. Christ said we are all to be made like me, what ever color He will be when He returns. While I was born white and inherited the Protestant religion, the past years have been devoted towards a better understanding among all and I hope you will feel towards what I hope to accomplish as I do towards your splendid work.

Sincerely yours -

Harriet Whitaker

(Mrs H. H.)

May God continue to bless your work!

December 12, 1935

Mrs. W. W. Whitaker
28 Oakwood Avenue
White Plains, New York

14-22-70

My dear Madam:

I appreciate very much your words of encouragement in your letter of November 27. May I suggest that if you have finished "Souls of Black Folk", you might be interested in two other books of mine: "Darkwater", published in 1920, and "Black Reconstruction" in 1935.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4 3551
Official Organ: The Crisis

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14-30-94

September
13th
1935 (Dictated September 12th)

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I recently sent Mrs. Roosevelt a copy of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION as I wanted her to get this more accurate picture of the Reconstruction period so that she would understand more clearly the southern scene as it is today. This morning she acknowledges receipt of the book and says:

"I will get 'Black Reconstruction' and read it as soon as I can, and I will also try to get the President to read it."

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
226 West 150th Street
New York City.

WW:CTF

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 16, 1935

Mr. Walter White
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

14-30-98

My dear Mr. White:

I thank you very much for calling the attention of Mrs. Roosevelt to my recent book.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE E. V.
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Dr.Wieschhoff/Kl. Frankfurt a.M., den 18.2.35.

14-18-75

Herrn

W.E.B. Du Bois

Atlanta,university
Georgia.

Sehr geehrter Herr Du Bois!

Im Auftrage von Herrn Geheimrat Frobenius bestätige ich den Eingang Ihres Schreibens vom 31.v.M. Herr Geheimrat Frobenius kennt den Kettenpanzer genau und zwar stammt er aus Bida. Der Eingeborenenname für den Kettenpanzer ist Sulke. Wir hoffen sehr, dass Ihnen mit dieser Nachricht gedient ist und zeichnen

mit ergebensten Grüssen

Wieschhoff

Dr. H.A. Wieschhoff
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

December 3, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Dr. Boas showed me your letter of November 21. I am very thankful that you possiblely can arrange a lecture for me. I should like very much to know at what time it would be convenient to you and what kind of lecture you would prefer.

14-22-41

My proposals are the followings: 1. "Past Days of a South African Civilisation", dealing with the results of a two-years expedition to various parts of South Africa, especially with the ruins of Zimbabwe in Southern Rhodesia, with the rock-paintings and other relicts of past days. 2. "African and European Civilisations in the Middle-Ages", especially dealing with the civilisation of the Soudan in comparison with chivalry during the European Middle-Ages; there existed quite a similiar organisation in these African parts. In both lectures I shall give an insight into the national organisation of the great African empires.

If there is anything else of interest to you, I should be glad to hear about it. All lectures are given with slides.

Will you please inform me about the financial arrangements that you will offer.

Yours sincerely

Hans Wieschhoff

Dr. H. Wieschhoff
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

December 29, 1935

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta

14-22-27

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Referring to my letter of December 3, I should like very much to receive an answer at what time a lecture would be convenient to you. As I have to give several lectures within the next weeks, I would be very pleased to have a date fixed for Atlanta.

Yours sincerely

H. Wieschhoff

14-23-13

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS
3458 S. STATE ST. ROOM 301
CHICAGO

Prof. W.E.B.Du Bois, Dec.17th,1935.

Atlanta University,

Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Professor:

I am in receipt of your letter of recent date advising me of the intention of a number of persons to compile and publish an Encyclopaesia of the Negro.

First,I most emphatically agree with you that the time has come for the publication of an authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race in the form of an Encyclopaedia.

Secondly, as to whether I would be willing to contribute short article or articles on some subject to be decided upon later to be published will say I have the willingness, but I fear my ability to meet the demand owing to my recent illness. I had a heart attack last April and have not as yet regained by full capacity for work. My physician has advised that I take a prolong rest and abstain from both physical and mental work.

Wishing for you and your Committee eminent success,

Believe me, dear Professor,

Very sincerely yours,

A. Wilberforce Williams

A.Wilberforce Williams

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 9, 1935

Mr. Arnett Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

14-29-33

My dear Arnett:

I am sorry I missed you when you came up last time. In fact, I did not know that you had been in the house until the next day. I hope you are going to be able to get a fair job this year and begin to undertake partial support of the baby. I have suggested to Yolande that perhaps you could undertake to pay for her nursery school if we succeed in finding a good one for her. This will cost about $12.50 a month. Think this over and let me know if you can be responsible for this.

I hope you are in good health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[WILLIAMS]
2336 Madison Ave.
Baltimore, Md.
September 21, 1935

14-19-S8

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter of September the ninth and regret to say that I have not as yet gotten a fair job for the year, however I feel and am responsible for partial support of the DuBois. I want very much to give her all and I might be able to. I am fairly sure that I'll be able to

finance her nursery school training for the next three months. From that time everything with me will be hit-or-miss.

I am still doing a little work on the railroad, which will enable me to pay her way for the balance of this year. I have already laid aside two weeks pay for her schooling. We are no sure that our WPA projects will continue, due to a restricted clause in this program, however we, the whites, and the coloreds are creating public sentiment and [illegible] contacting

11-19-51

our senators and Mr. Hopkins in Washington hoping that by the first of November we will all be back to work. In the event we are successful that will be no doubt that I shall be able to take care of Wakoi's nursery schooling and contribute otherwise to her, Yolanda and my own support.

I am pleased to say that I am well. I am doing all that I can to ease the situation or help both the baby's and Yolanda's burden.

Inasmuch as I don't have

have a regular amount of money coming in I can say nothing definite about the future.

I trust you and Mrs. DuBois are well. Please give my love to the baby and tell her that we will be coming to see here very soon. I have obtained a pass for Yolande to come to New York on and will come myself when I can. I hope to see you sometime next week in New York or when you come here.

Very sincerely yours,

Anne T

P.S. Yolande has a cold but seems to be getting in all right.

13-33-44

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

Mr. Elton Williams
2024 St. Louis Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Sir:

I am no longer connected with THE CRISIS and, therefore, cannot place your poetry. I thank you for letting me see them.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Enclosures 4.

New Orleans, La.
March 4, 1935

13-33-45

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of March the 1st. was indeed a surprise beyond all expectations. And tho I am sorry you are not connected with "The Crisis" I am sorry I caused you to lose time returning my manuscript.

I read of your disconnection with "The Crisis" but it slipped my memory at that time.

I mail this letter with best wishes to you and your other and newer vocations

Sincerly

Elton Williams
2024 St. Louis St.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 14, 1935

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
C/O Miss Gertrude Brown
Phyllis Wheatley House
809 Aldridge Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

14-10-20

My dear Ethel May:

February 12 was a holiday with us which accounts for the late answer to your telegram.

I have arranged to speak for you Wednesday, February 20. The compensation to be my expenses and return, and I suggest a fee of $50.00.

I am sorry to be apparently so greedy, but remember that I have to take into account my expenses from Atlanta and return, and have only a week's lectures with some dates not taken. As I have said in my telegram, the trip to Minneapolis means two or three days which could not be used for lectures in and about Chicago. I know how difficult times are, and I hope I am not making my services too expensive.

I am looking forward to seeing you with great joy. Enclosed is a list of lectures. Of course, there are other subjects which you might suggest. Will you kindly write me at 4809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, C/O Jones. I shall leave here early Saturday morning, and reach there Monday.

With all good wishes to you and Miss Brown,

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 27, 1935

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
C/O Miss Gertrude Brown
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY HOUSE
809 Aldridge Avenue
North Minneapolis, Minnesota

12-01-41

My dear Ethel:

I got to Atlanta last night after an interesting trip, of which you were a large and essential part. The stay in Minneapolis was most interesting, and I particularly enjoyed that first morning. I hope you did. At any rate, you seemed to.

I am glad you have determined to get back in real harness again, and pull something worthwhile. I hope I can help. I shall certainly try to.

I am writing Miss Brown. Please extend to the two young gentlemen in your family the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 11, 1935

14-10-23

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
C/O Miss Gertrude Brown
809 Aldridge venue
North Minneapolis, Minn.

My Ethel Mary:

I have not yet found that "coat of arms". You might find it by looking in the genealogical department of the Minneapolis library under Du Bois. But if you don't, let it go, and let the artist use his imagination and my name.

Lowe to you and the children, and best regards to Miss Brown.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[ETHEL WILLIAMS]

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, SPEAKER

JOHN I. LEVIN, CHIEF CLERK

State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SAINT PAUL

March 18th, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

12-10-24

It was good to get your letter and to know that the visit to Minneapolis held some compensatory elements despite cold weather, board meetings, etc.. It was a grand experience for me and has given me a good bit of inspiration to carry on during these days of uncertainties.

About ten days I went to work under E.R.A. on an unemployment survey with the Urban League. Suddenly I had an opportunity to get on at the tail end of the Legislature presumably for one month, and took the gamble of quitting the other to take this. The Urban League proposition was due to last two months and this only one but the salary of the two amounts to about the same. After this, what? I shouldn't worry I suppose but hope for work on another government project until something permanent turns up.

For four days now I have been living in my own four-room apartment with my two sons about 4 blocks from the Settlement House. It is heated, lots of windows, upstairs over a Drug Store so the kiddies can make as much noise as they wish; have very limited furnishings so far but every now and then another friend finds some piece in their attic or basement to add to my small store. I am determined not to buy one thing and hate to move anything from Duluth (except the children's beds which I shall be forced to send for for their comfort) as my plans do not include remaining here indefinitely, and I would like to make one move all that will be necessary to get finally settled. Why didn't I move a month ago?

Please send the Coat of Arms right away. My time is getting more and more limited, and there is a remote chance of Mr. Squires getting another job - and I do want to try our hand at that book plate. I presume the papers reached you, and you recall I was to get the emblem in exchange.

Sincere regards,

Ethel

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

14-10-22

~~Hope~~ the papers arrived O.K.
As yet no material for book plate as promised. Rush copy so work can be started.

Letter received. Shall look for copy real soon.

Ethel Rose R. Williams

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 21, 1935

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
C/O Miss Gertrude Brown
THE PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH
809 Aldridge Avenue
North Minneapolis, Minnesota.

14-10

My dear Madam:

Your letter of March 18 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. I am forwarding your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1935

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
C/O Miss Gertrude Brown
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH
809 Aldridge Avenue
North Minneapolis, Minnesota

14-10-25

My dear Ethel:

Your letter of March 18 found me in Texas where I spent two weeks co-operating in sociological work with Prairie View College. I visited San Antonio; heard Roland Hayes sing in Houston, and gave a number of lectures. It was an interesting week.

I amglad to know that you have got a good job, even if temporary, and I hope it will lead to something permanent. I presume it will be better for you to have an apartment, but I join with you: "Why didn't I move a month ago?"

I wrote to tell you about my failure to find that coat-of-arms. If I run across it, I will let you know.

My best love to you and the children.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Telegram

Make only a slight change

Charge to Atlanta Univ rsity

February 2, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Wil iams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

Be sure to register today for English Stop I will furnish funds

W. E. B. Du Bois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 2, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Yolande:

I wired you today advising strongly that you take the course in English. There should be no question as to time. In an important matter like this, time must be found.

I think in distributing your work, you make a very common mistake in trying to do all the details that are necessary for a given result and then let the general result take care of itself. In a world like ours this cannot be done. What you have got to do is to determine the things in order of their importance which you are going to accomplish in a year or a month or a day. And then be sure that you always accomplish that task no matter how much of other tasks and details you have to give up. This sometimes makes for sloppy and incomplete work, and it is always an offence to an artist not to be able both to finish a job and finish it perfectly. But life demands compromises, and if we always waited for the perfect job, we would get no job finished. Up to a certain limit, imperfect work is much better than no work.

14-29-12

You must, therefore, take the time for ample and careful study. You can get into the New York schools if you try long enough and with sufficient persistence. This will necessitate less time spent upon the details of housekeeping, and less time spent with the baby. So far as the baby is concerned, this probably will be a rather good thing. She needs to be let alone a little more with a chance for self-expression and with a less rigorous regime.

At any rate, you have got to prepare to get a good job for your own support and for hers, and for the prospective unification of the family. We cannot go on being distributed in three different cities. You must remember that despite my good health and capacity for work, that I probably have considerably less than a decade of effective work before me, and when my powers begin to fail, as they naturally must, our financial problems are going to be rather staggering. So get to work and do all you can.

I am enclosing the check for the first payment of $15.00 made out in your mother's name because she has probably already advanced the money to you.

With best love

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

[February 18, 1935]

Monday

Dearest Popo -

Well - I'm taking the $60 course which I my mind ought to be set with diamonds for the price. It's a good course - very comprehensive and gangs of mimeographed notes etc. but of course the price is an awful racket. We go once a week - there are 16 lessons in all. What scares me is the amount of work to cover in the time. I find it very hard to get more than a couple of hours a day to study - if that & I get so sleepy at night. I guess I'm

14-29-10

forgotten how to study. The man giving the course is the head of the English Department of Boy's High in Brooklyn and he's really very good at it. However I understand that there are 800 registered already for the exam in English!! The Prof. has recommended books for course - a whole list - which I could not read if I had them - So far however he emphasized three. Roberta Bosley (librarian) can get them for me at a 60% discount so Mama told me to get them.

John Brom is very encouraging about the exam

14-29-

last same of the sample questions I'd seen are terrific.

O yes- Miss Burton is in the class. She came for the first time last Sat. We had an enemy class & being downtown I got a chance to see David Copperfield at the "Capitol". I imagine - first time I'd been downtown & a movie in three years last X mas. I got a thrill out of it.

I went to the Home Relief Bureau & they looked as tho' they'd give me a job but Mama said to think I'd better take it if I was going

to try and study. Personally I would have take it - but - that's that.

I also heard from Baltimore - Dr. Wood sent for the baby's birth certificate & I got a formal notice from the board that my loan expired in Oct. & to be ready to return as soon as a vacancy came up. That's hopeful - yes?

Now I think I've told everything of importance. I found the people in the class very pleasant - if it wasn't for the exam hanging over me I'd enjoy the course.

Du Bois is fine except that she got Mama's cold & sends kisses to "Popa" - both of love, Yolande.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 11, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-22-15

My dear Yolande:

I am coming Friday afternoon. I hope you will think over the following matters:

1. It will probably be a year or more before you can get in the New York schools. Meantime, if you have a chance, you will want to teach in Baltimore.

2. I should think it would be better to leave the baby in New York with mother and a nurse. If you took her to Baltimore, you would have to have a nurse and there would be nobody to oversee the nurse while you were away.

3. The expenses of your being in Baltimore alone would be much less than as though you had the baby. The difference would pay for week end or forthnightly trips to New York. Think this over.

With best love to you and the baby,

Lovingly yours

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 23, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-16

My dear Yolande:

I want to write you 3 letters about 3 things and I hope you'll read them carefully. The first is about food.

I do not know that you realize it, but you have an extraordinary faculty for self-deception. You more or less unconsciously try to make believe that the thing is true which you wish to be true and to put out of your mind that which is unpleasant. I have noted this in you since you were a child and of course it is a defense mechanism to avoid pain and you are terribly afraid of pain.

As I said to you while at home. These years of the thirties are the critical years in your life. Not much change or improvement can be expected of ordinary persons who pass forty. This is true in mental life, but it's even more true in physical life.

You do not realize how much you eat of flesh-forming substances and how dangerous it is. You think of the process of getting rid of fat as repeated sessions of dieting. That will not do in your case. You have a tendency to be fat and your main diet is of fat-forming foods. You have got to change it. I mean, change it absolutely and forever. It's going to take grip and determination, but if you don't do it it means suffering, if not death.

Your mother buys regularly at least 3½ pints of cream a week. Neither she nor the baby use much of it. You drink from 1 quart to 1½ quarts of cream. You eat large quantities of bread and potatoes; you eat butter and gravy and you buy candy every week. If you set out with the distinct idea of committing suicide, you could not, in your case, choose a more appropriate diet. Not only do you eat these fat-forming foods, but you do not like and most of the time absolutely refuse to eat the kind of food which you must have. You should eat fresh fruit without sugar and cream; you should eat fresh, green vegetables; you should eat spinch, cabbage, greens and lettuce. You eat seldom any of these things. They are absolutely essential for your health. When you go on a diet, you give up eating entirely, which is dangerous and wrong; and then after a time you come back and stuff yourself with all the sugar and fat that you can get hold of.

What is going to be the result? There can be two results: one, the fat will get up around your heart and kill you suddenly in the very midst of your life, or, and this in a sense is worse, you will keep poisoning yourself from over-eating; you will become big and unwieldy; your kidneys and bowels will refuse to do their work and you will spend the latter part of your life as a sick, unhealthy invalid.

I am not romancing about this or understating the matter. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Wright and asking him to tell you frankly whether or not it is true. If it is, no one can help you but yourself. You have just got to take the matter of your physical health in hand as a very serious matter.. You have got to stop this surreptitious munching all day long and eating irregularly here and there and stuffing yourself with sugar and fat and you have got to make up your mind that the rest of your life you are going to eat mainly fruid and vegetables without

seasoning. If you do that, it is not too late to regain health, strength, agility and the joy of living. If you do not do it, I have told you frankly what's going to happen and I have told you the truth.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-29-17

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 31, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Yolande:

This is my second sermon about work for next year.

As I have thought it over, I presume it would not be wise for you to give up the opportunity of re-appointment in Baltimore. On the other hand, if you want to take the chance, I should be glad to support you as a student in Columbia next year.

The difficulty in Baltimore, as I have said before, is that the influences are all toward slackness and carelessness rather than toward growth. I am afraid that if you get down there in the grind of the public schools, you will not persist in your attempt to get into the New York schools and will not do anything that will make for your mental growth. Of course, the grind in New York is similar to that in Baltimore in many respects, but it is far better pay and the opportunities in New York for study and for contact with the right influences are infinitely better.

I am a bit alarmed about some of the influences of Arnett's family. I think Arnett himself is an unusually fine boy and with reasonable chance, he will develop, but the people that his family are connected with in Baltimore are not the right ones. I do not mean this from any snobbish point of view, but they are connected with the gambling and race track crowd which leads gradually down to the semi-criminal class. You will have to brace yourself very decidedly to keep out of the orbit of their influence.

If you do go to Baltimore, as we decided, the baby ought certainly to be left in care of Mrs. Du Bois. That would mean that we ought to have a nurse who has had some training in nursery school and kinder,arten methods. Such a person, who is at the same time human and helpful, is going to be hard to select and you ought to be looking about carefully. The right kind of person would be invaluable for the future of the child and the wrong kind, of course,impossible.

This is going to be a burden on your mother, and while in a way she will like it, she has got to be protected as much as possible from over-assertion. She is not at all strong or well and you are sometimes pretty thoughtless concerning her.

Think over these matters and we will talk when I come in June.

With best love

Lovingly yours

14-20-18

1532 McCulloch

[1935]

FERN ROCK CAMP
Iona Island, N. Y.

Sunday Aug 4th

Dearest Mother

Well we're still here & have a nice cool time the baby gets browner by the minute & is still having a great time. The campers had a snake - before Xmas last night. & everyone threw a name & gave a 10¢ piece & Ed. Du Bois got four. She was supposed to get but one but being a very popular baby she got 3 extra!! Even the head man gave her

13-49-18

one.

I got a letter from Papa saying he'd be up soon after the 18th. I got a letter from my principal telling me to report for faculty meeting at 10. A.M. Sept. 4th. Did Papa give you $5.00 for me for August? My charge is low & I need to get razor, cocoanut, soap & mineral oil. I think $5.00 will do it if he comes soon after the 18th. I'll have some typing to give too. We're having nice weather now too..

Lots of love,

Yolanda.

P.S. Kitty brought the pickaninny home with her baby was delighted. Thanks for the oranges. Y.

Dining Lodge at Fern Rock Camp

POST CARD

Dear Father –

We got your letter. The typing was fine. Glad you're having a good time. We're fine. Du Bois is having the time of her life. Part of the camp got a letter from Bolton to report 10 A.M. - Sept 4.

Lots of love
Yolande and
Du Bois.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Cambridge Queen Rod Club
R. R. No I.
Litchfield,
Maine

4-29-14

—Post Cards of Quality— The Albertype Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

[August, 1935]

FERN ROCK CAMP
Iona Island, N. Y.

Saturday

Dearest Mother —

Thanks for the five dollars. It came at quite an opportune moment so you know I was glad to see it. I suppose we'll arrange our dispute date & return when Papa gets back. We need not rush himself too much.

The latest thing I have managed to do is to fall

13-49-9

down & cut my knee & the bone. Myra has it all stopped up. She was afraid it was fractured but now she has about concluded it just badly cut & bruised. That was a very smart thing for me to do was it not. Du Bois is getting along fine as usual is a brave as a bear. Her latest trick is to hold onto the girls necks while they swim with her. Young Frisk!!! We got candy & a carton of cigarettes which one concluded came from Ruth so I sent her a note c/o you so I do not know her address. Kiss for Du Bois

Love, Yolande

[August. 1935]

FERN ROCK CAMP
Iona Island, N. Y.

Thursday

13-49-20

Dearest Mother. —

your letter came yesterday. We are still getting along. The baby had a fever one day & Dr. Hogan made her stay in bed awhile. However it turned out & he is making last constipation. I got a box of prunes in Hawerstraw. The doctor said give her one or two a day & eat raw & it seems to work very well. She's fine now & still having the time of

her life. I don't think she'd ever want to leave the "water" We have had lots of rain - that is - thunder showers but they don't last very long. They have pretty big crowds here week-ends. In between it is peaceful; thank heaven!!

I notice ya say Papa will be back c the 14th or 20th. I was hoping to get home about the middle of August to get my "ducks in a row" & get to Baltimore. I notice that the appointment

FERN ROCK CAMP
Iona Island, N. Y.

Ticket says Sept 2-0 which does ~~40~~ give me much time. How soon do ya suppose Papa would be fetching us? I can't think of any other way to get down so we'st wait for him - can ya? My last record check is dated Oct 30 ~~Oct~~ - July. What checks have ya?

13-49-21

I got ~~the~~ dietitian to ~~fix~~ not cereal for the baby every morning which is 6 o'clock. They have very

good food - plenty of fruit & vegetables & she's eating very well, for her - even drinks milk. I fix oranges & cocoa-malt for her myself

Dickie has been sick in bed with a bad throat - caught from Emily. I'm going to keep Du Bois away for a few days.

Well I think I'll go to bed - candle-light is not so good - hope you can read this. Let me know about this getting home business. Love & kisses Prophet.

Love G. Yolande

XXXX
Kisses from Du Bois!!

Williams, Yolande — Memo. for Nurse

I. Morning procedure: — (also see schedule)

1. Sit on toilet

2 Bath

(2-1 Control)

Ivory soap only

Hands cream rub after bath — hands, face arms neck & knees.

3-49-12

3. Teeth

salt and soda

milk of magnesia — don't wash off. Teeth have to be cleaned for her.

4. Nose.

½ droppers of mineral oil in each nostril every morning.

Clean nostrils with cotton on stick.

Crust edges don't probe!!!

5. Nails

Keep trimmed close

6. Don't go out ~~with~~ wet 2 hours after bath

7. Wash face hands & knees before nap & bed.

II Hair

13-49-13

1. Shampoo on a month as often as necessary.
2. Stocking cap when sleeping
3. ~~Not~~ on around house
4. Rub oil in scalp every other day.

III Bowels.

1. "Push" about one hour after breakfast If no results try after dinner or supper. Insist on at least one movement a day.

13-49-14

IV Medicine

1. Mineral oil or Agarol if needed for bowels. No other laxatives unless prescribed by doctor
2. Cod liver oil in the winter months (1 tsp)

3. Colds

a. Mineral oil nose every morning.

b. 1/3 teaspoonful of soda once a week

(N.B. The above statements are for regular every day procedure whether she has a cold or not)

c. Gene soda more often if cold starts

d. Doctor for fever

V Food

Don't forget

Orange juice in morning

6 prunes a day

13-49-15

VI 1. Do not let her get out of arms reach on street. Be very severe with her about this - as she tries to run away. Impress it before going out.

2. Watch in apartment because of windows.

13-49-16

Williams, Yolande

Memorandum to: Yolande
From: Dr. Du Bois
Re: Finance

You needed money to get to Baltimore and clothes enough to begin. I believe I bought your ticket and I believe you got the clothes on the Wanamaker bill. Beside this, I have advanced $60 cash and will advance $27.00 for the nurse and $22.00 for the shoes, a total of $99.00. Out of this, I am willing to deduct what it will cost to transport your goods to Baltimore and store them for a month. We can find out what that will be and it will probably have to be paid in advance on this end. The balance, if you pay it, will be due as a refund to me. Otherwise, the $99.00 will be due as a refund. As I said, I am going this year to put myself and you and the house on a strict budget, which means all live within and simply go without, if there is not money enough to go around. Send me a copy of the budget which I made out for you. I don't seem to have a copy here.

14-29-19

September 10, 1925
WEBD/DW

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 10, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

I hope this letter will reach you. There has been trouble about your address. The telegram sent from Philadelphia to Arnett was undelivered, probably because it was sent to Madison Street instead of Madison Avenue. At any rate, if you get this letter, confirm the address, both with mother and Virginia, so that we will be sure to be able to reach you.

14-29-20

The nurse has come. I brought her and Virginia up Sunday. I think she's going to do. She is slow and quiet, but that suits your mother and she and the baby I think are going to get on all right. At any rate, she's worth a trial. As to her pay, I propose to give her $9 for her first week on the 15 and then after that, she can be paid on the 1 and 15, $18 each time. I will pay her on the 1st also, and then leave the matter up to you.

With regard to the nursery school, nothing is settled yet. Miss Johnson comes home next Saturday and is going to see me Saturday or Sunday. Her school is not exactly a nursery school. It is a pre-school suited to children from 2-8 years of age. It has a roof playground and a doctor comes each day to inspect the children, but it does not have a nurse. The regular hours are from 9 until 1 and in that time they have one meal and a nap. It could be arranged for children to stay through the afternoon, but that, of course, will not be necessary or desirable for Du Bois. Virginia is not just certain whether this school would be worth while or not. The cost will be about $3 a week, or $12.50 a month. After I have a talk with Miss Johnson, I'm going to have her talk with Virginia over the telephone. The school does not open until the 26, so we have time to decide. One possible alternative is that the head of the nursery school of Atlanta is going to study at Columbia next year. She might have some time to spare with Du Bois, but, of course, there would not be the contact with other children.

Your mother, Virginia and I went this morning and looked at apartments. I think your mother has made up her mind to some apartment on the third floor, but has not quite settled it. She probably will settle it in a day or so. For that purpose, I am going to try to plan.

We cannot, of course, move before I go. The apartments wouldn't be re-decorated and ready, so that I propose that, first, we send all your furniture to you by bus. It could be put in storage in Baltimore and be available when you want it. I should include in this storage your books and bookcases. Then about two cases with books I shall leave in the new home and send the rest of them to Atlanta. Next, I shall get a number of barrels, cases and trunks and pack carefully all of your dishes and

other stuff that we do not use and store them in the cellar marking the boxes carefully. We can have plenty of space for that sort of thing and I think the things will be safe. Then, having cleared out the apartment to that extent, I propose to divide the moving into two parts: One week, I shall have the parlor and the library moved and get them all properly fixed up, and then the next week have the bedrooms, dining room and kitchen moved. I think that in that way, we can make the moving as reasonable as any moving can be so far as inconvenience is concerned. Write me right back concerning your furniture.

How as to you. There are several things which you should continue to keep in mind. You must continue to lose flesh and yet have enough nourishing food. You must think carefully over your living problem. You ought to have an apartment with the kitchen in the apartment. Running up and downstairs to someone else's kitchen will not, I am sure, be feasible. You must be sure and keep the Sabel shoes on your feet always when you are standing and not walk around home in bedroom slippers. That undoes all that the shoes are calculated to do.

14-29-21

I am enclosing a statement of our financial relations for your information.

On the trip down, I shall stop and see you and say "hello".

The baby is well and happy, but often asks for mother and mentions trips on the chu chu car. I hope everything is going all right. I shall leave here on the 19th.

With best love

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

[September 12, 1935]

2336 Madison Ave

Balto - Md -

Thursday

Dearest Father

I got your letter when I came in last night and am answering it right away. I'm glad that the nurse came and seems to be satisfactory I'm glad to know she'll be paid We get paid on the 8th - so I'll be able to pay her Oct. 15th.

I hope the school can be arranged. I think it would be good for her.

31-5-4

place on the 3rd floor here because it is so clean & new with lots of closet space. She has not said how much she'd charge. The drawback is no kitchen. She is willing to run a gas line up there if I get a stove which I can get at the Gas & Electric Co. for $2.50 a month. ($40.00) Well that I could get along nicely. I would have a large living-room - a smaller bed-room - a bath & the stove in the hall closet. Yesterday on

Were ya planning to have the furniture sent right away? I am enclosing a list of things which you can send down here I think it cost around $25 or $35 to get my things up there. Lilian says I can put anything I want in the basement. I'll mine and they down there; so I wouldn't have to pay storage.

Now in regard to where I'm going to live. I like the

today I have been to the only 3 apartment houses I know of for colored people but I only found one apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen & bath for $1.00 a week which is much to high - don't you think? One lady wants some-one to share her house with her & use her kitchen but there is no point in moving away from here for that. Some one told me

You of a home that rents for $8.00 a week - 6 rooms, which is cheap enough. Chas M. Card's husband deals in real estate & I'm going to talk to him. A very nice 6 room two-story home near here was just sold for $2,600 I understand $10.00 to the Burnsby & Hoa carries it. $500.00 down payment is ahead what I'd have to get to get a home. Ahead is

for dinners & $20.00 for two
leaving $10.00 for breakfasts
at home
& lunches so we can manage the
food part of the budget
very well - either by eating
out or at home I think.

I'm glad Mama's going
to move - It'll be less work
& much less rent, which is
the important part

By the way, I noticed
a the menu. for the nurse
you have crossed out Algarol
& put Argyrol. Do change

what I'd like eventually - because I hate the idea of continual rent. However in the meantime unless I can find an apartment at no more than $30.00 a month I'd better stay here. I'd rather buy the store than take a $40.00 apartment - the way I mean I can take it with me. I'd find a new cafeteria here where one person can get good dinners at 30 & 35 ¢. That $10.00 a month

look quickly please or the nurse will be giving her Argyrol to take. the Agarol is a mineral oil compand which she is to take of necessary as a laxative. the argyrol of course is O.K. for her nose but don't please let her get it mixed with Agarol for her bowels!!!

Tell mama I'll write over the week-end; and kiss the baby for me I'll be looking for ya on the 19th. Lots of love,

Yolande

31-5-5

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 18, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

14-29-22

The nurse has gone back to Philadelphia. I do not know just what was the trouble, but she and the baby did not get on. Partly, of course, it was the baby's more or less unconscious missing of her mother, but on the other hand, the temperment of Miss Hurd was so different from anything that the baby had met, that I doubt if they would ever have been congenial. Miss Hurd is silent and almost sulky at times. She talked very little, either to us or to the baby, and you can imagine the baby's astonishment. I presume, as you were afraid, that Miss Hurd was too young for taking charge of children. After all, there is a kind of rivalry between the age of three and the age of twenty-one!

Then, too, your mother was greatly upset and almost hysterical because the baby seemed unhappy, so that after the week was up, I gave Miss Hurd two weeks' wages and her fare to Philadelphia and took her down and put her on the train. I telegraphed Virginia. We are starting to get a new nurse today through the Y. W. C. A. or any other agencies and Mrs. Du Bois is going to try and look them over carefully. She thinks it will be better to have a woman who will come in by the day and avoid having a member of the family. My own thought is that if she gets a woman who is really good, that she'll be glad to have her come in and stay all the time. At any rate, don't worry and we'll work the thing out.

Du Bois seems quite happy and pleasant, although, of course, she has rather more the upper hand of your mother than she had of you.

We are going to be in the new apartment October 16 and I am delighted to say that I have got Fred to help and superintend with the moving. I feel that this is a great accomplishment and your mother is very happy over it. We are going to move slowly and methodically. Of course, I shall not be here, as I leave Thursday. By the way, I am going to stop to see you Friday the 20th instead of Thursday the 19th. If Virginia isn't busy, I'll pick her up in Philadelphia and bring her along, too. Of course, in this way, I'm going to miss the burden of the moving. While I am sorry, I think I'll bear up under it.

We are going to begin the moving by sending your things to you by motor bus. They will be insured and delibered at your address. They will leave here before October 1st and will be prepaid. We will also send most of the things that you suggest you can use, including the washing machine.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams

I saw Miss Johnson of the nursery school yesterday and your mother and I are going town to see the school tomorrow. I am impressed with Miss Johnson. She seems intelligent, well-dressed, and uses excellent English and there are only twenty-four children in the school. The charge is $100 for eight moths, beginning September 26, and it must be paid in advance, but must be paid in any kind of installment; that is, $12.50 a month, or $25.00 for two months, etc. I'll see that the first payment is made and I am pretty sure that the school will be good for the little girl and help to keep her disciplined. It begins at nine in the morning and ends at one. During that time, they have play hour, a meal of crackers and milk, a nap, and something called "education" under the general direction of a psychologist.

14-29-23

I think probably it would be best for you to stay here you are and fix up a stove. Certainly, you would not want to take a house or an apartment yet, unless, of course, you found something unusually suitable.

I am making the correction between agrol and argyrol. No mistakes have been made.

Yours with love

WEBD/DW

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 6 Jay
New York, New York

September 18, 1936

14-29-24

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2556 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a check for($20.00) Twenty Dollars. This is to pay the balance on the transportation of your goods which will leave here the 30th or October 1 or October 2. Twenty Dollars has been paid and this $20 is the balance. The list of the goods is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

[ENCLOSURE]

1 Bed with Springs, Mattress and Pillows
1 Chest of Drawers
1 Dressing Table with Mirror and Bench
1 Small Desk and Chair
1 Small Rocking Chair and 1 Straight Chair
1 Large Arm Chair
1 Library Table and 2 Chairs
(All Mission Furniture Style)
1 Large Bookcase, 46" wide and 56" high
1 Small Bookcase, 24" wide and 52" wide
2 Bookcases without doors, 30" wide
2 or 3 barrels of Books
1 Small End Table and 1 Coffee Table
3 Large Lamps and 2 Small Lamps
1 Console Mirror, about 2x3 Feet
1 Hassock
1 Cedar Chest
2 Rugs
1 Washing Machine
1 Small Screen
4 Barrels of Dishes and a Crockery Plant Stand

14-29-25

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 6 Jay
New York, New York

September 18, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Yolandes

Let us know by return mail or telegraph about the baby's vaccination. Virginia said to let Dr. Wright do it. I believe he has some work still to do on the diptheria and then smallpox. She will need to have this for school.

Mother and I and the baby went to inspect the school yesterday and your mother is on the whole pleased, so we are going to start her in. She goes Monday for a sort of preliminary visit and then begins the 26th. The tuition is $12.50 a month in advance. I am paying the first month.

Four candidates for nurse called yesterday and Mrs. Du Bois looked them over and talked to them. She has decided upon one; a Miss Smith, whom she thinks will do. She is going to board and room out, but be on duty at the house from half-past seven in the morning until six at night and have her lunch. For this, we are offering her $40 a month, payable $20 on the 1st and $20 on the 15th. We are expecting her to begin today.

Rush the answer about the vaccination.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-26-92

(3)

October 4, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

14-27-27

My dear Yolande:

I reached Atlanta safely Monday afternoon at half-past one after a very pleasant and a beautiful ride. I reached Washington in time to have Gourlock take some pictures about 5:30 o'clock and attend a conference. I spent the night with the Davidson's. Saturday night, I was in Durham; Sunday night in Spartanburg.

Of the monies that I have advanced you, I think the clothing at Lanemaker's, the shoes at Labels, the fare to Baltimore and the $50.00 cash is a fair donation toward you getting started on the work.

Beside this, I have advanced the following sums: $3.00 for the nurse, Miss Ward, $12.50 for the present nurse, and $12.50 for the baby's tuition, amounting to $34.00. This I shall expect you to pay back.

When you receive your pay, October 8, send $40 to your mother. This will pay the nurse for the 15th of October and the 1st of November, and hereafter do the same thing at each pay-day. Also, I should think that at your first pay-day you might pay me $20 or $25 on the amount you owe me, and the balance the next pay-day. Probably you will not need in the first two months to spend much for clothes and could, therefore, make this expenditure.

A modified budget for you would be something like the enclosed. You, of course, will have to modify this according to your experience.

On November 1, another payment of $12.50 will be due on the baby's tuition. Hereafter on the 8th of each month when you are paid, send $40 to your mother for the nurse and Arnett can send $12.50 on the 1st. Whenever he is unable to do this, he should let me know sometime before the 1st so that I can send the check. This will start things off all right.

I was glad to see you looking so well and enjoying your work.

With much love,

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[Enclosure]

SUGGESTED REVISION OF BUDGET FOR YOLANDE

Payment of October 8	$166.00
Room and Board	50.00
Travel and Carefare	20.00
Saving	20.00
Nurse	40.00
Miscellaneous	11.00
W. E. B. D.	25.00
	$166.00

4-29-42

Succeeding Months	November 8—July 8	July 8 August	Year
Room and Board	$450.00		$450.00
Camp		$50.00	50.00
Nurse	300.00		300.00
Clothes			200.00
Travel & Carefare	150.00		150.00
Miscellaneous			104.00
Savings			180.00 (+ 20
			$1,434.00 abo
		First month	166.00
			$1,600.00

Add for baby

School.....$100 pd. by Arnett if possible
Board.....$180
Clothes....$240 pd by W. E. B. D.

October 8, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

14-29-29

Thinking over the matter of your cooking, I am disposed to conclude that you could probably do as well and more cheaply with electric apparatus than with a gas stove. You can get a good percolator coffee pot for about $5.00 and that will boil water for eggs. You can get a grill for $7.00 or $8.00. It will not pay to pay less for either of these articles; but an $8.00 grill will cook bacon and eggs and toast sandwiches. The only difficulty about it is that it is terribly hard to keep clean; but, of course, you will revel in that. I think that with these two articles and perhaps a toaster, you can get breakfast very well and the total cost will not be more than $15 or $20 and these things could be used in any house and would last a long time.

I hope you are well and happy. We are having beautiful weather still here.

Yours with love

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[October, 1935]

Sunday night

Dearest Father -

I think the electrical cooker is going to work OK. I have a 2 burner electric stove ($5.95) & a friend of mine who has used one says they are quite satisfactory for coffee, toast, eggs - etc.

I've been trying to get my finances arranged

31-5-11

so that you could see a paper where I am. As you see from my list my rent is more than I had expected. Then I'm taking a course in teaching of History & Civics.

Beginning with next month I'm going to pay you each month what I'm supposed up. My difficulty about this matter is this - I had budgeted $20.00 for her

instead of $40.00 as you told me to do when you were here. Remember? You said you did'nt remember whether you had left a check for the 15th or not and you'd see & if you had not you'd send it & told it & what I owed for you in case I could manage it out of this month. It would make me owe you $54.00 instead of $34.00. If you

cared to do this I can cut my food money to $20.00 & get $10.00 of it. I'll send $40.00 of course next pay day.

I decided to divide my check for the year into 12 parts instead of 10 which gives me $136.00 a month. I'm determined to put that $28.00 away for those 2 summer months if I do have to eat. That will give me an equal check ($136.) for 12 months & I know by

Y expenses that the months of September is a key their months on this 10 months basis.

Here is my list as it stands:—

Nurse ---	$20.00 - ?
Rent ---	27.00
For Summer ---	28.00
Food ---	30.00
Misall ---	10.00
School State Teachers Ass. dues ---	4 00
Car fare ---	6.00
My School tuition ---	10.00
Owed Ernest ---	6.00
clothes & Home ---	20.00
	161.00

31-5-12

(over)

I'm sending $20.00
for the mine tomorrow as I
needed to get up because
the furniture just got
here. I'm going up next
week-end & more $'s
in the meadow money.
Ernest has $12.50 &
I'll take it up. If we
can get it mend more!
Write & let me
know what this tangled

Rent - 27.00
Food - 30.00
Music - 40.00
Summer - 28.00
Misc. - 10.00
Car-fare - 6.00
R.R. - ?
College fund - 10.00
Ice Co - 10.00

to be paid each month

budget & what you think I should do.

I'm very tired now with the school being painted & getting settled at home. The school business is going to look very nice. It'll be a great worry.

Lots of love,

Yolande.

October 29, 1935

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

14-29-30

I can see that you are going to havea pretty close figuring with your salary and the various expenses. Perhaps we had better wait two or three months and see how things come out. In the meantime, hold the installment which you owe me so as to see how Arnett gets along with his contribution. Your mother writes me that you have been home. She sounded pretty tired when I talked to her over the telephone, but I am hpping she may straighten things out.

I shall see you Christmas and it's barely possible Thanksgiving. I hope things are getting on well and that you are attending to your health and keeping down the fat. Remember it's very easy to let it crawl up on you pound by pound.

My best love to you and Arnett.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Taken by Kessler

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. 7117

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 74-90 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ref. No.

Name W. E. Babcock

Date 9/3/51

Mileage 55405

926 W 150

Time 11 A. M. P. M.

Date of Sale

Address C

Model 66ES

Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. Ed 4-9223

License No. 9Y1188

Car No.

TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Tighten Fan pulley mount		75				
Repair Emerg Brake Rocker		150				
Adj foot brake		100				
Repair W.S. wiper	XX	75				
Repair sun shade	XX					
Cont 4		775				
Cont 2		450				
Remove speedometer	75	100				
Install type block		50				
Install Cylinder Head Gasket		3,00				
Install Head Bolts		50				
Rebuild R. F. brakes & Adjust		1.75		L		
Repair R. F. fender lamp		75				

Service Dept.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature _____

Name W. E. Dubois R. A. No. 1484

Address Date Completed

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount
	45	gasket [illegible]			
		emergency brake		50	
		fuse block		50	
		cyl. cover gasket	1	25	
		" " "	6	30	
		" " manifold	6	.30	
PCV 3013		brake shoe		2 50	
	49	cast gasket		05	
	52	upper front arm	1	80	
		" " R	1	80	
		" " spring	2	20	
	2360	van the gasket		105	
		generator gasket			
		breaker arm assembly			
		bulb		.18	
				7.43	
		tax		15	
				7 58	
		Labor		2 375	
				31.33	

Please return

Permission

Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.

89-9-141

REPAIRS BY THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
REPAIR DEPARTMENT
West 56th Street, New York

December 23, 1935

Straightening left rear body and re-finishing it.
Straightening left rear fender and painting.
Installing new left running board.
Straightening left running board brackets.
Straightening left running board splash.
New left front fender.
Two new hub caps.
Straightening spare tire case and painting.
Overhauling steering box.
Straightening front axel.
Re-finishing left rear door.
Adjusting foot brakes.
Aluminum strip and bead.
Bushings, lock pins, etc.
Labor.
Paint work.

[Woman's Press]

15-15a

The Womans Press

Nov. 1935

vol. ~~XXIX~~, no. 10.

p. 525, 526.

20¢

600 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C., N. Y.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 2, 1935

Miss Dorothy Detzer
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532-17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

14-22-49

My dear Miss Detzer:

I was out of town during the holidays and have just received your letter of December 26. I am signing it and forwarding it to Mr. Buell today.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Women's International League...]

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
Incorporated
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone: CHickering 4-6390 *Cable Address: Forpolas*

RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
President

January 5, 1935

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom
532 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

13-16-53

Dear Miss Detzer:

I agree with you and Dr. Du Bois that the book "Liberia Rediscovered" is propaganda and it might be desirable to do something in the pamphlet series on Liberia. As you may know, we published a report on this subject last month, two copies of which I enclose. I will take the matter up with the World Peace Foundation and see whether we can arrange a Liberia pamphlet for the schedule. Do you or Dr. Du Bois have any ideas as to possible authors?

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

RLB:MHC
encl.

14-22-50

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 14, 1935

Miss Dorothy Detzer
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532-17th Street
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I have Mr. Buell's letter, and also a letter from Mr. Grimes, a copy of which I enclose. I do not think it would be too much if both things were done. A pamphlet would not, after all, get the attention that a book would. I shall write Mr. Grimes and try to give him an estimate of the cost.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

410-21 Ave.
Cordele, Ga.
Feb., 4-1935.

Dear Mr. Du. Bois,

We are having a program in memorial of the leading negroes of America. This is to be on the 22nd. of Feb. And I would like for you to send me a brief autobiography of your life. I would like to have any things on the line of your like. I am thinking you in advance. A student of Gillespie Selden H.S.

Yours truly,
Franklin Douglass Wood.

14-27-50

Copy from white work

O.K - Feb 7

14-1-14

2694 Soto Street
Los Angeles, California
July 2, 1935

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

Negro Day, at the San Diego International Exposition, will be observed on August 24th.

There is to be an exhibit, portraying the Evolution of the Negro. My contribution to the exhibit will be six clay masks, which I have fashioned. Three of the masks will portray primitive-type Africans, and three will be of present-day Negro educators. There will be masks of Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglas, and yourself.

I have been successful in getting three pictures of you, but all of them vary. It would be truly valuable to me to procure an authentic likeness of you, in administering the final touches to the mask.

Will you kindly send me a picture, giving the clear details of your bust, and one which is typical? I should appreciate unusually good pictures of Frederick Douglas, and Booker T. Washington, also, if you have them.

I shall be responsible for your picture, and any others which you might send. They will be returned to you, as soon as my work on the masks is finished. It would aid me greatly if you would send these pictures by return mail.

I shall be most grateful for your assistance, in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Beulah Woodard

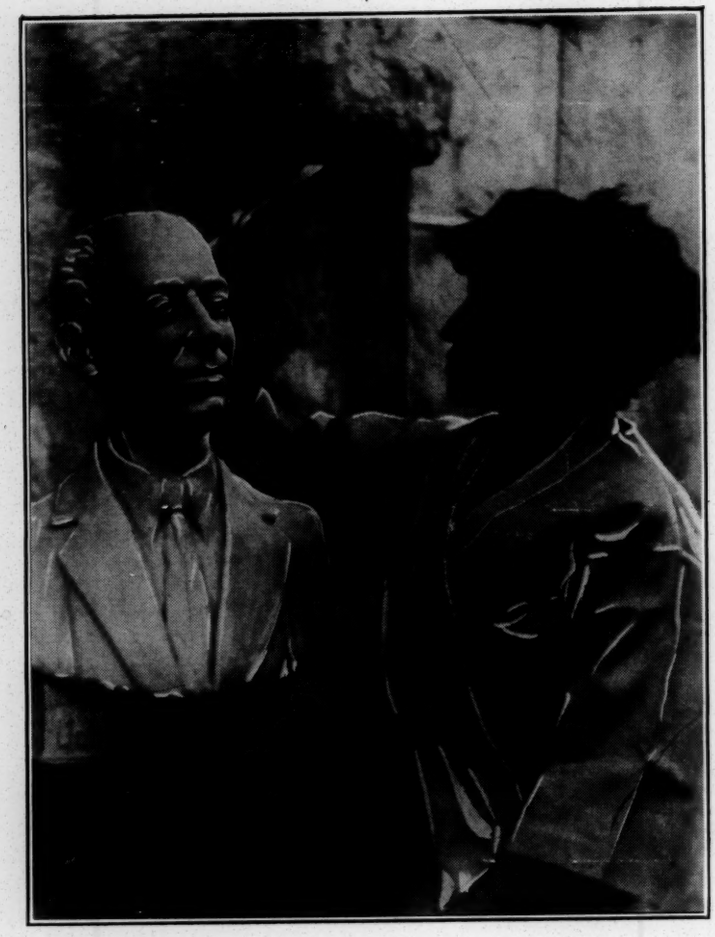
Beulah Woodard

BW:AN

[ENCLOSURE]

I am enclosing three photographed samples of my work.
One shows me at work on the bust of John Anson Ford,
Supervisor, 3rd District, Los Angeles County.
The other two are clay masks I have fashioned, of
primitive Africans.

14-1-16



"Kenya Chief"

Tabu Girl,

14-1-18

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 15th, 1935

Miss Beulah Woodard
2694 Soto Street
Los Angeles, California

My dear Miss Woodard:

Your letter of July 2nd has just been forwarded to me from Atlanta.

I have no photographs with me here, but I am asking my secretary to send any that she can find. I am sorry to be so late.

Very sincerely yours,

s W. E. B. DuBois

[Work]

Shivery, Mrs.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 14, 1935

Mr. Monroe N. Work
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mr. Work:

I am preparing the academic record of Mrs. Louie D. Shivery who is a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology at this institution. Among other things, she refers to work for you in 1917-1918, on "Study of Migration from Georgia".

Could I trouble you to confirm this with any comment that you could make?

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 18, 1935

(4-2-29)

Mr. Monroe Work
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Sir:

This is a follow-up of the letter sent to you March 14 by Dr. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas at Prairie View.

Mrs. Shivery tells me that her work for you was "A Study of Negro Migration North", and it covered all the Southern states. This study was made during the summer of 1917.

We would be glad to have you confirm this with any comment that you would like to make.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR, RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

March 20, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-2-34

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have your letter of March 14 relative to Mrs. Louie D. Shivery.

She worked in the Department of Records and Research for the time mentioned in your letter. I do not consider however, that the work she did here entitles her to any academic credit.

Very truly yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work, Editor
Negro Year Book.

MNW:s

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 21, 1935

Mr. Monroe N. Work
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Tuskegee, Alabama

14-19

My dear Sir:

Your letter of Ma ch 20 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. Upon his return to his desk, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR, RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

October 15, 1935

14-21-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter relative to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I agree with you that the time has come when some authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro Race in the form of an Encyclopaedia should be published.

I will be willing to contribute a short article or articles, on some subject to be decided upon later, which could be published in the Encyclopaedia. I am interested in subjects in the fields of Sociology and Economics.

Awaiting your further communication, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work, Editor
Negro Year Book

MNW:eh

14-19-63

October 21, 1936

Mr. Monroe N. Work
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mr. Work:

Can you tell me where I can find the total number of delegates from every Southern state and also the number of Negro delegates to the Republican conventions of 1928 and 1932? You have tables in various Year Books which bring the facts down to 1924, but I cannot find any data for 1928 and your last book is of course published too early for 1932.

I should be very glad if you could give me this data, or if you are not able to, if you will intimate where I can get it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR, RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

October 25, 1935

14-19-64

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have your letter of October 21 inquiring about the number of Negro delegates to the National Republican conventions of 1928-1932. For information about these delegates to the 1928 convention see page 93 of the 1931-32 Negro Year Book.

We are compiling the materials for a new edition of the Negro Year Book in which the information about the delegates for 1932 will be included. When we have worked out the information about the 1932 delegates we will send you a copy of the same.

Very truly yours,

Monroe N. Work

Monroe N. Work, Editor
Negro Year Book.

MNW:s

14-27-62

Michigan State College
Kellogg Hall A-18
East Lansing, Michigan
April 9, 1933

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am now attending Michigan State College taking a pre-Dental course. I would like to change my course, but first I want to know what opportunities ~~there~~ are for a colored boy taking a business course or mechanical Engineering. Will you please give me your view points?

Yours truly,
Jerold Wright

(2)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 2s, 1935

Mr. Jerrold Wright
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
Wells Hall, A-18
East Lansing, Michigan

14-27-63

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 9, I beg to say that you could take a business course at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and probably at Hampton or Tuskegee. Many city schools have elaborate business courses.

For mechanical engineering, you should write to Wilberforce and Tuskegee. Naturally, the best places would be the Case School, connected with Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both these have high standards of admission, and are costly.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-17-35

January 30, 1935

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

Mrs. Du Bois is worried, as I am, about the fact that we are continually calling upon your time and skill and not paying you anything. I salved my own conscience because fortunately I have not had to come to you very often, or take very much of your time, but even that was a great gift on your part.

But now comes necessary attention to Mrs. Du Bois, to Yolande, and last and not least, to the baby. We cannot consent to you giving your services for nothing, and we cannnot do without your skill. Please send me bills from time to time. I won't promise prompt payment but they will be met. Meantime, I thank you very heartily for all you have done.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-19-56

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 9, 1935

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

Enclosed is my check for ($25.00) Twenty-Five Dollars, which Mrs. Du Bois says that you have declared will be some slight return for your services.

May I thank you very much for all you have done.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 23, 1935

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Wright:

I am sending a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Yolande. I have been in town over the week end and talked with her mother. Yolande does not tell you the whole truth about her eating. Her obesity is only partially a matter of glands; it is chiefly a matter of persistent over-eating of exactly the things she should not eat. I do not think she realizes it herself. She diets from time to time strenuously, but I have checked up on her diet and what I say in the letter is true. I hope you will have a heart to heart talk with her and see what we can do to save her.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

May 31, 1935.

14-19-58

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I recieved your letter relative to the condition of "Miss Yolande's" dietary errors and faults, and the copy of the one you sent to her. Everything that you say is true as to danger, and I am frank to confess, I did not fully realize that she ate as much as she does of the things that she does and I shall take it up with her at once. I have not seen her since receipt of your letter as I have just returned from a short trip out of town. She has already as you probably known shown slight traces of sugar in her urine at times/ If she will practice sef-denial and cooperate in this matter, it can be properly taken care of, and I shall talk both frankly and explicitly with her.

Many thanks for the check, and pardon my delay in acknowledging its receipt,--at best I am a poor letter writer.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely

Louis T. Wright

65-61-41

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 19, 1935

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright:

President Hope has asked me to remain in the city and speak at an Ethiopian meeting Wednesday, September 25. Before Reid went South, he brought me a verbal invitation from Judge Toney to attend the fight September 24, but I told him I was going to be out of town. Now that I am going to be here, would you mind seeing if Toney still has that extra ticket? I'd like to go, but I'm no millionaire. Tried to get you by telephone, but missed you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

U

October 13, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

14-21-23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received your two letters. The one about the back salary owing you and which the Association had voted to pay, I shall present at the meeting tomorrow, and I shall try my best to get it then.

Relative to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I doubt if I am competent to express an opinion as to the best time, although I feel that it would be in demand, once it is published. I would gladly contribute an article on the suject of hospitalization, health or something in the field of medicine.

It is needless for me to say that I shall be only too glad to cooperate with you in any way that I can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

x Louis T. Wright

14-19-41

November 11, 1935

Dr. Louis Wright
218 West 139 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright:

I am enclosing the last report from the Life Extension Institute. I have for a week taken the big brown pills that you recommended to take at intervals. I should be glad to have other advice.

I hope this will find you and the family well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

November 30, 1935.

14-19-62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter, with the enclosed report on your urine from the Life Extension Institute. You must pardon my delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter; this has been due to the fact that I have just been able to get to my correspondence.

It seems that the leucocytes have cleared up, but that you have some calcium oxalate crystals, which is irritating somewhat and cause the presence or the red blood cells.

I would suggest that you take less green vegetables, plenty of water and no more medicine at the present time until the next examination, because that is indicated only when there are pus cells in the urine.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

LTW/LJ.

P.S. The vegetables are responsible for the oxalate crystals and thus indirectly of the red blood cells —

L. T. W.

14-23-53

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED IN 1856

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PRESIDENT

WILBERFORCE, OHIO

November 15,

1 9 3 5.

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received your letter and I certainly think it is time to start work on the Encyclopedia of the Negro. I shall be pleased to cooperate in any way you see fit to call call on me. I know more about the Negro Church than I do about anything else and would write upon any phase of the Negro church you should want.

Very truly yours,

R. R. WRIGHT, JR.,
President.

RRW:MMA

PhD U of Penn

YALE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

New Haven, Connecticut

EDGAR S. FURNISS
Dean
MARGARET C. STAHL
Registrar

November 8, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

14-13

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In reply to your inquiry, I am glad to list below the present addresses for Professors Donald and Robinson.

Professor Henderson H. Donald
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

2

Professor James H. Robinson
Department of Sociology
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

4

Yours sincerely,

Margaret C. Stahl
Registrar

ER.

Encyclopaedia

October 29, 1935

Mr. Donald Young
Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Young:

As you can see from this letterhead, I'm interested in an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I have had a rather curious experience with it and shall be glad to give you some of the details when I see you.

The scheme was started some four years ago by the Phelps Stokes Fund and I was not invited to the first meeting. Finally when I was invited, I felt like sulking in my tent, but that seemed rather small and selfish in view of the real value of the idea. The depression got so bad that for many years nothing was done and then I began to prod Mr. Stokes suggesting that if the Fund did not propose to push the idea that some other organization or institution might. This brought matters to life and I was authorized during the summer to correspond with persons and ask if they thought such an Encyclopaedia timely and if they would contribute.

14-28-59

My first reason for writing you is to ask these questions: do you think that there is demand at present for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro properly and scientifically done; and if it were supplied with sufficient funds, would you be willing to cooperate with contributing on such subjects as might be agreed upon? I have been nominated as one of the two editors-in-chief, but that nomination has yet to be confirmed by the advisory committee in case we do get the $200,000 which we estimate is the cost.

This brings me to a third thing: I have been given to understand that one of the big funds--is it the Carnegie or the Rockefeller--would like to confine its future efforts to a few really big projects. To my mind, nothing would fit that program better than an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If it can be properly financed, my idea is to get the very best scientific talent available to work on the project, drawing no color line, but seeing that Negro scholars got a real chance.

If you know anything about the plans of any of the funds, can you give me any information or any advice as to what I might do? I shall be under great obligations for any suggestion that you make.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

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Young

October 31, 1935

W

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-22-91

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am, of course, very much interested in the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I, too, have had some rather curious experiences with it in a very minor way compared with yours. I hope that we may be able to talk over some of the details when we meet.

My interest in the Encyclopaedia is perhaps indicated by the fact that a year ago last April I accepted an appointment to the Advisory Board as a representative of the American Council of Learned Societies. Since that time I have heard not a word about the project. I am sure that there is a demand at the present time for an encyclopaedia of the Negro properly and scientifically done. I would be glad to cooperate with contributions on such subjects as might be agreed upon. My one question concerning the project has to do with the possibility of its scientific character being strictly maintained in spite of the pressure for eulogistic and reform emphasis which will certainly be brought to bear. The fact that you have been nominated as one of the two editors-in-chief gives me confidence that this pressure will be effectively resisted. Nevertheless, it is perhaps not without significance that the Board of Directors includes an appreciable proportion of members whose interests in matters affecting the Negro are not known to be scientific. This comment is perhaps gratuitous, but I know that you will want me to give expression to the major doubt in my mind.

Your inquiry concerning foundation policy is difficult to answer. Your reference to the rumor that one of the big funds would like to confine its future efforts to a few really large projects undoubtedly refers to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has recently narrowed its field of activities, but unfortunately, from the point of view of the Encyclopaedia, as I understand it, has so limited its program as to exclude projects such as the one under consideration. I know very little about the policies of the other foundations and consequently hesitate to express any opinion concerning the wisdom of making application for support for the Encyclopaedia to any one of them.

I hope the next time you are in New York you will take the opportunity to stop in for a chat.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Donald Young

14-26-62

DY/set

Journal and Guide

★★ A Newspaper that is FIRST in its Field - in Readers - in News and in Advertising ★★

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E. W. YOUNG, TREASURER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE GUIDE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
711-723 EAST OLNEY ROAD
NORFOLK, VA.

KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY, NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

October 11, 1935

14-21-21

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I think the Encyclopedia of the Negro is needed and would serve a most useful purpose not only for reference, but in colleges and libraries. If it is feasible, I hope you will now resume its preparation and carry it through to completion.

About a year ago I prepared and read a paper before the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Interracial Commission on "The Extent and Quality of the Negro Press." I would suggest that Mr. P. B. Young, Jr. be given an opportunity to revamp and enlarge upon this subject. He has the facilities and time for the necessary research work. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism of Ohio State University, and has had six years of applied experience. His graduation thesis was on a phase of Negro Journalism.

I am so encumbered with work I do not think I would be able to write an article, but I hope that you will be agreeable to having P. B. Jr. do ~~you~~ a well documented article on the Negro Press. I think something of this sort is needed.

Sincerely yours,

P. B. YOUNG

PBY:LHL

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 23, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 North 57th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Pauline:

Sometime this summer or in the fall, I have got to make up for the Phelps Stokes Fund a proposed list of subjects for an Encyclopedia of the Negro. I do not know just how to go to work to do this, but shall consult some authorities. My own tentative idea is to take several encyclopedias, like the Britannica, the Jewish and the Catholic, and go through them subject by subject to see which one of the subjects the Encyclopedia of the Negro should take up, and then, of course, in addition to that, to make up an independent list from Negro histories and other books of special subjects that should be treated.

I am wondering where you are going to be this summer and whether or not you might not help in this work. There isn't much money in it because the project has no money back of it as yet, but I have a small expense account.

Please write me and let me know your plans. My best regards to you and family, especially Alice D. N.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-17-71

June 1, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 West 57 Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Pauline:

Thank you for your letter. You say blithely that you are going to be at the Columbia Summer School and so will be "available before that time," but the little detail as to when that time is you tactfully omit and then, of course, you mention after August 18.

I shall be in New York about the 15 of June at 226 West 150 Street, Apartment 5 Jay. Please write me there and be a bit more definite. I presume that I'll not be able to get this work until after August 18, but possibly I can before.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Young

1214 N. 57th St.
Phila., Pa.
June 3, 1935

14-16-23

My dear Dr Du Bois,

And you just as blithely and tactfully ignored mention of my query relative to your assisting me out of Wilmington!

My school closes June 22d; summer school begins July 8th closing August 16th. So, I said I would be overly elated to be available from Aug. 16th to the end of time.

Note, also, I cannot wait until you are in N.Y. to write you. Do by not stop over here in Phila. There's a lovely, rowdy picnic on the 16th!

Sincerely,
Pauline

14-19-22

June 12, 1935
1214 N. 5th St
Phila., Pa.

My dear Dr Du Bois, The picnic to which I hoped you could come has been postponed until Sunday, June 30th. So you'll

have to come over, probably,
from N.Y.C. for it!

Really, it is going to be not only
comedy but de luxe.

Sincerely
Pauline Young

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 1st, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 North Fifth Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Pauline:

I shall arrange to have you help me in August after you finish the Columbia Summer School.

Perhaps I shall see you before that. I hope you had a good time on that picnic. I could not arrange to get there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuBois/s

Wilmington Public Schools, Wilmington, Delaware
S. M. STOUFFER, Superintendent
Stevens Memorial Library of Howard High School
13th and Poplar Streets

July 10, 1935

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in town at INTERNATIONAL HOUSE and have called you twice leaving my name each time.

When will I be given audience? I am free after 4.30 o'd ock.

Sincerely,

Pauline Young

14-19-35

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 15th, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

Myy dear Pauline:

I wrote to you in Philadelphia July 2nd, but addressed the letter to North Fifth Street instead of the correct address.

I received your telephone messages. I shall drive up Saturday afternoon at 4:30 and we will talk over the plans.

Very sincerely yours,

s W. E. B. DuBois

500 Riverside Drive
N.Y.C.
July 24, 1935

My dear Dr Du Bois,

I received your letter relative to the forthcoming quarters. It makes it seem more real — and now more certain than ever. I can hardly believe it all. And am I excited, pleased, gratified etc ??

The bibliography we decided upon - the Amer. Negro from 1928 (Work's date of his large bibliography) to date is too much to finish during summer school time — even from the date of the last Negro yearbook (1932) is too ambitious for the time I have so I had to make a change. I hope you approve and can make use of it — a bibliography

11-19-34

American
of criticism of Negro writers — from
Phillis Wheatley to date. Even that is
growing by leaps and bounds already
and I am looking forward to the
picture it will give. I've every
confidence it will show the Negro
can "take it" — even if all criticisms
are not positive and even minus
mentions that should have been
made.

Won't you write me what you
think, one day — after you've
relaxed and rested and idled
completely?

I'll be on the look-out for
replies to the ad? You'll not
object to the Empire State building
too much I hope.

Sincerely
Pauline Young

[YOUNG]

DAY

Aug 19th
1214 N. 57th St.
Phila.

82-69-41

My dear Dr Du Bois,

I hope you inspected the 136th St office possibility today. Of course I expected to be in N.Y. today but it seems I cant make it before Wednesday. Dont be pained or disgusted - I'll get there.

Sincerely
Pauline

(over)

Is there anything I can do from this point meanwhile? Wire or phone me (Greenwood 9123) if so.

P

[Young]

Aug 30 '35

1214 N. 57th St
Phila., Pa.
Telephone — Greenwood 9123

My dear Dr Du Bois,

The enclosed letter explains partly my fleeing today — I was going home for the week-end tomorrow anyway. I was very sorry to miss you at the office since I cant come back. I'll continue in Phila on the same line — contributors from Works Bib and then some other encyclopedias, the Catholic, Jewish etc Then you might write me if you want me to take up the subject headings where Miss Wilson & I left off in the Encyclopedia of the social sciences. You might write me anyway. And thanks for the buggy ride.

Pauline

14-19-76

14-19-80

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Dry
New York, New York

September 8, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1714 North 57 Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Pauline:

I am very sorry indeed that you had to go home and that I missed you Friday. I shall be glad to have you keep on the work that you are doing until your school begins. Then, if you have any time during September, work further and finally write me in Atlanta and I will settle up with you October 1.

Give my best regards to your mother and to your Aunt Alice. I hope that your aunt is feeling better.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

18-64-41

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 10, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 North 57th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Pauline:

Virginia was up Sunday with the new nurse for the baby and tells me how sick your aunt is and how hard you worked. You have my sympathy, which I hope you will express to mother, and if possible, give my best regards to your Aunt Alice. Be careful of your health and get all the sleep that you can.

I am returning the letter from your mother which you left for me to see. I leave here the 19th.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

4-19-82

October 2, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 North 57th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Miss Young:

I have not had a chance to write to you for some time. I was just starting back to Atlanta when I was summoned to New York by telegram to speak at the meeting on the 25th. I just arrived here yesterday.

I know how exhausted you must be after the long seige with your Aunt Alice. For all concerned, it is best that the ordeal is over. Now you need rest, plenty of sleep and quiet and no stimulants and good food. Try it and get back to normal.

Let me hear from you and tell me how much I owe you.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Nov. 28, 1935] [Found] Greenwood 9123

1214 N. 57th St
Phila., Pa.
Thanksgiving Day 1935

14-19-83

My dear Dr Du Bois.

It's always nice to know you're in this section of the country. I hope you've had a glorious day.

Won't you let me see you for a few minutes as you pass thru again? I can meet you at the station at any hour.

Sincerely
Pauline

December 2, 1935

Miss Pauline Young
1214 North 57th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

14-61-41

My dear Pauline:

This is simply to inquire as to whether you are still alive. I am really anxious to know.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

FREDERIC W. SMITH
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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CORPORATE NAME
"GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS"
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thursday June 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I thought You might want to see this hot-off-the-press comment on your book - I shall buy the book in a few days and shall send it to you for your autograph -

Best wishes -

Sincerely yours,

G. Tolias

14-26-00

Our National Y.M.C.A. Conference & Camp Secretaries will be held in Bordentown July 13th and 14th - It will be a pleasure for me to call attention to the book at that time; I shall be in Atlanta June 23rd & 24th and shall try to see you -

[YMCA - NAT. COUNCIL]

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

14-26-100

Dr. Channing H. Tobias
347 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Tobias:

Thank you for your clipping and good words.

If I am in the neighborhood, I may run down to Bordentown in July, but I can not promise.

Sorry to have missed you in Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

FREDERIC W. SMITH
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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME
"GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS"

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

June 27, 1935

14-26-101

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Apartment 5-J
226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for yours of June 22nd. I note that you state that there is some possibility that you may run down to Bordentown at the time of our conference. I do hope that you will keep the dates, July 13th and 14th, in mind and drop in upon us if it is only for an hour or two.

I was very much interested in the conspicuous notice given to your book in the Book Review Section of last Sunday's Herald-Tribune. I heard of the review in the Times the Sunday previous, but did not chance to see it.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Tobias

C. H. Tobias.

CHT:ERR

YOUNG MEN'S SECURITY, NOT OLD AGE PENSION

Annual Membership Roll Call

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May 14, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Member:

Enclosed you will find your membership card for the year April 1935 to April 1936. We appreciate this support and hope you will find it convenient to visit the Association.

In visiting other YMCA's you will find this card to be very profitable and may I suggest that you take it with you and make use of it during the summer vacation.

I shall be very happy to see you on your visits to the Association and invite any co-operation through suggestions or recommendations that you may have to make.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Chiles

J. M. Chiles

JMC:f
Enc.

JOIN TODAY!

[ENCLOSURE]

BUTLER STREET

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO.

YMCA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dr W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

IS ENTITLED TO PRIVILEGES AS INDICATED BELOW

J. M. Chiles

FULL SENIOR — EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

No. 236

ANNUAL DUES PAYABLE 4-30-36

14-19

[YMCA - WASHINGTON]

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

TWELFTH STREET BRANCH

ADDRESS REPLY TO
1816 TWELFTH STREET

June 11, 1935.

(Sent Card)

Dear Dr. DuBois:

14-17-12

I am very much interested in your AUPHCAN. Mr. Rayford W. Logan has spoken to you about me, I believe, and last week he asked me whether I had received a copy of your plan. I should be very glad to have a copy and to be placed on the list of those whom you have selected to work with you in the development of your plan. This request is being made at Mr. Logan's suggestion.

Respectfully yours,

Campbell C. Johnson

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON,
Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK PHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 • CABLE: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

Cross ref 18 22 23 27 29

NATIONAL BOARD
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 9, 1935

14-12-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Miss Marion Cuthbert has referred me to you as being the primary source for information about the former "Pan-African" Congresses. I am preparing a study on races found in Africa, and it seemed as though the records of your movement might contain valuable facts on this question. Nearly all available material in the Columbia Library is concerned with one country's administration of her particular colonies, and I should so like to have access to something

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which is written from a broader, less administrative point of view.

Whatever information or references you may be able to supply, will be heartily appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine H. Barbour

Secretary of the Laboratory Division.

[YWCA]

October 10, 1935

Miss Katherine M. Barbour
Secretary of the Laboratory Division
Young Women's Christian Association
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

14-12-10

My dear Miss Barbour:

You will find the best accounts of the four Pan-African Congresses in volumes of The Crisis magazine, numbers 18, 22, 23, 27 and 29.

I do not think, however, that those will help you particularly in your quest for information concerning African tribes. They are reports of the actual meetings which took place in Europe and one in America. The detailed reports delivered at these meetings have never been published. For information about African tribes and their social condition, I should suggest some of the following books with which you are already acquainted:

R. L. Buell, "The Native Problem in Africa".
Maurice Delafosse, "The Negroes of Africa".
Alice Werner, "Myths and Legends of the Bantu".
Dr. Barth, "Travels in Central Africa".
E. D. Morel, "Nigeria".
Leo Frobenius, "The Voice of Africa"
(Also his 12 or more volumes on "Atlantis".)
Leonard Woolf, "Empire and Commerce in Africa".

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[YWCA]

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Barbara Lautz
Chairman
Virginia Simmons
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. James Forsyth
Chairman, Resident Committee

Cable Address:
Emissarius, New York

Telephone:
PLaza 3-4700

Helen Morton
Executive Secretary

ATLANTA OFFICE - 37 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.

November 11, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

An increasingly large number of people in the South are becoming concerned about the responsibility of Education and Religion in the major social problems which confront us today. Our present confusion on these major issues demands the pooling of the ideas and insights of larger groups of thoughtful people who are earnestly in search of dependable guidance in dealing with intricate social issues.

For a number of years the Student Christian Association Movement (Student Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.) have attempted to provide opportunities for students and faculty to come to grips with important areas of life in which the ethical quality of human relationships challenges the sensitive Christian conscience or violates our maturing conceptions of social justice. The subject of Race Relations has been one of the areas commanding our attention for serious study, inquiry and experimentation in methods of adjustment. We have approached this matter not in the spirit of abstract analysis but in the endeavor to extend the appreciation of the value of human personality and to develop methods for directing our social processes so as to serve the needs, interest and capacities of all persons and groups who make up our general population.

Our achievements in the realm of Negro-White relations leave much to be desired. In this realm we move all too blindly and with faltering steps. There is need for reliable information, clear analysis of the problems involved, and sound techniques for achieving desirable objectives. A review of the literature on the subject of Negro-White relations in the South reveals much helpful material but it reveals also a need for considering more deeply the question of techniques and strategies for achieving results that will approximate more nearly a valid conception of social justice and which will more fully warrant our claim to social intelligence.

As we look toward the future it is obvious that appeals to tradition, or giving up in despair are just as futile as acquiescing in schemes of social change which promise utopia at the end of a brief and decisive period of struggle. We need the best possible help in developing techniques for dealing with a most complex social phenomenon.

The Southern Councils of the Student Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. are therefore calling an Advisory Conference on Race to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, November 30-December 1. The conference will be held at the Y.W.C.A., 37 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. There will be five full sessions, morning, afternoon and evening on Saturday, November the 30th and morning and afternoon sessions on Sunday, December the 1st. The program details are in the hands of a staff committee representing the regional councils of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Full information about the specific situations and questions to be considered, the general program procedure and the schedule of meetings will be sent to you this week. The conference is limited to sixty people from all over the South (men and women, Negro and White) who have done some thinking, have a fund of knowledge or experience in the field of race relations and whose contributions in the discussions will be of real value. The counsel of such a group will help to clarify our thinking on this problem in its total social setting and will especially aid the Student Christian Association Councils in the further development of sound interracial policies and practices within their own organizations. The following questions will be considered:

1. By what philosophy of Racial Relations shall we be guided in attempting to deal with the question of Negro-White adjustments?

2. Toward what goals and objectives shall we work?

3. By what techniques and strategies may we expect to achieve these objectives?

We invite you to join us in this Advisory Conference and urge you to be present. Will you please check and send the enclosed postal to Miss Mary Jane Willett, National Student Council, 37 Auburn Ave., N. E., and let us know that it will be possible for you to arrange your schedule to include this conference?

Sincerely yours,

STAFF COMMITTEE
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MJW.L

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Mrs. James Forsyth
Chairman, Resident Committee

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
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Emissarius, New York

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PLaza 3-4700

Helen Morton
Executive Secretary

ATLANTA OFFICE - 37 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.

November 21, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

89-14-68

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your request for further information concerning the Advisory Conference on Race which is to be held here at the Y.W.C.A., November 30-December 1, I would add the following comments to those made in the letter of invitation which you received.

As a student movement which is basically interracial in membership and committed as a national movement to the goal of building a society which is not bi-racial, we are constantly finding ourselves, on the one hand, confronted with difficulties on local campuses and in the larger local and state communities, while on the other hand we believe that very definite gains are being made here and there in the South. To this Advisory Conference on Race we have invited in people representing different kinds of experiences in the work to bring about social change in this whole area of race relations. Our great need at present seems to be that of acquiring more effective methods and techniques for reaching the goal we have already chosen as a national movement.

It appears that our first session of the conference will be given over to making clear:

What the general trends and conditions are at present in the South.
What the student movement's specific problems and concerns are here in the South. (Descriptions of both difficult and hopeful situations)
Why as a Student Christian Movement we are involved in such problems and concerned about their solution.
Why we have called such a group together and what we expect to accomplish during the weekend.

In our second session on Saturday afternoon we would attempt to get a clear picture of the program, techniques and methods now being used by various organizations working on race in the South and "the why" or philosophy which lies behind their chosen methods and procedures.

14-19-69

Here we would ask representatives of such groups as the N. A. A. C. P., Southern Interracial Commission, labor group, Methodist Church South, Student Volunteer Movement, etc. to make brief statements.

We are hoping that out of the conference as a whole the student movement group will be helped to see more clearly:

What our own blocks and difficulties are.
What the differences are in the techniques and philosophy of the various groups working on race in the South.
What methods of approach have seemed most effective.
What relationship really exists between methods employed and ultimate goals being worked for.
What the general program of the student movement should be in the light of its goals.
What methods should be emphasized, etc.

The schedule of the meetings for the weekend is as follows:

Saturday - Registration	9-10
First session	10-12
Afternoon session	2-5
Evening session	7:30-10
Sunday -	
Morning session	9-12
Dinner meeting and closing session	12:15-2:30

We feel the need of your presence and help in this conference and trust that you will find it possible to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Celestine L. Smith

Celestine L.Smith
National Student Secretary

CLS.L

[YWCA-NEW YORK]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-19-85

May 22, 1935

Mrs. MaBelle White Williams
Y. W. C. A.
West 137th Street Branch
New York, New York

My dear MaBelle:

I was in New York a couple of days over the week end, but got a chance to see but few friends. I haven't seen you in ages, but I haven't forgotten you.

Yolande was speaking of the possibility of her going up to Fern Rock this summer with the baby for her outing. I think it would be tip-top and I am writing to ask you if it is possible and if you can make arrangements? Yolande will probably speak to you herself, but I am afraid she may put it off too long. Kindly let me hear from you with prices, etc.

I shall see you this summer.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
WEST 137TH STREET BRANCH
179 WEST 137TH STREET
TELEPHONE AUDUBON 3-2777

CECELIA CABANISS SAUNDERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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Office, LOUISE B. LAWRENCE
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May 27, 1935

H-19-66

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

How pleased I was to have a note from you! And how delighted to know that Yolande was interested in coming to camp. She came into see me the very day your letter came and I think that she is entirely sold to the idea. It really presents no problems as I reserve two rooms in a little screened-in cottage over at the Lodge for mothers with small children. Mrs. Harry Bragg and little Harry occupied one of these rooms last summer but Harry is old enough this year to go to Mildred Johnson's camp at Greenwood Lake so that that room is available for Yolande and her small daughter. Emilie Pickens plans to take the other room with Dicky.

We make a half rate for children under four so that the cost would be one dollar for registration fee and ten dollars per week for Yolande and three dollars and fifty cents per week for DuBois. There is no registration fee for the baby.

I enclose a camp folder which I do not send to you very proudly because it has an error in it. I am very much afraid that is a sign that I am "slipping" because I have always boasted that, after my stern apprenticeship under you, I never made mistakes in proof reading. I try to excuse myself - without doing so - by saying that I was desperately tired when I did these folders. Since then I have had a vacation. I went to Boston for two weeks; had a room and bath in the Franklin Square House and, for most of the time, stayed by myself. I had forgotten how sweet solitude could be. I have so little of it!

I hope that having Yolande this summer will mean that we shall see you very often.

Sincerely yours,

MaBelle

MaBelle White Williams
Contact Director

MWW e

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MRS. CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Recording Secretary*
MRS. WILLIAM PICKENS, *Asst. Recording Sec'y*

August 7, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 W. 150th Street
New York City

69-1-41

Dear Dr. DuBois: The "Y Thinkers" Club, composed of young business and industrial women of this Association, conducts a monthly open forum. The one subject which has been discussed so far is, "Negro Americans, What Now?" suggested by the book of Mr. James Weldon Johnson of that name.

We have had many speakers of varied opinions to give their views of this subject. And many of them, during the course of their discussions, have made reference to your theory of "closed economy." This has interested our audiences so much that we are wondering if you would do us the honor to be our next speaker on the same subject. Our forums are held on Wednesdays at 9 P. M., and we should be glad to hold the next one on August 21, 28th or September 4th, which ever date would be most convenient to you.

We appreciate your consideration of us.

Most sincerely yours,

"Y THINKERS" CLUB of the
Young Women's Christian Assn.

Mayme V. Holmes
Mayme V. Holmes
Advisor

MVH/h

220 Penn. Ave.
Fairmont,
West Virginia
January 11, 1935

Mr. W. E. Burghhardt Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

As a class project for this term we are compiling all of the information that we can obtain from various authorities on the subject, "The Negro and American Politics." I have chosen specifically the topic "The Negro and American Politics" since the World War.

Will you be so kind as to give me any information on the later subject?

I am enclosing a self addressed envelope.

Very respectfully yours,
(Miss) Luella Zellars.

14-27-46

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 31, 1935

14-27-47

Miss Luella Zellars
220 Penn.Avenue
Fairmont, West Virginia

My dear Madam:

You will find something on your subject, "The Negro in American National Politics Since 1868", by William F. Nowlin. It was published by the Stratford Company.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Refrigerator

N.C.

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 12, 1935

Gentlemen:

14-29-67

October 16, I am going to transfer my residence from 226 West 150 Street, Apartment 5 Jay, to 210 West 150 Street, Apartment 5A.

I have a General Electric Refrigerator and I would like to know if you could take charge of transferring the refrigerator and connecting it properly and what the cost will be? I shall make the removal October 16.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

STATEMENT c 1934/1935

1) TO: OSCAR BROWN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR A 49TH STATE

2) IN RE: AGAINST THE CONCEPT OF A SEGREGATED NEGRO STATE

[?]

Brown Bros, Client charges

49th State

In Chicago has come a movement for the 49th State, which is enough to make sane men laugh. There never has been a time since the freedom of the American Negro when he could not have had a state in the United States, if he had had the courage and sacrifice to take it. All that would be necessary would be for twelve million people to contribute enough money to buy up land and houses in a single state, gradually to establish industries and means of living, to make good in the courts and by force their right to vote, and to take possession of the state. No permission of Congress or of anybody else is necessary, and the program of this sort has long been feared by certain Americans. But they know now that certain things are true: First of all, Negroes do not want to live with Negroes. Secondly, no such unity of action and sacrifice as would involve the buying up the property of a state can be expected from American Negroes. Consequently, with all our great organizations, our churches, our secret societies, our organizations for uplift and defense, no such movement has ever been inaugurated or even seriously discussed. Under such circumstances, why should we ask for a thing that we can have without asking or seek to have given to us that which by perfectly legal and open means we can take if we want. Those people who really want a state inhabited by Negroes have first got to convince enough Negroes that independent segregated statehood is a method of social uplift for black folk.

37-8-27

[1935?] ITW
[Fertig]

Fertig, James Walter
* The secession and reconstruction of Tennessee. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1898.

Black Reconstruction

E1-S1

PROGRAM

REGIONAL CONFERENCE -CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR

ATLANTA, GA. -FEB. 10-11th, 1935

"SWORDS OR POLUGHSHARES"

SUNDAY 3;00 P.M.

WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH -

HYMN --- America

INVOCATION -- Rabbi Eppstein

WHY THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE -- Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman- National President of Business & Professional Women's Club.

WHAT WE HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH -- Miss Margaret Buttenheim, Chm. of Readers' Course of National Committee on Cause & Cure of War.

AIN'T GOIN'T STUDY WAR NO MORE- Morehouse Quartette.

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER - Dr. W. A. Shelton, President of Atlanta Christian Council.

ADDRESS- A Summary of The World Situation Today- Rev. Henry Smith Leiper, D.D. Foreign Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

SUNDAY - 7;30 P.M.

PIEDMONT HOTEL -

INVOCATION - Rev. B. M. Bowen , D. D.

THE FUTILITY OF WAR AND ITS DISINTEGRATING EFFECTS -- Miss Geline MacDonald Bowman

PRESENT DANGER SPOTS - Dr. Henry Smith Leiper
Dr. DuBois of Atlanta University.

REPORT OF WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE-- Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames

---

MONDAY - 9;30

PIEDMONT HOTEL

INVOCATION - Dean Raimundo De Ovies

MARATHON ROUND TABLE ;

Explanation of aims, method and procedure - Miss Buttenheim

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The Evolving Foreign Policy of the United States As It Effects Peace and War.

Participants ; Miss Buttenheim, Mrs. W. A. Newell, Mr. Virlyn Moore, Miss Agnes Highsmith Mrs. L. O. Freeman, Mr. Steve Nance Dr. J. McD Richards, Mr. Glenn Rainey Mr. James Tolbert, Miss Jane Van de Vrede Mrs. H. C. Dean, Mr. Claud Nelson.

TRY A MARATHON AND WATCH IT SPREAD-

MONDAY -2;00 P.M.

INVOCATION - Dr. C. R. Stauffer

THE STORY OF WAR -- Dr. Robert Eleazer

The STORY OF PEACE - Dr. Leiper

DISCUSSION - Can War Be Abolished- Dr. H.J. Pearce, Dr. Leiper, Miss Buttenheim, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. W.A.Turner Dr. Bert Richards, Dr. Ross H. McLean

---

MONDAY - 7;30

INVOCATION - Rev. Nat Long

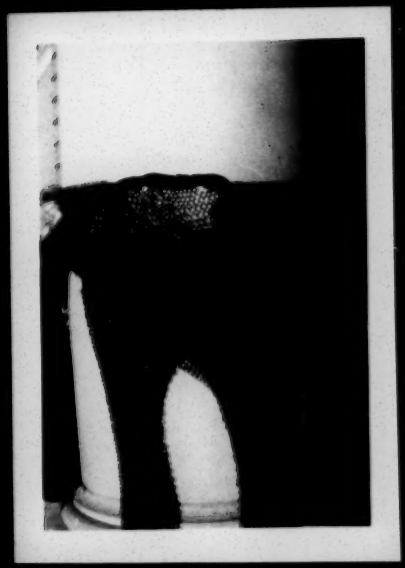
WHO PROFITS AND WHO SUFFERS FROM WAR -- Dr. Leiper-

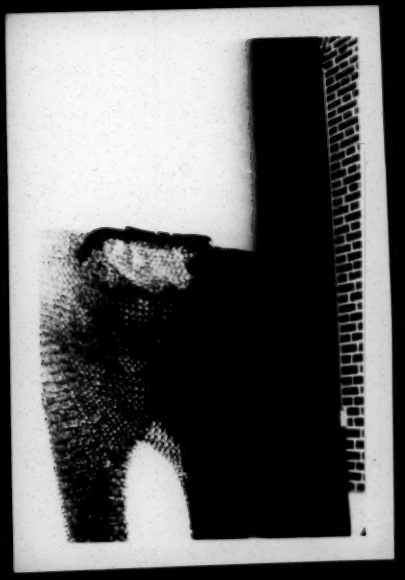
REPORT OF NYE INVESTIGATION-

ORGANIZATION FOR PREVENTION OF WAR -

REPORT OF FINDINGS -

32-5-33





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1 Rolls 127

..... Packs

1 Prints

..... Enlargements

Total 42

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Snap Shot Service Station

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JOURNAL AND GUIDE
November 9, 1935

BETWEEN THE LINES
By Gordon B. Hancock

Two Trail-Blazers

When asked by the inquisitive neighbor as to what disposition he would make of Jennie for the future, the farmer said that he thought she would "teach." Just as Jennie was intellectually unfitted for teaching, so the economic pressure surrounding the Negro race is driving into the teaching profession far too many who may be fitted intellectually but terribly unsuited spiritually. Teaching is quite as much a matter of the heart as of head. There are many fine and studious Negro teachers. I could name scores, in scores of Negro institutions throughout the land; but there are two with whom I have had intimate contacts that strike me as real trail blazers. They are Professor William C. Matney of Bluefield Teachers College, and Professor Luther Jackson of Virginia State.

The work of these two men is extraordinary and unique.-- Prof. Matney while a student in Harvard was keenly interested in the cooperative movement. He steeped himself in the theories of the movement and seemed interested in little else in the line of social reform. When Prof. Matney went to Bluefield he carried his consuming interest in cooperation with him and in a little while Bluefield Teachers College was a very hive of cooperative thought, and what is more Prof. Matney got the cooperative movement started in a practical way in that many of the student activities were placed upon a cooperative basis. It is safe to say that Prof. Matney has done more in this field than any Negro living today. There are few if any fields offering greater assurance to Negro enterprise. The articles Prof. Matney has written have been read around the world and his experiments in cooperative buying and selling have greatly enriched the life of students of West Virginia and elsewhere. The silence surrounding Prof. Matney's work is in many ways unfortunate.

FRAMES — PICTURES — MIRRORS — GIFTS

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WALNUT 9124

C. J. CARTER

ATLANTA, GA.

H-3-1

Crisis Assignments

Rachel DuBois Harris
~~Alexander~~
DuBois
Streator

} NAACP Board

14-8-79

19 20 21 — Phila
22 23 NY
24-25 Boston
26-27 NY
28 29 30 Atlanta

19-19-20
21 22
23-24
25-26
27
28 29 30

18 Thur } — C
19 Fri } Phila - R
F 20 Sat — P
21 Sun } ~~Phila~~ NY
22 Mon }
23 Tue } Boston
F 24 Wed }
F 25 Th } NY
26 F
F 27 S Phila
28 S } - R
29 M } - C
30 T } - A

C Board

25 Years Served

Pursuant

#60 Section

14-3-78

[redacted]

Wallace White
Project Officer

#1060.02

1056

1200

12

405

250
300
550

832
240
1000

600

Rent 83.20

? Printing 375.

Eng 50

Pstr 120

Sal 350

PA 100

Print 25

40

Tel + El. 31

1143.20

25

1168.20

315

Gov. Crawford
Henry Davis.
John Brown
Hiram Kirk
Emmett
Hope
Harold Bon
Marshall
Dr Powell
Darrow

14-377

(Du Bois, W. E. B.)

14-8-33

DU BOIS. William Edward Burghardt, editor, author; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868, of Negro descent; s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) D.; A.B., Fisk U., Tenn., 1888; A.B. Harvard, 1890, A.M., 1891, Ph.D., 1895; studied at U. of Berlin; m. Nina Gomer, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 12, 1896; children--Burghardt Gomer (dec.), Nina Yolande. Prof. economics and history, Atlanta U., 1896-1910; dir. publications, Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, and editor of The Crisis, mag., since July 1910. ~~Connected with sociology, Atlanta (Ga.) Univ~~ Head of Department of Sociology, Atlanta University. Fellow A.A.A.S., founder of the Pan-African Congresses. Author: The Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; The Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935. Editor of the Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem, 1897-1911. Home: ~~226~~ 210 W. 150th Street, N.Y., and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

(prices? Publishers?)

Black Princes — 2.00

Darkwater — 2.25

The Souls of Black Folk — 2.50

The Negro — 1.25

Suppression of The African Slave Trade — 2.00

Bane

Mr. Hylan Lewis

c/o Dr. Abram Harris

Howard University

Washington, D.C.

14-17

Haiti

a

RECETTES ET DEPENSES

Recettes

	Juin 1932 Gourdes	Juin 1931 Gourdes	1er Oct. 1931 au 30 Juin 1932 Gourdes	1er Oct. 1930 au 30 Juin 31 Gourdes
Douanes	1.468.333,46	1.694.850,25	19.198.816,12	20.622.286,15
Taxes Internes	266.550,05	298.324,34	3.283,985,80	4.233.606,05
Divers	54.285,10	57.253,35	897.165,83	888.096,21
Total Recettes Fiscales	1.789.168,61	2.050.427,94	23.379.967,75	25.743.988,81
Recettes non Fiscales	-	-	-	-
Total des Recettes	1.789.168,61	2.050.427,94	23.379.967,75	25.743.988,81

Depenses

Receveur Général	84.910,15	98.095,19	758.539,38	928,963,61
Contributions	42.784,76	65.394,25	370.956,28	565.259,19
Dette Publique	149.500,00	149.000,00	8.097.675,80	8.200.481,30
Garantie d'Intérêts et Affectations	-	986,60	4.539,40	16.393,65
Garde d'Haiti	460.606,16	484.919,71	4.036.245,72	4.446.322,33
Relations Extérieures	43.090,74	48.750,45	399.932,76	457.203,44
Finances	53.572,50	60.517,88	439.660,93	489.343,50
Commerce	32.766,91	30.143,24	220,864,34	253.823,84
Intérieur	134.166,43	109.929,90	1.248.944,85	1.091.216,63
Hygiène	242.047,78**	287.271,29	1.985.388,65**	2.663.925,88
Travaux Publics	2.158,86	2.456,00	20.010,96	21.842,36
Direction Générale des Travaux Publics	443.704,82	416.100,53	3.074.724,39	3.648.300,30
Justice	97.707,46	109.130,93	916.344,94	969.505,00
Agriculture	6.089,86	3.545,38	55.542,40	31.488,38
Service National de la Production Agricole	122.690,20	149.284,46	1.075.742,76	1.370.030,96
Service National de l'Enseignement Professionnel	44.408,26	57.687,41	402.703,36	436.092,60
Instruction Publique	148.509,17	173.571,08	1.350.672,08	1.566.918,48
Cultes	28.909,40	28.920,13	310.012,07	318.296,73
Travail	2.461,70	-	22.405,80	-
Total Dépenses Fiscales	2.140.085,16	2.275.704,43	24.790.906,87	27.475.408,28
Dépenses non Fiscales	18.838,58*	110.133,79	1.132.557,54	419.231,05
Total des Dépenses	2.121.246,58	2.385.838,22	25.923.464,41	27.894.639,33
Recettes Fiscales en excès sur Dépenses Fiscales	-	-	-	-
Dépenses Fiscales en excès sur Recettes Fiscales	350.916,55	225.276,49	1.410.939,12	1.731.419,47

*Credit

** Y compris Mission Scientifique Américaine

FONDS GENERAUX - 30 Juin 1932

Actif

		Gourdes
Fonds et titres à New York		12.423.160,65
Fonds et titres en Haiti		4.825.990,97
Fonds en possession des payeurs		206,40
Caveau - monnaie divisionnaire		3.596.874,75
Fonds avancés par l'Etat		333.327,49
Recettes en suspens		5.673,90
	Total Actif	21.185.234,16

Passif

Crédits budgétaires		1.808.914,07
Crédits extraordinaires		337.529,12
Comptes non-fiscaux		774.835,45
Service de la Banque		224.828,01
Réserve-Fonds de la monnaie divisionnaire		3.622.500,00
Fonds avancés non remboursés		333.327,49
Chèquès impayés		232.552,77
Réclamation non réglée		825.600,00
Balance disponible		13.022.147,25
	Total Passif	21.185.234,16

14-16

DETTE PUBLIQUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

	30 Juin 1932 Gourdes	30 Juin 1931 Gourdes	31 Mai 1932 Gourdes
Obligations Série A 6% 1952	53.393.880,60	56.712.940,95	53.415.931,45
Obligations Série B 6% 1953	7.489.187,36	9.092.206,79	7.741.387,30
Obligations Série C 6% 1953	8.686.590,75	9.324.729,82	8.745.760,50
Monnaie Fiduciaire	3.622.500,00	3.622,500,00	3.622.500,00
Total brut	73.192.158,71	78.752.377,56	73.525,579,25
Fonds Généraux - Balance disponible	13.022.147,25	16.737.819,64	13.094.395,49
Total net	60,170.011,46	62,014.557,92	60.431.183,76

OFFICERS FOR EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES FOR 1932-1933

Y. W. C. A.

President ..... Frances Lawson
Vice-President ..... Curtis Miller
Chairman Christian World Education Committee ..... Birdie Scott
Chairman Program Committee ..... Thomasine Duckett
Chairman Industrial Committee ..... Onnie Nichols

Campus Mirror Staff

Editor-in-Chief ..... Mamie Bynes
Business Manager ..... Lottie Lyons
Circulation Manager ..... Evelyn Pittman

Story Telling Club

President ..... Claudia Murray
Chairman of Program Committee ..... Alena Erby

Debating Club

President ..... Carrie Adams
Critic ..... Mozelle Warner

Latin Club

President ..... Alpha Talley
Vice-President ..... Jule Clayton
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Dorothy Hornsby

Social Problems Club

President ..... Ercell Powell
Vice-President ..... Ruth Wallace
Secretary ..... Thomasine Duckett
Treasurer ..... Annie Stephens

University Players

President ..... George Smith
Secretary ..... Clara Stanton
Mistress of the Wardrobe ..... Mary Louise Smith
Assistant Mistress of the Wardrobe ..... Jule Clayton
Business Manager ..... William Jackson
Assistant Business Manager ..... Evelyn Pittman
Manager of Stage Sets ..... Wilmer Jennings

Interracial Forum

Secretary-Treasurer ..... Thomasine Duckett
Spelman Representative ..... Frances Lawson

Senior Class

President ..... Frankie Butler
Vice-President ..... Birdie Scott

Junior Class

President ..... Lottie Lyons
Vice-President ..... Alice Lomax

Sophomore Class

President ..... Marguerite Simon
Vice-President ..... Ethelynde Armstrong

THE ATLANTA-MOREHOUSE-SPELMAN SUMMER SCHOOL

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Summer School opened its eleventh session on June 11, 1932, with an enrollment of more than three hundred students of college and graduate standing. In order to provide increased facilities for students desiring to qualify for higher state certificates and college degrees, the high school department of the summer school was discontinued. Undergraduate courses were given in biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, French, German, government, history, home economics, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, psychology, and sociology; graduate courses in biology, economics, education, English, history, and mathematics; and teachers' courses in administration, elementary and primary and secondary methods, health education, nursery school work, physical education and play, principles of education, and rural school problems. Five special courses in social work were also given, through the affiliation of the Atlanta School of Social Work with the summer school. A one-week course in Boy Scout Mastership by Mr. A. J. Taylor, Scout Executive and Assistant to the National Director of Interracial Activities of the Boy Scouts of America, was another special feature.

The staff of able teachers from the regular faculties of the affiliated colleges was supplemented by notable professors from other institutions, among whom were Dr. Edwin L. Clarke, author of *Straight Thinking* and

other philosophic and sociological works, and Professor of Sociology at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; and Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, recently of Charlotte, N. C., who has received special recognition for her work in art and creative writing for children and is considered one of the best-trained persons in the country in these two fields.

Choreographic classes, amateur dramatics, weekly entertainment programs, and a community picnic were high points of the recreation plans of the summer school. The weather was exceptionally pleasant throughout the session and, together with the beauty of the spacious Spelman Campus, cooperated with the directors in making the six weeks' period a delightful as well as profitable experience.

SPELMAN AT THE TUSKEGEE RELAYS

Five hundred fifty young men and women from ten different schools in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, and Ohio, met to compete in the sixth annual Tuskegee Relays held at Tuskegee Institute May 6 and 7.

Spelman College was represented by Rachel Davis, Ednah Bethea, and Lottie Lyons; and Atlanta University Laboratory High School sent Ruth Westmoreland, Eddye Jones, Mabel Smith, Lucile Thomas, Bernice Truitt, Evelyn Truitt, Reba Belcher, Frances Brock, Elizabeth Sherrold, Carolyn Seace, and Margaret Walker. These students entered the running broad jump, shot put, 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, and baseball throw.

The fourth place in the meet was won by the Atlanta University Laboratory High School. Ednah Bethea won fourth place in the running broad jump; and Ruth Westmoreland, first place in the running high jump, establishing a new national high jump record for high school girls by jumping four feet, ten and three-fourths inches—breaking her own record of four feet nine inches, made in an intramural track meet last year, and beating the previous record of four feet, six and a half inches, which had stood since 1925.

POEM

F. EDNAH BETHEA, '35

I know
Where wild flowers bloom;

I have been
Where wild arbutus,
Struggling, peep from
Beneath green leaves,
And laugh at skies.

I know
Where little brooks run;

I have been
Where gurgling brooks
Wash mossy banks
And run gleefully
To reach the sea.

I know
Where birds are free;

I have been
Where the strange jargon
Of gay wild birds
Reaches my ear
And thrills me!
Thrills me!

I know
Where trees soar high;

I have been
Where the branches bow low
To greet the wind
And sway to a tune
That they cannot sing.

I know
Where God is;

I have been
Where trees and birds,
Brooks and flowers
Gather daily
And commune with Him.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

MEMORANDUM

To 250 — 4.50

In re: 500 — 6.50

Water — 4.95

$4.75

11-41

Murphy

Kohl — Ile

1933-34.

To My Mother on Her Seventy-Third Birthday

We
~~YOU~~ ASK: "When does old age begin?"
When the heart's sympathy wears thin,
And in the contours of a face
Malice and hatred take their place;
When the perceptions of the mind
To hopes of younger hearts grow blind;
When the grim passion to possess
Becomes the source of happiness;
When the once-generous warmth is cold--
Then, then indeed, the heart is old.
But fear not! for I tell you true
This fate will never come to you.
The love that in your heart has sung
Will still sing on, and keep you young.

---Arthur Davison Ficke

14-2-1

The Secret and Other Poems, p. 93.
Doubleday, Doran & Co,, Inc., N.Y., 1936.
Garden City

Lamont copy.

[1935?]

FINANCES

The following amounts have been received from February 9 to March 30, inclusive:

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity (Pledge for Feb. and Mar.)	$ 50.00	
Young Women's Christian Ass'n. (2d, 3, and 4th instalments on $100 pledge for 1935)	60.00	
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity (Pledge for Jan.)	25.00	
Federal Council of Churches (Pledge for Feb.)	20.00	
Women's Auxiliary, National Baptist Convention (through Miss Burroughs)	5.00	
Mr. J. A. Lanford (Part payment of pledge	5.00	
Total	$165.00	
Net amount available prior to this report (as given in my report of Feb. 9)	352.39	
Total	$517.39	$517.39

The following amounts have been expended since our last meeting:

Salary commitment to executive secretary as per agreement with NAACP (January)	25.00	
Carfare for January	5.00	
Supplies (Feb)	10.64	
Lights (Jan. and Feb.)	3.66	
Instalment on purchase of typewriter	7.35	
Rent (Feb and March)	42.00	
Carfare (February)	5.00	
Telephone bill (Jan. and Feb)	40.00	
Stenographic services (February)	120.00	
Salary committment to exec. sec. for February	25.00	
Petty cash (Feb.)	20.00	
Total	$303.65	303.65
Balance		203.74*

(* $150.00 of this amount represents funds of AKA available only at the rate of $25 monthly)

The following pledges remain unpaid:	
Federal Council of Churches (March)	20.00
Omega Psi Phi (Feb. and Mar.)	50.00
National Baptist Convention (Feb and March)	50.00
J. A. Lankford (Balance on Pledge)	5.00
Bishop Noah Williams (Pledge)	50.00
Bishop W. J. Walls (Pledge)	50.00
Hilyard Robinson (Pledge)	10.00
	$235.00

Bishops Alleyne and Ransom have written pledging support to our work and a financial contribution in the near future; Mr. J. Finley Wilson has promised to secure funds from Elk lodges for us in the near future.

<u>April Expenditures (To be voted)</u>		
Lights	$ 1.00	
telephone	18.00	estimate
rent	21.00	
part salary executive secretary	25.00	
Stenographic service	60.00	
Office supplies	10.50	
Petty cash	20.00	

April Expenditures (to be voted) continued

Carfares	5.00
Instalment on typewriter purchase	7.35
Total	$167.85

CONCLUSION: I sincerely urge member organizations to keep up their monthly pledges regularly and promptly. It is absolutely necessary that we begin now to seek larger financial support. And this calls for our immediate attention if we hope to avoid inevitable and intolerable deficits.

14-1

Estimated Costs

Salaries	Cost Per Month	Three Months cost
Director — (part time)	$200	$600
Field Supervisor	175	525
Field Analyst	150	450
" "	150	450
Statistical Clerk	150	450
Stenographer	100	300
		2775

Travel + Subsistence

Transportation to and from locality	$200
Local transportation @ .05 per mile	$200
Subsistence allowance for field staff (4½ persons) @ $30	—$405
	805

47-10-24

Overhead + Equipment

Rent of headquarters	. 20	— 60
" " typewriter	?	— 21
Office supplies		— 50
Mimeographing		— 100
Printing of schedules + forms		— 100
Miscellaneous account		— 100
		431

Total Cost $4,011

4-1-10-35

OFFICE HOURS
8-11 A. M. AND 3-8 P. M.
EXCEPT SUNDAY AND
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING

14-11-51

TELEPHONE 2-3188

H. G. MacKerrow, M. D., C. M.

96 EASTERN AVENUE

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

[c.1935]

30-11a-3

EXPENDITURES.....BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

10.00	January 5	Peggy Williston
5.13	February 5	Mary Vaughn
3.00	February 20	M. Dancy
2.20	February 21	John Hope, Jr. (paper and typewriter ribbon)
6.00	February 21	John Hope, Jr. (typewriter)
3.00	February 21	John Hope, Jr. (typewriter)
1.00	February 23	M. Dancy
10.67	February 24	Mary Vaughn
4.25	February 27	Lowdermilk & Co.
4.50	March 6	Lowdermilk & Co.
7.25	March 10	Mary Vaughn
7.00	March 26	Mary Vaughn
3.00	March 21	Typewriter
3.90		
5.25	April 1	K. N. Rosen
3.00	March 27	U.S. Supt. of Documen
14.05	April 5	THE CRISIS Pub. Co.
7.25	April 7	Mary Vaughn
4.00	April 14	Mary Vaughn
15.00	April 21	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
12.50	April 14	Peggy Williston
15.00	April 14	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
13.50	April 28	Mrs. Allie Jackson
70.00	May 1	Miss Ellen Diggs
11.40	May 5	Mrs. Allie Jackson
30.90	May 5	Mrs. Chandler
10.00	May 14	Mrs. Chandler

(Cont. EXPENDITURES.....BLACK RECONSTRUCTION.)

14.25	May 14	Mrs. Allie Jackson
3.00	May 16	Typewriter
2.63	May 17	Mary Vaughn
2.12	May 17	Mrs. Ruby Banks
13.50	May 18	Miss Ellen Diggs
9.45	May 17	Mrs. Allie Jackson
13.95	May 17	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
2.70	May 21	Miss Ellen Diggs
$350.45		

30-112 -4

	Expenditures	①
10.00	Jan. 5	Peggy Williston
5.13	Feb. 5	Mary Vaughn
3.00	Feb. 20	Mr. Clancy
2.20	Feb. 21	John Hope Jr. (Typewriter ribbons)
6.00	Feb. 21	John Hope, Jr. (Typewriter)
3.00	Feb. 21	John Hope, Jr. (Typewriter)
1.00	Feb. 23	Miss Clancy
10.67	Feb. 24	Mary Vaughn
4.25	Feb. 27	Londersmith & Co.
4.50	Mar. 6	Londersmith & Co.
7.25	Mar. 10	Mary Vaughn
7.00	Mar. 26	Mary Vaughn
3.00	Mar. 21	Typewriter
3.00		
5.25	April 1	K. N. Rosen
3.00	March 27	U. S. Sup. of Docs.
14.03	April 5	The Crisis Pub. Co.
7.25	April 7	Mary Vaughn
4.00	April 14	Mary Vaughn
15.00	April 21	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
12.50	April 14	Peggy Williston
15.00	April 14	Mrs. E. Chandler
13.50	April 28	Mrs. Alice Jackson
70.00	May 1	Miss Hodges
11.40	May 5	Mrs. Alice Jackson
30.90	May 5	Mrs. Chandler
20.00	May 14	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
14.25	May 14	Mrs. Alice Jackson
3.00	May 16	Typewriter

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2.63	May 17	Mary Vaughn
2.12	May 17	Mrs. Ruby Banks
13.50	May 18	Miss Driggs
9.45	May 17	Mrs. Alice Jackson
13.95	May 17	Mrs. E. L. Chandler
2.70	May 21	Miss Driggs

30-112-2

[1935]

PETTY CASH

January 15	Balance	13
January 15		2.00
		$2.13

January 15	Letters....6-'3	18
January 15	Incoming package (N.Y.) Moon	08
January 15	Carbon	05
January 15	1 Registered	18
January 15	paper (white)	10
January 16	12-3'3	36
	2-5'5 (foreign)	10
January 16	7-3'3	21
January 17	2 pk. white paper	10
	2 pk. yellow paper	10
Jnuary 17	7-3'3	21
January 17	World Almanac	70
		$2.37

January 17 ..... Owe me 24

14-8

14-18-65

Wealth & Work

1. Man's many wants

2. The satisfaction of human wants depends upon an effort to the sacrifice of other wants

3. Economics must therefore consider ways & means by which the desirable ends may be attained with the least effort & sacrifice

4. We come now to the value of the wealth which is used to satisfy our wants & the effort which is necessary to make it available for the purpose desired

5. Organized industrial life is the result of a long & varied human want

Virgin Islands

A BILL

To provide a civil government for the Virgin Islands of the United States.

14-18-1

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act and the name "The Virgin Islands of the United States" as used in this act shall apply to and include the territorial domain, lands and waters, acquired by the United States through cession of the Danish West Indian Islands by the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark entered into August fourth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen (Volume thirty-nine of the United States Statutes at Large, page seventeen hundred and six).

14-18-2

Sec. 2. That the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be divided into two municipalities, namely, (1) the municipality of Saint Croix, and (2) the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John. The boundaries of said municipalities shall be the same as at present established in accordance with laws in force, and the capital and seat of government shall be Saint Thomas.

Sec. 3. That the inhabitants of the municipality of Saint Croix and of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John are hereby constituted into bodies politic and juridic, under the present name of each such municipality, and they shall have perpetual succession and power (a) to adopt and use an official seal; (b) to sue and be sued; (c) to demand the fulfillment of obligations under the law and to defend and prosecute all actions at law; (d) to acquire property by exchange, donation, or bequest, or by virtue of proceedings for the collection of taxes, or by eminent domain proceedings, or by any other means provided by law, and to possess, administer,

and govern such property; and (c) to alienate or encumber any of their property, subject to the provisions of this act.

14-18-3

Legislative Branch

Sec. 4. That all local legislative powers in the municipality of Saint Croix, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a municipal council which shall be designated the "Municipal Council of Saint Croix." Said council shall consist of members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the municipality of Saint Croix. The members shall be elected at large in four representative districts, one of which shall be the town of Christiansted and suburbs; one of which shall be the country district of Christiansted; one of which shall be the town of Frederiksted; one of which shall be the country district of Frederiksted, as defined by existing law, on the basis of one representative for each one thousand five hundred population or major fraction thereof, in accordance with the latest decennial

census of the United States: Provided, that each district shall have at least one representative.

14-18-4

Sec. 5. That all local legislative powers in the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a municipal council which shall be designated the "Municipal Council of Saint Thomas and Saint John." Said council shall consist of members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John. The members shall be elected at large in three representative districts, two of which shall be in the island of Saint Thomas, and the other of which shall be the island of Saint John, as defined by existing law, on the basis of one representative for each one thousand five hundred population or major fraction thereof, in accordance with the latest decennial census of the United States: Provided, that each district shall have at least one representative.

Sec. 6. That joint sessions of the said municipal councils

shall be held upon call by the governor, and shall be called by him at least once each calendar year, and also whenever the municipal councils of both municipalities shall so determine by resolutions passed by each of the said municipal councils. In such joint sessions no legislation shall be considered other than that specified in the message by the governor calling such a session, or in the resolutions passed by the municipal councils: Provided, that no bill shall become a law in such joint session until it be passed by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present at such joint session: Provided further, That the procedural rules in such joint sessions shall be the same as those provided for in sessions of the separate municipal councils of the municipalities or not inconsistent with the procedural rules of such municipal councils.

S-81-71

Sec. 7. That immediately after the members of the councils shall have assembled as a result of the first election as hereinafter provided, they shall be divided as equally as may be into

14-18-6-81-41

two classes, for each district, where a district has more than one member. This classification may be by the drawing of lots. The office of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the end of two years, and of the members of the second class at the expiration of four years. In case of vacancy among the members of the councils, special elections shall be held, but members elected in such cases shall hold office only for the unexpired term wherein the vacancy shall have occurred.

Sec. 6. That the present councils shall continue to function until new members are elected under the provisions of this act. The next general election in the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be held in the year 1933 on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. At such election there shall be chosen councilors as herein provided. Thereafter the elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, beginning with the year 1935, and every two years thereafter.

14-18-2

Sec. 9. That to be eligible as a member of either municipal council it shall be necessary to be a citizen of the United States, over twenty-five years of age, a qualified voter of the municipality in which elected, to have resided in the municipality for a period of not less than two years, and not to have served any sentence for a felony or for a crime involving moral turpitude, nor to have been removed from any public office for delinquency or immoral conduct.

Sec. 10. That the members of the municipal councils shall receive a per diem allowance of $5 a day for each day of attendance at a regular or special session of the respective municipal councils, or of a joint session of such councils. They shall also receive a travel allowance in accordance with the laws and regulations established by ordinance of the municipal councils.

Sec. 11. That the respective municipal councils shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their elected members, and shall have and exercise all the powers with re-

spect to the conduct of their proceedings that usually pertain to parliamentary legislative bodies. Existing rules shall continue in force and effect until altered, amended, or changed by the respective municipal councils.

Sec. 12. That each municipal council shall appoint from among its members, for a period of one year, three members to serve on a standing committee, which, under the name of the "Municipal Committee," shall advise the governor concerning the management of the fiscal affairs of the municipality, and concerning matters relating to the municipality in accordance with by-laws adopted by the municipal council and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 13. That each municipal council is to assemble for ordinary meetings on a certain day of every second month, which day is to be previously fixed by the governor for the whole year, and for extraordinary meetings whenever the governor convenes such meetings. The governor may postpone the meetings of the municipal councils,

but not for a longer period than fourteen days.

Sec. 14. That the governor may introduce bills into the respective municipal councils in accordance with rules of business for the municipal councils which shall be adopted by the municipal councils and approved by the governor: Provided, That all bills introduced by the governor shall take precedence over bills introduced by members and shall be acted upon within ninety days after their introduction into the respective municipal councils. The governor shall submit to the respective municipal councils, at least ninety days before the close of each fiscal year, a budget of estimated receipts and expenditures for the respective municipalities, which shall be the basis for the annual local appropriation bill for such municipalities.

Sec. 15. That the quorum of the municipal councils shall consist of an absolute majority of all the members of the respective municipal councils. No bill shall become a law until it be

01-8-41

passed by a majority (yea-and-nay) vote of the members of the municipal council having jurisdiction, and entered upon the journal, and be approved by the governor within sixty days thereafter. Each municipal council shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same during the year, and the yeas and nays of the members voting on any question shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. That new legislation and repeals, alterations, and amendments of local laws of the Virgin Islands of the United States by the municipal council having jurisdiction, shall be effective and enforced when, and to the extent, such new legislation, repeals, alterations, and amendments are approved by the governor of said islands, the governor to state specifically in each case whether his approval or disapproval is in whole, and if in part only, what part is approved and what part not approved. The governor may veto any specific item or items in any bill which appropriates money for specific purposes, but shall veto other bills, if at all, only as a

whole. If any bill passed by the municipal council having jurisdiction be disapproved in whole or in part by the governor, the governor shall return to the said municipal council such bill, setting forth his objections. If after reconsideration by the municipal council having jurisdiction two-thirds of all the members of the said municipal council pass such bill or part of bill, it shall be sent to the governor, who, in case he shall not then approve it, shall transmit the same to the President of the United States. The vote of the municipal council shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal. If the President of the United States approves such bill or part of bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law; if he does not approve such bill or part of bill, he shall return it to the governor, so stating, and it shall not become law. All laws enacted by the municipal council of the municipality of Saint Croix, and by the municipal council of the muni-

11-21-51

14-B-12

cipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, shall be reported by the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power and the authority to annul the same. If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriation necessary for the support of the municipal government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, then the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be deemed to be reappropriated, item by item; and until the municipal council of the municipality having jurisdiction shall act in such behalf, the governor may make the payments and collections necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 17. That at the first election held pursuant to this act the qualified electors shall be those having the qualifications under the present law. Thereafter the franchise shall be vested in citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age or over, and

14-18-13

able to read and write the English language. Additional qualifications may be prescribed by the municipal council of the municipality having jurisdiction: Provided, however, That no property qualification shall ever be imposed upon or required of any voter, nor shall any discrimination in qualification be made or based upon difference in color or sex. religion tribe

Sec. 18. That the laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands, and all laws and ordinances now in force in the Virgin Islands of the United States, shall continue in force and effect except as altered, amended, or modified herein, or until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority herein provided having jurisdiction, or by act of the Congress of the United States: Provided, That the municipal council of the municipality of Saint Croix and the municipal council of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, and joint sessions of such municipal councils, shall have power, when not inconsistent with

4-15-4

this act and within the territorial jurisdiction of such municipal councils and joint sessions, to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law or ordinance, public or private, civil or criminal, continued in force by this act as from time to time it may see fit, except as herein otherwise provided, and to enact new laws and ordinances not inconsistent with this act and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States hereafter made applicable to the Virgin Islands of the United States, or hereafter made applicable to any part of the Virgin Islands of the United States, subject to the power of the Congress of the United States to annul the same.

Sec. 19. That the legislative power of the Virgin Islands shall extend to all rightful subjects of local application not inconsistent with this act or the laws of the United States which may be hereafter enacted and made applicable thereto, but no law shall be enacted which would impair rights existing or arising by virtue of any treaty entered into by the United States; no tax

14-18-45

shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall any lottery or the sale of any lottery tickets be allowed; nor shall the following acts of Congress be amended or repealed except by act of Congress, namely, the act of November 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 223) extending the national prohibition act to the Virgin Islands, the act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1492) establishing load lines for merchant vessels, the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 948) extending the navigation laws to the Virgin Islands, the act of May 20, 1932 (47 Stat. 160) extending the admiralty laws to the Virgin Islands, sections three and four of the act of March 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 1132), An Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark, any act of Congress relating to immigration, naturalization, or citizenship.

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Sec. 20. That the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer whose title shall be "The Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The governor shall reside in the Virgin Islands of the United States during his official incumbency. He shall have general supervision and control of all departments, bureaus, and offices of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States. He shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the laws and ordinances of the Virgin Islands of the United States. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the local laws of the respective municipalities of the Virgin Islands of the United States, and may grant respites for all offenses against the laws of the United

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States until the decision of the President can be ascertained. He may veto any legislation passed by the municipal council of Saint Croix, or the municipal council of Saint Thomas and Saint John, as herein provided. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint. Whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the islands, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the islands, or any part thereof, under martial law, until communication can be had with the President and the President's decision therein made known. He shall annually, and at such other times as the President or the Congress of the United States may require, make official report of the transactions

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of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States to the Secretary of the Interior, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to the Congress of the United States. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may, in pursuance of law, be delegated to him by the President, or by the Secretary of the Interior. He shall have the power to issue executive regulations not in conflict with any applicable law or ordinance.

Sec. 21. That there shall be appointed, upon recommendation of the governor, by the Secretary of the Interior, a Government Secretary and Commissioner of Finance for the Virgin Islands. He shall have all the powers of the governor in the case of a vacancy or temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the governor, or in case of his temporary absence. He shall have custody of the seal of the Virgin Islands of the United States and shall countersign and affix such seal to all executive proclamations and all other executive documents. He shall,

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when practicable, attend all meetings of the municipal council of Saint Thomas and Saint John, before which body he shall give expression to the advice of the governor. He shall also record and preserve the laws enacted by the legislative bodies hereinafter provided for, and also all acts and proceedings of the governor, and promulgate all proclamations and orders of the governor and all laws enacted by said legislative bodies, and he shall have all such executive powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or assigned to him by the governor. He shall administer the finances of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States, or of the municipalities or subdivisions thereof, pertaining to or growing out of the receipts of said government, from whatever source derived, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Interior. With the approval of the governor he shall make and promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law or ordinance as he may deem necessary concerning the procedure and method

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of making purchases, accounting for public funds and public property.

Sec. 22. That upon recommendation of the governor there shall be appointed, by the Secretary of the Interior, a Lieutenant Governor for St. Croix, who shall act for the governor in the administration of the affairs of the municipality of Saint Croix. He shall, when practicable, attend all meetings of the municipal council of Saint Croix, before which body he shall give expression to the advice of the governor. He shall exercise supervision over all administrative departments in the municipality of Saint Croix, subject to the direction of the governor.

Sec. 23. That there shall be appointed, upon recommendation of the governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States, by the Secretary of the Interior, such other executive and administrative officers as may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be required. The powers and duties of such officers shall be defined by law, ordinance, or by executive regulation of the governor, not inconsistent with law or ordinance. The salary of all officers and employees appointed

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by the President or by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid from funds appropriated for the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States by the Congress in annual appropriation bills, or as may be otherwise provided by law, and such officers as shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior shall hold office during the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 24. The governor shall appoint all officers and employees of the municipal governments, except as herein otherwise provided, at the rates of pay determined in the budgets of the municipal governments. In the event of a vacancy in any office under the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the absence, illness, or temporary disqualification of any officer, the governor shall designate an officer or employee of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States to discharge the functions of the officer during such vacancy, absence, illness, or temporary disqualification.

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JUDICIAL BRANCH

Sec. 25. That in each municipality there shall be established a police court with jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court in all civil cases in which the principal sum claimed does not exceed $200, and of all criminal cases wherein the punishment that may be imposed shall not exceed a fine of $100, or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or both, and all violations of police regulations and executive regulations and all actions involving possession or title to personal property or the forcible entry and detainer of real estate. Such police courts shall also hold preliminary investigations in charges of felony and charges of misdemeanor in which the punishment that may be imposed is beyond the jurisdiction herein granted to the police courts, and commit or bail in bailable cases to the district court. The rules governing said courts and prescribing the duties of police judges and police court officers, oaths, and bonds, the times and places of holding such courts, the disposition of fines, costs, forfeitures, enforcements of judgments, providing for appeals therefrom

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to the district court, and the disposition and treatment of prisoners shall be as established by law or ordinance in force and effect in the municipalities, or as may hereafter be established by law or ordinance by the municipal council having jurisdiction.

Sec. 26. That appeals in civil and criminal cases from the judgments and rulings of the police courts shall be to the district court and shall be taken in accordance with the laws and ordinances of the respective municipalities: Provided, That the right of appeal in all cases, civil and criminal, shall be as established by law or ordinance in force and effect in the municipalities, or as may hereafter be established by law or ordinance by the municipal council having jurisdiction.

Sec. 27. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States, who shall hold office for the term of four years unless sooner removed at the pleasure of the President.

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Sec. 28. That there shall be established in the Virgin Islands of the United States one district court with two divisions, one constituted by the municipality of Saint Croix, and one constituted by the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, as defined by existing local law; and one district judge of the said district court, who shall hold his court in both divisions at such time as he may designate by order, at least once in two months in each division unless for good cause the governor shall otherwise provide by express order. The rules of practice in such district court shall be prescribed by law or ordinance, or by rules and regulations of the district judge not inconsistent with law or ordinance.

Sec. 29. That the said district court, in addition to the concurrent jurisdiction conferred in Section 25 of this act, shall have jurisdiction of --

All criminal cases under the laws of the respective municipalities or under the laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands of the United States;

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All cases in equity;

All cases in admiralty;

All cases of divorce and annulment of marriage;

All cases at law involving principal sums exceeding $200;

All cases involving title to real estate;

All appeals from judgments rendered in the police courts;

All matters and proceedings not otherwise provided for which, on the date of the approval of this act, were within the jurisdiction of the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States, or of the judge thereof, or which may hereafter be placed within the jurisdiction of the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States, or of the judge thereof, by the municipal council having jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction in admiralty herein conferred upon the district judge and the district court shall be the same as is exercised by United States district judges and United States district courts and

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the practice and procedure shall be the same as in United States district courts.

Sec. 30. That the district court shall also have jurisdiction of offenses under the criminal laws of the United States when such offenses are committed on the high seas beyond the territorial limits of the Virgin Islands of the United States, on vessels belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, or any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, and the offenders are found in the Virgin Islands of the United States or are brought into the Virgin Islands of the United States after the commission of the offense.

Sec. 31. That appeals from the district court of the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be as provided by law in force at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 32. That no person shall be denied the right to trial by jury in any case, civil or criminal, originating in said court on the

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demand of either party: Provided, however, That if no jury is demanded the case shall be tried by the court without a jury: Provided further, however, That the judge of the district court may, on his own motion, order a jury for the trial of any criminal action: And provided further, That the respective municipal councils of the municipalities of Saint Croix, and of Saint Thomas and Saint John may provide for trial in misdemeanor cases by a jury of six qualified persons.

Sec. 33. That all taxes, duties, fees, and public revenues collected in the municipality of Saint Croix shall be covered into the treasury of the Virgin Islands of the United States and held in account for said municipality of Saint Croix; and all taxes, duties, fees, and public revenues collected in the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John shall be covered into said treasury of the Virgin Islands of the United States and held in account for said municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John: Provided, That the proceeds of customs duties, less

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the cost of collection, and the proceeds of the United States income tax, and the proceeds of any taxes levied by the Congress of the United States on the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, shall be covered into the treasury of the Virgin Islands of the United States and held in account for the respective islands, for the respective municipalities, and shall be expended for the benefit and government of said municipalities in accordance with the annual municipal budget: Provided further, That quarantine, passport, immigration, and naturalization fees collected in the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be covered into the treasuries of the respective islands. The municipal council of the municipality of Saint Croix may make appropriations for the purposes of said municipality from, and to be paid out of, the funds credited to its account in the treasury of the Virgin Islands of the United States; and the municipal council of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John may make appropriations for the purposes of said municipality from, and to be paid out of, the funds credited to its account in said treasury.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 34. That no law shall be enacted in the Virgin Islands of the United States which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein equal protection of the laws.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be represented by counsel for his defense, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to have a speedy and public trial, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal cause to give evidence against himself; nor shall any person sit as judge or magistrate in any case in which he has engaged as attorney or prosecutor.

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That all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

That no person shall be imprisoned or shall suffer forced labor for debt.

That all persons shall have the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the same shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion, insurrection or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the governor, whenever during such period the necessity for such suspension may exist.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

That private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use except upon payment of just compensation ascertained in the manner provided by law.

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That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit the power of the municipal councils hereinafter provided to enact laws for the protection of life, the public health, the public safety, or the public welfare.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State, or any officer thereof.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That no warrant for arrest or search shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing

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the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

That slavery shall not exist in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

That involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall not exist in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for the redress of grievances.

That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed, and that no political or religious test other than an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands of

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the United States, and the laws of the Virgin Islands of the United States, shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

That no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such.

That the contracting of polygamous or plural marriages is prohibited.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in accordance with law or ordinance and on warrant drawn by the proper officer.

That the employment of children under the age of fourteen years

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in any occupation injurious to health or morals or hazardous to life or limb is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 35. That taxes and assessments on property and incomes, and import duties, internal revenues, license fees, and service fees, may be imposed and collected, and royalties for franchises, privileges, and concessions granted may be collected for the purposes of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States as may be provided and defined by the municipal councils herein established. All laws concerning import and export duties in the Virgin Islands of the United States now in effect, shall continue in force and effect until repealed or modified by the Congress of the United States or by the municipal council having jurisdiction except as otherwise provided in this act: Provided, however, That the export duties now in effect may be from time to time reduced, repealed, or restored by the municipal council having jurisdiction, with the approval of the governor: And provided further, That no new export duties shall be levied or collected in the

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Virgin Islands of the United States other than those imposed by the Congress of the United States; and provided further that nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive the municipal councils of the power to alter, amend, repeal any tax laws, municipal revenue duties, customs duties or license fees now in force and effect.

Sec. 36. That the statutory laws of the United States hereafter enacted shall not apply to the Virgin Islands of the United States except when specifically otherwise provided therein: Provided, That where a Federal statute has been heretofore or may hereafter be made applicable to said islands, any repeal or amendment thereof shall have application in said islands unless expressly provided otherwise, subject, however, to such changes in existing laws as may be made under the local legislative authority granted in this act.

Sec. 37. That all judicial process shall run in the name of "United States of America, ss, the President of the United States," and all penal or criminal prosecutions in the local courts shall be conducted in the name of and by authority of "The People of the Virgin Islands of the United States."

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Sec. 38. That all officials of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States shall be citizens of the United States and before entering upon the duties of their respective offices shall take an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States applicable to the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the laws of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Sec. 39. That all reports required by law to be made by the governor to any official of the United States shall hereafter be made to the Secretary of the Interior, and the President is hereby authorized to place all matters pertaining to the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 40. That this act shall take effect upon approval, but until its provisions shall severally become operative as herein provided, the corresponding legislative, executive and judicial functions of the exist-

ing government shall continue to be exercised as now provided by law, or ordinance, and the present incumbents of all offices under the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States shall continue in office until their successors are appointed and have qualified, unless sooner removed by competent authority.

14-4

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.

[1935?]

Cooperation in these two matters is earnestly requested.

TRAVEL

Interlarded in this report are comments concerning a recent trip made into the South. This trip, of more than 4,000 miles, took me as far South as Dallas, Texas. I spoke on the work of the Joint Committee before well attended NAACP branch meetings in Memphis, Little Rock and Dallas. In addition I visited many key people in Southern cities and enlisted their support in our work.

Last week I was the guest speaker at a combined meeting of Business Girls Clubs of the Y.W.C.A. in Philadelphia. On April 2nd I am to discuss the work of the Joint Committee before the students of Catholic University; on April 7 I will speak on our work in Detroit; and again on May 10 to the Federated Women's Clubs of New Jersey at Orange.

RESEARCH

Aided by volunteer technicians the following research has been undertaken by the Joint Committee for the purpose of its work:

1. Survey of legislation on unemployment and social insurance.
2. Conditions of Tobacco workers.
3. Survey of conditions of Negro farmers and effect of existing and proposed farm legislation on them.
4. Analysis of total effect of NRA on Negro industrial workers.

These studies are now in process. Initial memoranda on them already exist and completed studies are expected to be available within three weeks. These studies are used to aid the work of the Joint Committee and are not duplicated because of the expense envolved. At some later date it is to be hoped that concise summaries of them can be made available for wide distribution.

At the same time I am happy to announce that the office of the Joint Committee contains one of the most complete groups of data on "New Deal Agencies" in existence outside of government bureaux themselves. Our files are constantly kept up to date with all pamphlets, news releases, papers, decisions etc. published by TVA, AAA, NRA, FERA, HOLC, FHA, PWA, the Department of Commerce, The Census Bureaux, the Subsistence Homesteads Division and other government agencies. As well special work on Negro problems in manuscript has been secured from many sources.

CONCLUSION

I wish to make a personal plea to member organizations and their representatives for cooperation in the work of the committee, especially with regard to finances and joint protest action on major issues which come before us. If the Joint Committee is to live, and live in these times it must, we must give more than lip-service to its cause. Our work must be popularized by the representatives of member organizations among their own constituencies.

At the end of the second year of the New Deal the Negro worker still finds himself the harried victim of ten thousand prejudices; he has no security, he is without bread. These are not times for complacense. We have no cause to be satisfied with the work of the Joint Committee, even though we have made creditable accomplishment. That accomplishment dwindles in the face of the task before us. I ask in all sincerity a new dedication of member organizations and their representatives to the cause of the Negro worker.

Attached to this report is our financial statement and recommendations for expenditures for the next month.

[1935?]

One of the things accomplished through these conversations was the agreement that Negro workers on the dam at Norris, hitherto barred, would be admitted as trainees to the trade school now in operation there. A number of the workers signified their desire to attend the school.

On the otherhand Negroes are still barred from residence at Norris, the model town completely owned by the United States government. Chairman Morgan flatly stated that this policy best served the interest of all concerned and that he had been advised to adopt this policy by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Dr. Will Alexander of the Southern Interracial Commission. Later at Nashville Dr. Johnson assured me that the only thing on which he could be correctly quoted was the statement that he thought exclusion of Negroes from Norris was a grave social mistake.

A slight improvement of labor conditions for Negro workers may be reported on the basis of statements made to me by TVA officials. A few Negro skilled workers have been added to the employment rolls, the percentage of Negro workers is more nearly equitable than last July when I visited the project, and larger employment at resevoir clearance on the Pickwick Dam is promised by officials.

On the otherhand officials at TVA are plainly muddled on many grave social problems facing them. For the Negro workers, especially the unskilled engaged in resevoir clearance at from 45 to 60 cents an hour, there seems little liklihood that work will be available longer than one year or a year and a half. This means that workers hitherto used to much smaller wages, will get a taste of reasonable wages for a limited period and then be cut adrift again with no possibility of employment even at former wages and thoroughly unsatisfied with previous conditions as farm tenants and sharecroppers. After the dams on the projects are completed there is practically no future for the workers. Officials from Chairman Morgan down seemed to be in an absolute fog as to what will happen to the thousands of Negro workers after the dams are built. So far as could be seen nothing was being done by them to provide for the sustained rehabilitation of the Negro workers.

Another problem apparent was that of the workers to be used on the Pickwick Dam, being built in Northern Mississippi and Alabama. Although work on this part of the project is being started no one could state whether the Negro workers would be expected to live on the plantations from which they came or whether they would be furnished barracks. This is important because of the fact that life on plantations will lend to all sorts of fraud on the part of the landlords.

TVA: revisited leaves me more convinced than ever that its officials are still in a state of utter plan-lessness so far as Negro workers are concerned. The Joint Committee will still attempt, however, to seek for Negroes a meaningful solution of the problems TVA has raised for them.

Neuerscheinungen

aus den Gebieten

Geschichte
Kunstgeschichte
Mathematik
Medizin
Musikgeschichte
Philosophie
Psychologie
Rechtswissenschaft
Soziologie
Staatslehre

Brentano's Book Stores
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1 West 47th St., New York

A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Leiden
1935

PRINTED IN HOLLAND

PROFESSOR Dr. ALFRED WEBER

KULTURGESCHICHTE ALS KULTURSOZIOLOGIE

Alfred Webers Kulturgeschichte deutet Wesen und Gesicht der verschiedenen Kulturen aus ihrem eigenen geschichtlichen Lebensraum.

AUS DEM INHALT :

DIE PRÄHISTORIE UND DIE PRIMITIVEN — DIE PRIMÄREN HOCHKULTUREN — DIE SEKUNDÄRKULTUREN ERSTER STUFE : DIE VORDERASIATISCHE UND DIE MITTELMEERANTIKE — DIE SEKUNDÄRKULTUREN ZWEITER STUFE : DAS MORGENLAND BIS 1500 — DIE SEKUNDÄRKULTUREN ZWEITER STUFE : DAS ABENDLAND BIS 1500 — DAS EXPANSIVE ABENDLAND SEIT 1500 — DIE MODERNE — ANHANG.

Es ist ein erstaunliches Buch, in dem Alfred Weber die Summe zieht aus den eigenen kultursoziologischen Forschungen, wie aus denen seines Bruders Max. Eine Weltgeschichte von der älteren Steinzeit an bis auf unsere Zeit und darüber hinaus. Man muß das Buch selbst lesen, um das Imponierende des Aufbaus nachzuempfinden. Das Ganze darum so imposant, weil immer alles religiöse, wissenschaftliche,künstlerische Geschehen zusammen mit dem politischen und wirtschaftlichen unter dem soziologischen Gesichtspunkte zusammengeschaut wird. Es ware kleinlich, an Einzelheiten zu mäkeln, wo so Großes und Schönes und als Ganzes Bleibendes geboten wird. Es wird Nachfolge und Widerspruch hervorrufen und sonach fruchtbar sein und dadurch wahr. *Der Bund*, Bern

Webers großes Verdienst um die Gewinnung eines Blickpunktes für die Jetztzeit beruht darin, daß er in dem immensen Raume der menschlichen Kulturphänomene von universalgeschichtlicher Bedeutung die soziologischen Wurzeln freilegt und mit geradezu phänomenaler Ubiquität des Blickes die Einflußzonen der einzelnen Kulturgeschichtungen aufzeigt. Eine glänzende wissenschaftliche Tat, ein Werk, geschrieben in souveräner Beherrschung des gewaltigen Stoffes, das die Beachtung der gesamten Kulturwelt verdient. *Zürcher Post*

In deutlicher Anknüpfung an das Fragment gebliebene Universalitätsstreben seines Bruders Max Weber, aus fühlbarer Verbundenheit mit Heidelberger Menschen und Gedankenwelten wie mit der individualisierend-„verstehenden" Haltung „südwestdeutschen" Denkens überhaupt, in betonter Abgrenzung gegen den irrationalistischen Schematismus Spenglers wie gegen die rationalistischen Simplifizierungen des Geschichtsmaterialismus, hat Alfred Weber seine Überschau tellurischer Kulturentwicklung gestaltet, ein Lebenswerk, das er doch in begreiflicher Ehrfurcht vor dem Stoff nur einen „Versuch" nennt. Freude am Schau der Vielfalt trägt dieses Buch im eigentlichen wie im übertragenen Sinn. Welch Panorama ; nach den bewusst zurückgedrängten Primitiven zunächst die „primären Hochkulturen". Es folgen die „Sekundärkulturen erster Stufe" ein tief durchdachtes und empfundenes Kapitel über die Juden, ein interessanter über die Perser, die „pagana Antike" in all ihrer Vieldeutigkeit. Ein redliches Buch, das sich bei allem Universalismus der eigenen Grenzen bewusst ist, ein Spiegel der heutigen geistigen Krise. *Prager Presse*

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PROFESSOR Dr. ERNST VON ASTER

DIE PHILOSOPHIE DER GEGENWART

Das Buch will zu vertieftem Verständnis helfen, trotzdem es in einer leicht fasslichen Sprache geschrieben ist.

AUS DEM INHALT :

DER NEUKANTIANISMUS — DIE PHÄNOMENOLOGIE — DER LOGISTISCHE NEOPOSITIVISMUS — VITALISMUS UND GESTALTPHILOSOPHIE — NIETZSCHE-EINFLÜSSE UND NIETZSCHE-RENAISSANCE.

Der Wert einer philosophiegeschichtlichen Darstellung steigt mit den systematischen Fähigkeiten des Historikers. Wo sich feinfühlige Sinne für geschichtliche Individualität verbinden mit der Fähigkeit wahrhaft systematisch-grundsätzlicher Besinnung, sind die Voraussetzungen für eine fruchtbare Philosophiegeschichte gegeben. Wir dürfen diese Verbindung ERNST VON ASTER zuerkennen. Sein soeben erschienenes Buch „DIE PHILOSOPHIE DER GEGENWART" legt dafür ein schönes Zeugnis ab. Sein Buch ist eine klug abwägende und gediegene Übersicht über die deutsche Philosophie der letzten fünfzig Jahre. Die durch souveräne Beherrschung des Stoffes ermöglichte Klarheit macht die Lektüre zu einer Freude. *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*

This book gives in a short compass an excellent picture of the main currents of philosophic thought in Germany during the last fifty years. It manages to say something illuminating about most of the outstanding figures, and to indicate clearly their intellectual derivations and oppositions to one another. The opening chapter develops the historical mission of the neo-Kantian movement, and thus prepares the ground for understanding the doctrines of phenomenology, neo-positivism, vitalism, gestalt-philosophy, and the Nietzsche renaissance. The chapter on phenomenology is especially full, the author discussing its three main fronts : the transcendental phenomenology of Husserl, the existence philosophy of Heidegger, and the objective realism of Hartmann and Scheler. The chapter on neo-positivism is less complete, undoubtedly because no more recent statement in print of its doctrines than Carnap's *Logische Aufbau* was available at the time it was written. All the philosophies discussed are stated with a large sympathy and practically without controversy — an achievement somewhat remarkable when the author, like the present one, has a position of his own.

The Journal of Philosophy, New-York

Geheftet Hfl. 4.50, RM 7.50, Schw. Fr. 9.40, $ 3.10
Gebunden Hfl. 5.40, RM 8.85, Schw. Fr. 11.25, $ 3.70

PROFESSOR Dr. EMIL UTITZ

DIE SENDUNG DER PHILOSOPHIE IN UNSERER ZEIT

Dieses Buch stammt ganz aus dem Erlebnis unserer Zeit. Es zeigt, was die Philosophie in allen grossen Epochen für das Leben bedeutet hat und was ihre Aufgabe für die Gegenwart ist.

AUS DEM INHALT:

EINLEITUNG — DAS PROBLEM — BILDER AUS SEINER GESCHICHTE: THALES VON MILET, DREI WEITERE VORSOKRATIKER, SOPHISTIK, SOKRATES, PLATON, ARISTOTELES, BACON VON VERULAM, FICHTE, ERASMUS VON ROTTERDAM, VON DESCARTES BIS HEGEL — ERWÄGUNGEN ZU SEINEM WESEN: LEBENSGEFÄHRDUNG DURCH WISSENSCHAFT, KULTUR UND WISSENSCHAFT, DIE WAHRHEIT, DER BEWEIS DURCH DAS LEBEN, DAS PHILOSOPHIEREN, TYPOLOGIE, DER PHILOSOPH UND DER STAAT, STELLUNG DER PHILOSOPHIE ZU IHRER EIGENEN GESCHICHTE — SCHLUSS: DIE SENDUNG DER PHILOSOPHIE IN UNSERER ZEIT.

15-8

Unter diesem Titel ist soeben ein bedeutsames Buch des Prager und gegenwärtig in Prag wirkenden Philosophen, Prof. Emil Utitz, erschienen. Das Buch ist eine aktuelle Konfrontierung des Weisheitsfreundes, des Philosophen, mit unserer Zeit und verlangt, daß dieser große Titel nur jenen wirklich großen Menschen zuerkannt werde, die mit Einsatz ihrer ganzen Persönlichkeit daran gehen, der Vernunft zu ihrem Recht zu verhelfen. Der Beweis liegt im Leben des Philosophen, dieses Leben selbst (z.B. das Leben des Sokrates) ist das überzeugende Experiment. „Wenn gelehrt wird, was die Vernunft vermag, dann muß der Vernünftige sich bewähren, sonst schändet er die Vernunft". „Der Beweis durch das Leben ist für den Philosophen schlechthin unentbehrlich. Wer kein philosophisches Leben einzusetzen hat, der ist kein Philosoph. Mit bloßer Gescheitheit ist Philosophie nicht zu machen". Der Begründung dieser Thesen einer „Selbstverwirklichung der Philosophie" widmet Utitz nicht bloß den abstrakten Teil seines Buches, sondern überdies eine Reihe glänzend geschriebener Charakterstudien aus dem Leben großer Denker von Thales bis Fichte und Hegel.

Prager Tagblatt

Dieses Buch ist keine Kathederfrucht, sondern ein sittliches Bekenntnis, ein Anruf an alle, die sich Philosophie zum Lebensberuf gewählt haben, zugleich aber auch eine wichtige Apologetik der Philosophie gegen den weitverbreiteten Vorwurf ihrer Lebensfremdheit.

Die drei Ringe, Prag

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AUS BESPRECHUNGEN:

Friedländers Standard-Werk ist für jeden Kunstfreund ein auserlesener Genuß. Kaum ein anderer Kunsthistoriker war berufen, die alten Niederländer dem allgemeinen Kunstverständnis der Gegenwart nahezubringen wie der Gelehrte, der die altniederländische und altdeutsche Malerei zu seinem Spezialstudium erkoren hat. Aus der souveränen Beherrschung des Stoffes hat sich nunmehr diese nicht nur kunstgeschichtlich, sondern auch schriftstellerisch glänzende Leistung herauskristallisiert. Denn Friedländer beherrscht die Sprache mit überragender Meisterschaft, seine Diktion, die an die besten Vorbilder deutscher Prosa erinnert, strömt in klassischer Reife ruhig und getragen daher und ist doch verhaltener Glut für das hohe Palladium der Kunst voll. *Schweizerische Rundschau*

La valeur des travaux de M. Friedländer est si notoire, qu'il est sans doute superflu de signaler qu'on retrouve dans ce tome la même perspicacité, la même clarté de l'expose due à une pensée lucide et synthétique, qui font de l'«Altniederländische Malerei» le plus précieux guide de l'historien, perdu dans le dédale des écoles de peinture ancienne des Pays-Bas.
l'Amour de l'Art, Paris

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LA COMMISSION CENTRALE POUR LA NAVIGATION DU RHIN

Historique composé par

Jonkheer W. J. M. VAN EYSINGA

ancien commissaire néerlandais pour la navigation du Rhin

Le but de la publication de cette brochure est de faire l'historique de la Commission Centrale pour la navigation du Rhin à l'occasion du centenaire de la convention de 1831, centenaire que la Commission Centrale avait l'intention de mettre en relief par cette brochure. La lecture est facilitée par l'examen des textes conventionnels ou autres qui ont trait à la Commission et à sa genèse ; ces textes sont reproduits en annexes. Le chemin parcouru par la Commission Centrale pour la navigation du Rhin rencontre un grand nombre d'événements, petits ou grands. Pour les relater exactement l'auteur a souvent eu recours aux lumières d'autrui : anciens collègues, le Secrétaire Général et son état major, archives, bibliothèques.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES :

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II. **La jeunesse de la Commission Centrale**
III. **Les années 1832—1919**
IV. **La Commission Centrale après la guerre mondiale**

Annexes I—IX, contenant les documents relatifs à la Commission Centrale et à sa genèse.

Wer nun in diesem Werk eine Geschichte der Schwankungen des internationalen Flussrechtes oder gar des Rheinrechtes selbst vorzufinden vermutet, wird darin, wie der Verfasser eigens in dem Vorwort betont, vergebens suchen. Diese weit über den Rahmen der Arbeit hinausgehende Materie ist vielmehr nur da gestreift worden, wo es im Interesse eines besseren Verständnisses der Entwicklung der Kommission notwendig erschien. Dies war auch schon deswegen nicht möglich, weil die Geschichte der Zentral-Kommission nur im Rahmen der grossen historischen Ereignisse betrachtet werden soll und darf, und auch nur so richtig verstanden und gewürdigt werden kann. Dass dabei eine Anzahl grösserer und kleinerer Ereignisse berührt worden ist, war unvermeidlich. Alles in allem wird durch die vorliegende Schrift das Studium der Vertragsbestimmungen, soweit sich diese auf die Kommission und ihre Entstehungsgeschichte beziehen, wesentlich erleichtert. Dabei hat die an sich schon interessante und aufschlussreiche Schrift durch die wörtliche Anführung (in der Anlage) der in dieser Richtung wichtigen Verträge usw. noch eine wertvolle Bereicherung erfahren.

Zeitschrift für die westdeutschen Wasserstrassen, Der Rhein, Duisburg

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In der krisenhaften Problematik unserer Epoche bedeutet diese Staatslehre eine sichere und klare Orientierung über die lebendigen Kräfte in Staat und Gesellschaft der Gegenwart und der Zukunft.

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Dieses Werk erfüllt eine notwendige Mission in unserer Zeit, Heller stellt uns vor die staatliche und gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit; er erfaßt sie in der ganzen Kompliziertheit ihrer Struktur, bestimmt in scharfer Analyse den konstitutiven Anteil jedes einzelnen Faktors an ihr und stimmt auf Grund dieser Feststellungen entschieden und klar Stellung zu den heute im Vordergrund stehenden Lehren der Wissenschaft.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung

In welcher Vertiefung breiten sich die synthetischen Erkenntnisse der staatlichen Welt vor uns aus, wie sie Heller aus einer besonders reichen Totalität seines gesellschaftlichen und sittlichen Bewußtseins schöpfte. Er gehört zu den ganz wenigen Forschern der Gegenwart, welche den Beziehungen der positivistischen Rechtstheorie zur gesamten gesellschaftlichen Problematik nachgegangen sind. Das Buch des frühvollendeten Gelehrten gehört zu den wichtigsten Erscheinungen der öffentlich-rechtlichen und soziologischen Literatur unserer Tage.

Schweizerische Juristen-Zeitung, Zürich

Indem Heller die gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit als bestimmendes Moment herausstellt, legt er zugleich den soziologischen Charakter seiner Untersuchung fest. Er untersucht die Bedingungen und das Wesen des gesellschaftlichen Handelns, die gesellschaftliche Totalität, die er zugleich scharf umgrenzt, und betont die Unmöglichkeit einer Totalisierung von Staat und Gesellschaft. Er kennzeichnet den Staat als Organisation und schält eine allgemeine Gesetzmäßigkeit für sie heraus, um schließlich danach unter Abgrenzung gegen andere gesellschaftliche Funktionen eine Rechtfertigung des Staates als organisierte Entscheidungs- und Wirkungseinheit vorzutragen. *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, Berlin

Schon heute steht fest, daß es sich um ein wertvolles Werk handelt, das für die Wissenschaft vom Staat eine Bereicherung bedeutet. Dem Herausgeber gebührt der Dank aller, die der Wissenschaft vom Staate Interesse entgegenbringen. *Juristische Blätter*, Wien

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J. M. NAP

DIE RÖMISCHE REPUBLIK UM DAS JAHR 225 v. CHR.

Ihre damalige Politik, Gesetze und Legenden

In der Geschichte des alten Roms spielen die Gallierkriege eine besonders bedeutende Rolle. Das vorliegende Buch hat zum Hauptgegenstand den äusserst gefährlichen gallischen Krieg von 225 bis 222 v. Chr. Wie dieser Krieg diplomatisch, finanziell und militärisch vorbereitet wurde; wie durch Gesetze und Senatsbeschlüsse Roms Stellung in dem kommenden Kriege möglichst gestärkt wurde; welche die verträglichen Beziehungen zu den Bundesgenossen waren; wie der Krieg sogar auf religiösem Gebiete vorbereitet wurde; dies alles ist der Inhalt der vorliegenden Schrift, die stets auf die Quellen zurückgeht und das Ergebnis langjähriger, historischer und rechtsgeschichtlicher Studien ist.

AUS DEM INHALT:

Die römische Vertragspolitik in den Jahren 241—225 — Das nomen latinum und die dreissig Kolonien — Die finanziellen Massnahmen — Die Bewaffnung des Heeres — Die sakralen Massnahmen — Das ius fetiale um das Jahr 225 — Die Entstehung der Legenden des Sp. Cassius und des Coriolanus — Die Verherrlichung der patria potestas in der Legende — Die Kodifikation und die Publikation der Gesetze im J. 225. — Die Zwölf Tafeln.

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CORPO-INDICE DEI TRATTATI E DELLE CONVENZIONI BILATERALI VIGENTI FRA IL REGNO D ITALIA E GLI ALTRI STATI AL 1° GENNAIO 1933

(CORPS-INDEX DES TRAITÉS ET DES CONVENTIONS BILATÉRAUX ENTRE LE ROYAUME D'ITALIE ET LES AUTRES ÉTATS, EN VIGUEUR LE 1er JANVIER 1933)

Composé par M. le Jonkheer P. VAN PANHUYS POLMAN GRUYS, Docteur en droit, à la Haye, et précédé d'une préface de S. Exc. M. le Dr. GIANNINI, Sénateur du Royaume et Professeur à l'Université de Rome.

Cet ouvrage contient par conséquent toute la matière juridique de caractère bilatéral entre l'Italie et chacun des autres États, *en vigueur à la fin de l'annee* 1932, année dans laquelle fut célébré le dixième anniversaire de l'avènement au pouvoir en Italie du gouvernement actuel. Cette période ayant été caractérisée par une véritable renaissance du Royaume d'Italie, par son renouvellement intense et total, cette conclusion en marque une date bien remarquable dans son histoire.

Induit par les considérations ci-dessus, l'auteur a composé alors un ouvrage d'un caractère jusqu'à présent inconnu en Italie, précédé d'une préface de la part de S. Excellence M. le Dr. A. Giannini, Sénateur du Royaume et Professeur à l'Université de Rome.

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Prof. Dr. MARTIN SOMMERFELD

GOETHE IN UMWELT UND FOLGEZEIT

Gesammelte Studien

Der Titel, unter dem diese bei verschiedenen Anlässen und zur verschiedenen Zeiten entstandenen Studien vereinigt sind, will besagen, dass Goethe hier als geschichtliche Erscheinung gesehen und verdeutlicht werden soll. Goethe selbst hat diesen Studien das einheitliche Stichwort gegeben, wenn er einmal sagt: „das Vermächtnis grosser Menschen für jede Generation" sei der „Geist der Betrachtung", den ihr Andenken erregt. Der Verfasser, der sicher einer der bedeutendsten jüngeren Literarhistoriker ist, vereinigt in diesen Abhandlungen philologische Kenntnisse und geistesgeschichtliches Sehenmit einer ganz persönlichen Art der verstehenden und kritischen Betrachtung. Das Buch bereichert die Goethe-Literatur durch neue Fragestellungen und Deutungen und ist von jenem „Geist der Betrachtung" erfüllt, dessen höchstes Beispiel Goethe selbst ist.

INHALT:

VORBEMERKUNG — JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAUS „BEKENNTNISSE" UND GOETHES „DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT" — GOETHE UND SEIN PUBLIKUM — JAKOB MICHAEL REINHOLZ LENZ UND GOETHES WERTHER — GOETHES THEATRALISCHES KINDHEIDSERBE — DER WEG ZUR KLASSIK IN GOETHES SCHRIFTEN ZUR KUNST UND LITERATUR — VOR- UND NACHKLANGE GOETHESCHER LYRIK — DIE DICHTERISCHE AUTOBIOGRAPHIE VON GOETHE BIS NIETZSCHE — GOETHES „WAHLVERWANDTSCHAFTEN IM NEUNZEHNTEN JAHRHUNDERT" — ANMERKUNGEN.

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PROFESSOR Dr. KARL MANNHEIM

MENSCH UND GESELLSCHAFT IM ZEITALTER DES UMBAUS

Das neue Buch des bekannten Soziologen stellt sich die Aufgabe, auf Grund einer Zusammenschau der wichtigsten Ergebnisse der Geistesgeschichte, Psychologie, Pädagogik und Soziologie die Fragen zu beantworten, worin die Ursachen der gegenwärtigen sozialen und geistigen Krise zu suchen sind, wie weit eine Umformbarkeit des Menschen und der Gesellschaft überhaupt möglich ist und was uns die lebendigen Erfahrungen der Geschichte in dieser Beziehung gelehrt haben.

AUS DEM INHALT:

DIE BEDEUTUNG DER PERIODE DES GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN UMBAUS — RATIONALE UND IRRATIONALE ELEMENTE IN UNSERER GESELLSCHAFT — DIE SOZIOLOGISCHEN URSACHEN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN KULTURKRISE — PUBLIKUM UND MASSENGESELLSCHAFT.

Hier wird unsere Sache, unsere Situation abgehandelt, und wenn man der schlechten Gewohnheit huldigt, so streicht man vieles an in der Schrift aus Freude über treffende Formulierungen.
Thomas Mann in der National-Zeitung, Basel

Mannheim ist ein sehr wacher Geist, ein Geist, der es versteht, durch Inbeziehungsetzung gesellschaftlicher, staatlicher und seelischer Gegebenheiten ein lebendiges Bild der Zeit und dessen fesselnde Deutung zu vermitteln. Das Buch eines Denkers, der von tiefer Sorge um die gesellschaftliche Entwicklung unserer Zeit erfüllt ist. *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*

Dieses Buch darf ohne Übertreibung als eine der bedeutendsten Denksynthesen der geistig-sozialen und politischen Gegenwart von heute bezeichnet werden. Mannheim sucht, die in unserer Gesellschaft wirkenden Tiefenkräfte bloßzulegen, deren Walten eine allmähliche Wandlung der wirtschaftlichen, kulturellen, politischen und gesellschaftlichen Existenzbedingungen um uns her, also eine universelle Krise bewirkt.
Pester Lloyd, Budapest

Die Probleme der Rationalisierung und des Wiedererwachens der Irrationalen, der Vermassung und der Diktaturen, der Störungen der Elitebildung, der Beziehung zwischen Geschichte und Menschennatur usw. sind kaum je mit grösserer Tiefe und Eindringlichkeit, mit einer grösseren Fülle von entscheidenden Gesichtspunkten untersucht worden, als im neuen Buch Karl Mannheims. Dies ist ein Buch, das zum Mitdenken aufruft.
Der österreichische Volkswirt, Wien

This small book is full of excellent insights into the character of the social process and the social sciences. The author is least satisfactory and least clear in his discussion of the dependence of the social sciences upon intuitions of integral wholes. He underscores the need for a social science which avoids sterile formalism as well as the unimaginative cataloguing of „facts", but to my mind he contributes nothing to the realization of this desideratum. *The Journal of Philosophy*, New-York

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THEODOR REIK

DER ÜBERRASCHTE PSYCHOLOGE

über Erraten und Verstehen unbewusster Vorgänge

In seinem neuen Buche verfolgt der bekannte Psychologe den Weg vom ersten Erraten der unbewussten und verdrängten Prozesse der menschlichen Seele bis zum wissenschaftlichen Verstehen. Wir erleben den psychologischen Erkenntnisvorgang von innen her und durch tägliche Erfahrungen, die uns durch zahlreiche Beispiele vor Augen geführt werden und uns beweisen, dass gerade die wichtigsten Einsichten in das Unbewusste auch für den Psychologen Überraschungen darstellen. Das Buch bedeutet in seiner ungewöhnlich lebendigen und lebensnahen Darstellung einen kühnen Versuch, in ein Neuland der seelischen Forschung vorzudringen, und ist sicher eine der bedeutsamsten, tiefenpsychologischen Veröffentlichungen der letzten Jahrzehnte.

AUS DEM INHALT:

Einleitendes. Das Psychologische versteht sich nicht von selbst — Bewusste und unbewusste Beobachtung — Bemerken, Aufmerken und Sichmerken — Vom wahrhaft Befremdenden zum befremdend Wahrhaften — Die Psychogenese der analytischen Deutung und des Witzes — Erlebtes und erlerntes Wissen — Es gibt keine Marschroute durch das Unbewusste — Ansatzpunkt, Pause, Wiederaufnahme — Über Takt und Rhythmus — Der Gegensatz von Gedächtnis und Erinnerung — Ein nicht verstandener Fall — Die Frage der Evidenz — Erraten und Verstehen — Der seelische Vorgang des Erratens — Die ursprüngliche Natur des Verstehens — Die Triebgrundlage des psychologischen Erratens — Das fremde Erleben im Ich — Zur wechselseitigen Erhellung — Wiederholte Spiegelung — Der seelische Mechanismus des Vorwegnehmens — Der Gedankenschrecken — Psychologische Erkenntnis und Leiden — Der Mut, nicht zu verstehen.

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PROFESSOR Dr. FERDINAND BLUMENTHAL

ERGEBNISSE DER EXPERIMENTELLEN KREBSFORSCHUNG UND KREBSTHERAPIE

Das vorliegende Buch fasst die Ergebnisse der Krebsforschung nach dem heutigen Stande zusammen und ist ein unentbehrliches Kompendium für jeden, der sich mit der Erforschung des Krebses und mit seiner Behandlung beschäftigt.

AUS DEM INHALT:

DEFINITION — FORMALE GENESE — KAUSALE GENESE — PARASITÄRE KREBSENTSTEHUNG — TEERKREBS — RÖNTGENKREBS — ART DER WIRKUNG DER KREBSREIZE — MECHANISMUS DER KREBSBILDUNG — STÄRKE DES REIZES — TRAUMA (UNFALL) UND KREBSBILDUNG — DIE ERERBTE UND HERANGEZÜCHTETE KREBSDISPOSITION — CHEMISMUS DER BÖSARTIGEN GESCHWÜLSTE — DIE CANCEREIGENSCHAFTEN DER KREBSZELLEN — WAS IST DAS ROUSVIRUS — VERSUCHE ZUM NACHWEIS EINES VON DEN KREBSZELLEN TRENNBAREN AGENS — KREBSAGENS UND INFEKTION — BEDEUTUNG DES MILIEUS UND DER UMWELT AUF DIE KREBSBILDUNG — MITOGENETISCHE STRAHLUNG — BLUTDIAGNOSTIK DES KREBSES (BETRACHTUNGEN) — GRUNDLAGEN FÜR DIE BEHANDLUNG DER BÖSARTIGEN GESCHWÜLSTE — KREBSBEKÄMPFUNG.

AUS BESPRECHUNGEN:

Mit souveräner Beherrschung des Weltschrifttums wird über vielerlei Interessantes genau und sachlich-verläßlich berichtet; die eigene Auffassung klar und zumeist wohlbegründet dargestellt.
Zentralorgan f.d. ges. Chirurgie u.i. Grenzgebiete, Berlin

Das Buch enthält eine Fülle von experimentellen und klinischen Beobachtungen aus dem ganzen Schrifttum, die vom Verf. kritisch betrachtet werden: sein Studium ist jedem Arzt zu empfehlen, der sich mit dem Krebsproblem beschäftigt. *Der praktische Arzt*, Berlin

Der hervorragende Krebsforscher, dessen Namen durch seine grundlegenden Arbeiten rühmlichst bekannt ist, läßt dieses Buch erscheinen, mit dem er die hohe Qualität seines Geistes und die vortreffliche Beherrschung eines so verzweigten und schwer übersichtlichen Schrifttums von neuem beweist. Ein jeder, dem das Krebsproblem interessiert, möge dieses Buch lesen, das nicht warm genug empfohlen werden kann. Es verdient auch erwähnt zu werden, daß ein solch hervorragendes Werk zu einen verhältnismäßig billigen Preis geliefert wird. *Therapia*, Bratislava

Un livre qui mérite de retenir l'attention. La monographie du Professeur Blumenthal sur le cancer pose, à nouveau, une série de problèmes intéressants. Certaines questions avaient été exposées ailleurs par l'auteur et par ses collaborateurs. Il faut les louer d'avoir songe à les réunir en un livre, dont la lecture sera utile et profitable à tous ceux qui s'intéressent au grave problème du cancer. *Annales de Médecine*, Paris

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WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSLEHRE

Eine Untersuchung über die logischen und mathematischen Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung

Der Verfasser gibt zum erstenmal einen zugleich logisch und mathematisch strengen Aufbau der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung, der in seiner Allgemeinheit alle Probleme der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung umfasst und neuartige Wege zur mathematischen Beherrschung des Wahrscheinlichkeitsproblems zeigt.

AUS DEM INHALT:

EINLEITENDE BETRACHTUNGEN — EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE LOGISTIK — ELEMENTARE WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSRECHNUNG — THEORIE DER ORDNUNG DER WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSFOLGEN — WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSFOLGEN MIT ZUGEORDNETEN BETRAGSTUFEN — STETIGE ERWEITERUNGEN DES BEGRIFFS DER WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSFOLGE — DIE HÄUFIGKEITSEIGENSCHAFTEN DER WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSFOLGEN — THEORIE DER WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITEN HÖHERER STUFE — DAS ANWENDUNGSPROBLEM — WAHRSCHEINLICHKEITSLOGIK — ANHANG.

Das Buch ist geeignet, weitere Kreise sowohl in den Logikkalkül wie auch in die Wahrscheinlichkeitslehre mit ihren eigenartigen logischen Schwierigkeiten einzuführen. Die Darstellung ist von vorzüglicher Klarheit, immer wieder durch einfache Beispiele belebt. Die logischen Formeln müssen für jeden verständlich sein, der sich die Zeit nimmt, den einleitenden Abschnitt über den Logikkalkül zu studieren, in dem nichts vorausgesetzt wird. Der Leser wird seine Freude daran haben, sofern ihm am Durchdenken eines Problems bis in die letzten Konsequenzen gelegen ist.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin

Die von Reichenbach gewählte Symbolik zur logischen Erfassung der Probleme der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung muß als sorgsam überlegt und sehr glücklich angesprochen werden. Es ist ein weitgespannter Rahmen, der sich allen Einzelaufgaben anpassen läßt. Man darf die Bedeutung einer geeigneten Symbolik für den Fortschritt einer Wissenschaft nicht unterschätzen. Hier gebührt dem Verfasser ein bleibendes Verdienst.

Deutsches Statistisches Zentralblatt

Reichenbachs neues Buch „Wahrscheinlichkeitslehre" das die Resultate dieser gewaltigen Arbeit in meisterhafter Weise zusammenfaßt, dürfte auf größtes Interesse der wissenschaftlichen Kreise stoßen. Seitdem es Bertrand Russel vor dreißig Jahren gelang, die Logik und einen Teil der Mathematik in axiomatisierter Form darzustellen, dürfte ein Buch von ähnlicher Bedeutung veröffentlicht worden sein. Das überaus reichhaltige und in schöner deutscher Wissenschaftssprache geschriebene Buch schließt mit einem Kapitel über Wahrscheinlichkeitslogik.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung

Geheftet Hfl. **11.50**, RM **20.—**, Schw. Fr. **24.—**, $ **8.—**
Gebunden Hfl. **13.50**, RM **23.—**, Schw. Fr. **28.—**, $ **9.20**

ALFRED EINSTEIN

GESCHICHTE DER MUSIK

Die beste kurzgefasste Musikgeschichte von den Anfängen bis zur jüngsten Gegenwart.

AUS DEM INHALT:

EINLEITUNG — URMUSIK — MUSIK DER ALTEN KULTURVÖLKER, GRIECHISCHE MUSIK — MUSIK DES MITTELALTERS: GREGORIANISCHER GESANG. MEHRSTIMMIGKEIT.

NEUERE ZEIT: DIE NEUEN KOMPOSITIONSFORMEN — DIE BEGLEITETE MONODIE — DIE PROTESTANTISCHE KIRCHENMUSIK DES 17. JAHRHUNDERTS. DIE CHORALKANTATE. BACH — DAS ORATORIUM. HÄNDEL.

NEUZEIT: DAS ZEITALTER DER HOMOPHONIE — DIE REFORM DER OPER. GLUCK — DIE MODERNE INSTRUMENTALMUSIK. HAYDN — MOZART, BEETHOVEN — DIE ROMANTIK. SCHUBERT, MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMANN.

DIE ROMANTISCHE UND DIE GROSSE OPER. VERDI — DIE NEUROMANTIKER. BERLIOZ, LISZT, WAGNER, BRAHMS, BRUCKNER — NATIONALMUSIK. DIE NEUESTE ZEIT.

Dies Büchlein ist eine wunderschöne, genußreiche Lektüre, eine Lektüre für den Gebildeten. Hinter jedem Satz steht der große Kenner und Könner, das liebevolle Verständnis für die herrlichen Erscheinungen und Geschehnisse der Kunstgeschichte. *Schweizerische Musikzeitung*, Zürich

A little masterpiece. This one has the advantage of springing all the time from direct contact with music. The beauty of the book lies in the balance achieved between its presentation of music as an evolution, and considered as the contributions of individuals: that, and the unfailing freshness of the critical comment. *The Daily Telegraph*, London

Geheftet Hfl. **1.65**, RM **2.80**, Schw. Fr. **3.50**, $ **1.20**
Gebunden Hfl. **2.40**, RM **4.—**, Schw. Fr. **5.—**, $ **1.80**

IN VORBEREITUNG

PROF. DR. JOSEPH BERBERICH
Therapie der Tuberkulose
Unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachmänner

PROF. DR. L. LICHTWITZ
Pathologie der Funktionen und Regulationen

PROF. DR. R. NISSEN
Chirurgische Indikationen

PROF. DR. CARL OPPENHEIMER
Einführung in die allgemeine Biochemie

A. W. SIJTHOFF'S UITGEVERSMAATSCHAPPIJ N.V., LEIDEN

See Leo Frobenius The Voice of Africa
(translated by Rudolf Blind, London 1913)

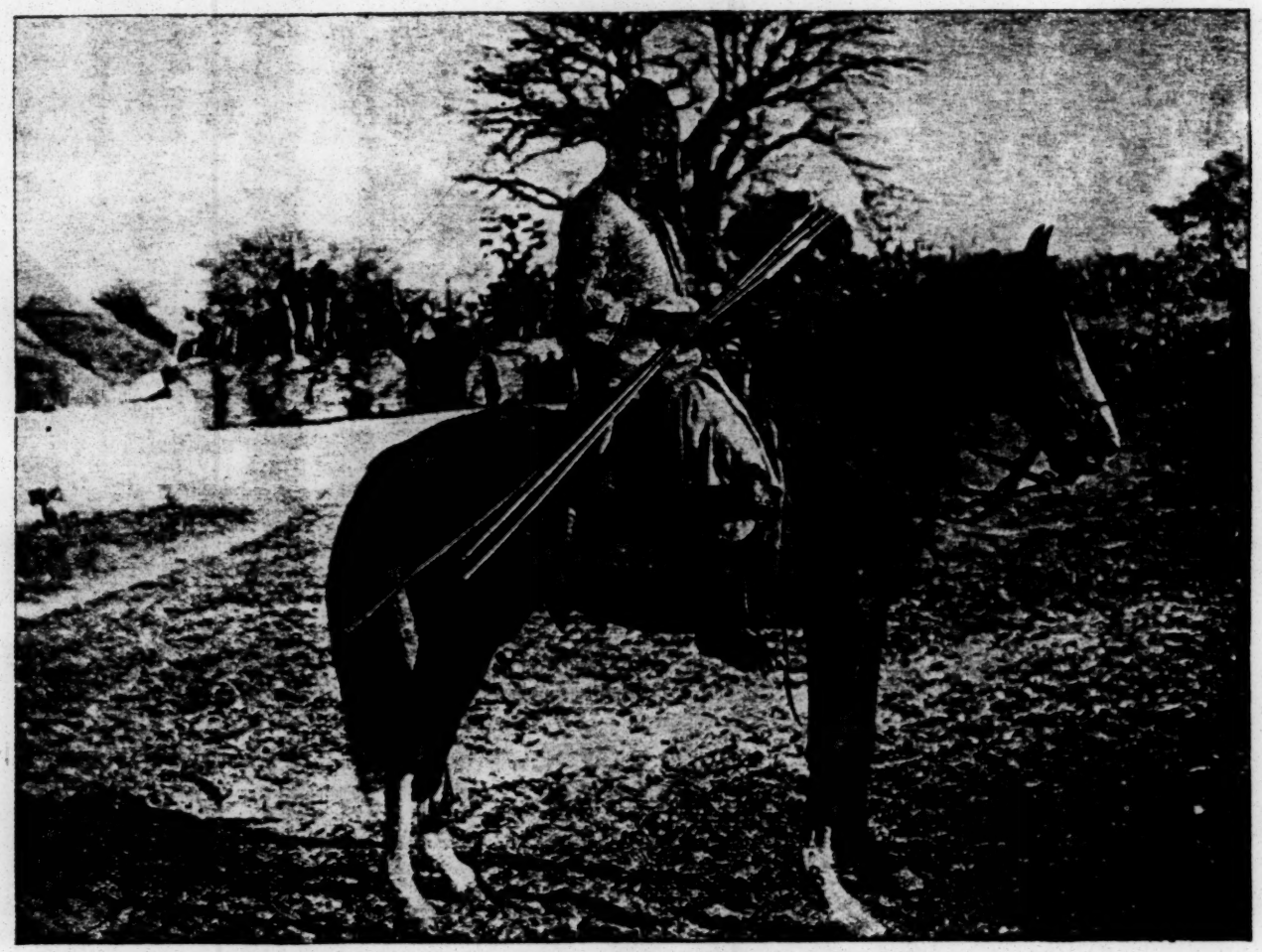
Vol 2, Chapters XIX + XX
and illustration opposite page 608.

1. A

B.

2.

Leo frobenius, The Voice of Africa, Vol. 2 (London: 1913)



Cavalryman with shirt and cap of chain-mail in Chamba.
(Photo by Leo Frobenius.)

[*Facing p.* 608.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

MEMORANDUM

To Yates & Milton

In re:

Please have an enlargement made of each of these negatives to the size of 5 x 7".

M. L. Burch
1-18-35

1933-34.

returns to Box 14 return from NEDC

Photos from Box 14 (Sitterly), folder 18

Letters

Miss Mildred Busch

R6 Robt Hall

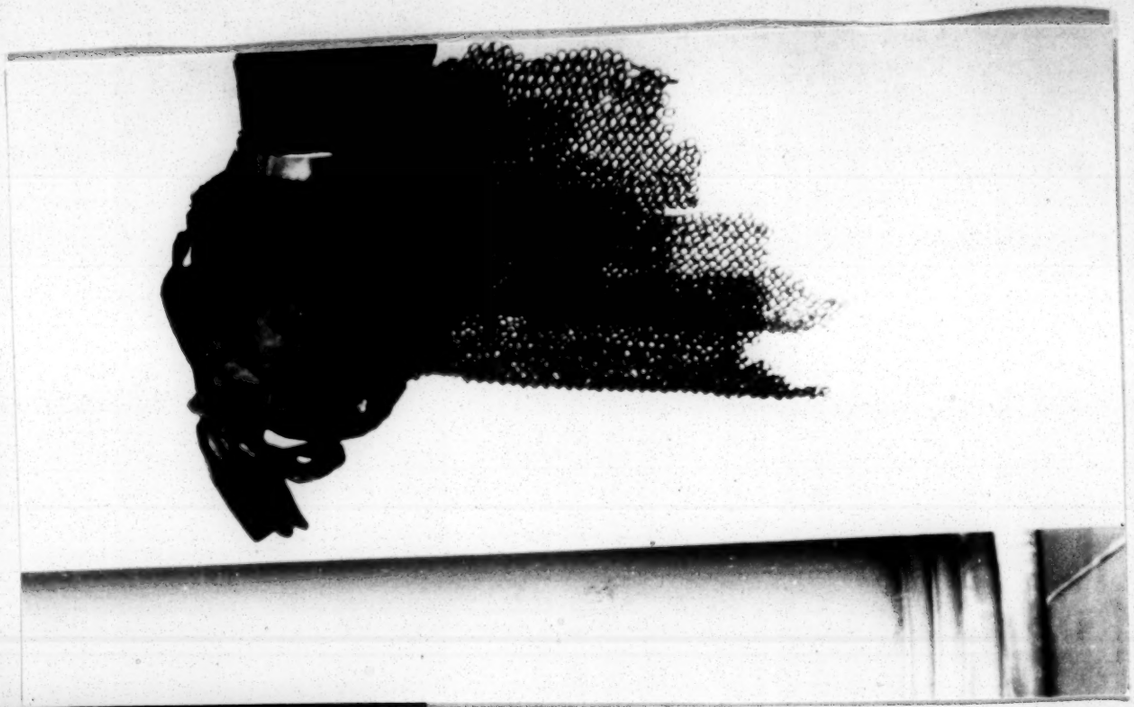
Moorhead

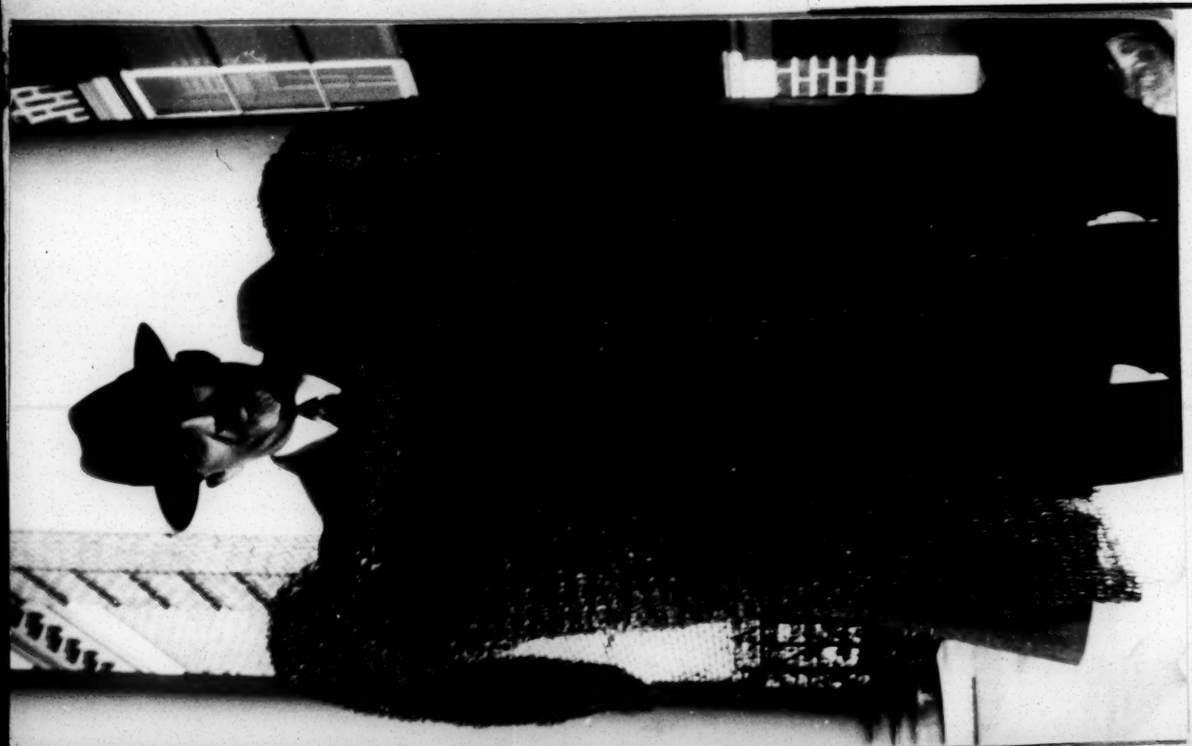
40

File Chairmanship

Vice Chairmanship

Chain Armour 1935 1/4/18





Request for information 1936

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Could you give me the names of a few Negro doctors of medicine, who are outstanding, in this country and abroad, and their chief accomplishments. This is to settle an argument.

Thanking you I am

sincerely

E. C. L. Adams.

15-4-49

907 Richland St.
Columbia,
S. C.
June 1st 1936

over

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 5, 1936.

Mr. E. C. L. Adams,
907 Richland Street,
Columbia, South Carolina.

My dear Mr. Adams:

Dr. DuBois has left for a trip around the world and will not return until January, 1937.

If you will communicate with Dr. H. A. Callis, Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., I am sure that you will receive a prompt and accurate response.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

P.S. On page 194 of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK (1931-1932) you will find the names of four Negroes who were listed in "Who's Who in American Medicine"; there must be many more of them by this time:

Spencer C. Dickerson, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Chicago
Donald L. Stewart, Specialist in Internal Medicine, Atchinson, Kansas
Estill Y. Strawn, Surgeon, St. Joseph, Missouri
Daniel Hale Williams, Physician and Surgeon, Chicago.

Over

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July Twenty-Seventh,
1 9 3 6

Mr. W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Doctor DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shields:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 21, referring to mimeographed copy of suggested subjects on America for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I have just now received the mimeographed copy and of course have not had time to look it over. However, I shall be glad to read it carefully and thoughtfully and forward any criticism or suggestions I may have concerning it.

Very truly yours,

Numa P. G. Adams

Numa P. G. Adams
Dean

cl

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF DEAN

August Seventh,
1 9 3 6

Mr. W. A. Shields,
Secretary to Doctor DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-21-01

Dear Mr. Shields:

In compliance with your request of July 21, I have read the mimeographed copy of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro and I wish to set forth below briefly such suggestions as I have to make.

In the beginning I should say that I assume that under the various headings and sub-headings, there is no attempt in this syllabus to make a complete list of items but merely to suggest the type of items which should be listed. Having this in mind and without any presumption that these items have been overlooked, I am listing them merely because in my estimation they should certainly be listed.

Section II - The Negro in America ..... 72 to 136
Page 78:

A. Standard Four-Year Colleges, Class "A". The following should be added:

1. Howard University
2. Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)
3. Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland
4. West Virginia State College
5. Tuskegee Normal & Industrial College
6. Johnson C. Smith University
7. Virginia State College for Negroes
8. Prairie View State College
9. Bennett College for Women
10. Virginia Union University

Page 80:

A. Section "Health and Disease", I suggest that the following be included:

1. Cancer
2. Heart Disease
3. Pneumonia
4. Malaria
5. Diphtheria
6. Scarlet Fever
7. Measles
8. Whooping Cough

Page 81: Under Section of "Negro Physicians" 1890-1930, the following additions are suggested:

1. Julian H. Lewis
2. T. K. Lawless
3. Hildrus A. Poindexter
4. Arnold H. Maloney
5. Joseph L. Johnson
6. Vernon A. Wilkerson
7. Robert S. Jason
8. Roscoe L. McKinney
9. W. Montague Cobb
10. Alonzo DeG. Smith
11. Kenneth I. Melville
12. W. S. Quinland

15-21-02

Page 81: Under Section of "Negro Medical Schools" -

A. Existing schools:

1. College of Medicine of Howard University
2. Meharry Medical College

B. Extinct medical schools:

1. Flint Medical College, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1889.
2. Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1882.
3. University of West Tennessee Medical Department, 1900.
4. Knoxville Medical College, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1900.
5. Louisville National Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, 1888.

Note: Flint Goodridge Hospital which you have listed under Negro medical schools is not a medical school.

C. I suggest that Negro Hospitals Registered by the American Medical Association be listed and to designate, as you have done, those approved for Interneship by the American Medical Association and those approved for Residency in the specialties in medicine by the American Medical Association. Please note also that the following hospitals are approved for Residencies:

1. Freedmen's Hospital
2. Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois
3. St. Louis City Hospital #2
4. Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, Baltimore, Maryland
5. Wheatley Provident Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri

Note also please that J. Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, North Carolina, which should be included in the list of registered hospitals, is also approved for Interneship. Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta and St. Phillips Hospital in Richmond are hospitals for Negro patients. Although they are approved both for Interneships and for Residencies, these positions are not available to Negro physicians. The Harlem Hospital, although not considered a Negro Hospital, is approved both for Interneships and for Residencies and both these positions are available to Negro physicians. Interneships and Residencies are also available for Negroes in Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

15-21-03

Along with Negro Internes, there should also be a statement with reference to Residents and there should be a special heading for Negro Specialists in Medicine. Physicians should be listed under the heading of "Specialists" only in case they have been approved by a National Specialty Board or qualifying organization such as the American College of Surgeons or anyone of the American Boards as follows: Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Dermatology and Syphilis, Neurology and Psychiatry, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Orthopedics, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Oto-Laryngology, and Radiology.

It would probably be well to make a separate list of hospitals approved for Residents and to indicate in what branch these hospitals are approved for Residents, for instance, the Wheatley Provident Hospital in Kansas City is approved for Residency in Pediatrics but in no other branch of Medicine. The Freedmen's Hospital is approved for Residency in Medicine, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Surgery, and Pediatrics.

Unless it is the plan to consider dental schools along with medical schools, a separate heading should be made for them.

Page 89: "The Negro in Literature and Art"

A. Under Section of "Negro Painters", I suggest that the following names be added:

1. Lois Mailou Jones - Howard University
2. James Lesesne Wells " "
3. James Amos Porter " "

} all leving

Page 95: Under Section of "Negro Composers" I suggest the following names be added:

1. Charles L. Cook, Doctor of Music, Radio City, New York.

15-21-04

Mr. Cook is an able composer of popular music. He composed and arranged music for the Jerome Remick Music Publishing Company of Detroit and Chicago for many years. He is now employed by the RCA Corporation at Radio City, New York.

2. Will Vodery, New York, is doing similar work to Mr. Cook. These two men are not much talked of because they work behind the scenes for white firms.

Should other suggestions occur to me, I shall be glad to forward them to you.

Very truly yours,

Numa P. G. Adams

Numa P. G. Adams
Dean

CL

LAW OFFICES OF
ISAAC ADLER
1152 LINCOLN-ALLIANCE BANK BLDG.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Lecture

January 7, 1936

Dr. W. E. DuBois
c/o Open Forum Speaker's Bureau
80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass. Attention Miss Mildred C. Smith

15-11-11

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

I see by the program of the City Club that you are booked to speak on February 8th. Unfortunately Mrs. Adler and I are leaving on the 1st of February for the south to be gone five or six weeks and I shall not therefore, be here on the occasion of your coming. I am writing to express to you my keen regret.

Yours very truly,

Isaac Adler

A: J

January 3, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council
of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-106

My dear Miss Sander:

I am sending you herewith six glossy prints. I have no newspaper mats.

I note my engagement to speak at North Park College Tuesday, February 18. I am offering the date of February 23 to Indianapolis. I have not yet heard from Detroit.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture

January 10, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-93

My dear Miss Sander:

Indianapolis has accepted my offer to lecture there February 23 and I think I shall probably be able to get another engagement February 24 at Muncie at the Y. M. C. A. That leaves February 26, 19, 20, 21 and 22 still open, as I have heard nothing from Detroit.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Ford folder

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL of CHICAGO

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Executive Director
224 South Michigan Avenue

CHARLOTTE SANDER, Speakers Bureau
Telephone Harrison 9047

President, DEAN CARL F. HUTH, University of Chicago

Vice-Presidents • DR. PHILIP L. SEMAN, Jewish People's Institute • DEAN WM. F. CLARKE, De Paul University
MRS. GUY W. CORNWELL, Cook County League of Women Voters

Secretary MRS. EDWIN E. AUBREY, Young Women's Christian Association • Treasurer, HUGO A. ANDERSON, First National Bank

January 18, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear DuBois:

I should like your approval of booking you with the W.I.L. for the afternoon of February 18 at the honorarium of $25.00, the maximum that this group can allow for any lectures.

They are going to print on Wednesday, January 22, and I promised to have definite word for them that afternoon. Will you not therefore confirm this immediately?

Singerely yours,

Charlotte Sander

Charlotte Sander
Secretary

CS

2-11-36

Will speak afternoon February eighteen
Letter follows

Telegram

Postal

Make Copy for Mrs Shirley

Charge to Atlanta University

January 20, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council
of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Lectures - 1936

Will speak afternoon February eighteen letter follows

W. E. B. Du Bois

January 20, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of
Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-95

My dear Miss Sander:

I wired you today saying that I would speak on the afternoon of February 18 for the W.I.L. This makes my lecture appointments as follows:

Birmingham, Alabama, February 14.
* Peoria, Illinois, February 16.
Chicago, Church of the Good Shepherd, February 17.
* Chicago, W. I. L., February 18.
* Chicago, North Park College, February 18.
Indianapolis, February 23.
Muncie, Indiana, February 24.

Those engagements starred are those which I have gotten through your Bureau. The others, I have arranged for myself.

This leaves me no engagements as yet for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 19, 20 and 21, which forms a rather serious hiutus. There is still a bare possibility at Detroit and Temple and Ansel Road Temple, Cleveland, but I have had nothing definite.

I should be glad if you could help me fill these three dates.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBB/DW

Charge to Atlanta University

February 13, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Have received no detailed directions concerning lectures in Peoria and Chicago

Stop Leaving here Friday afternoon at Two Forty Wire

W. E. B. Du Bois

February 14, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council
of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-98

My dear Miss Sander:

Directions for the lectures reached me this morning. I notice that you include as one of your engagements made for me the talk at the Church of the Good Shepherd. This is a mistake. Mr. Kingsley wrote me a year ago before you had made any arrangements for my lectures asking me to lecture at his church and I made arrangements with him.

If I depended for this trip on the three engagements which you made for me, I would scarcely pay expenses. It is only because of the engagements which I have made directly that I am able to come. I cannot, therefore, allow any fee to you for the Good Shepherd engagement.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture [1936]

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Director CHARLOTTE SANDER, Secretary

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
of Chicago

S P E A K E R S B U R E A U

X 224 S. Michigan Ave. Harrison 9047

Instructions for engagement on date of: Sunday February 16 Hour 7:30 PM

ORGANIZATION PEORIA SUNDAY EVENING FORUM

ADDRESS 908 Hamilton Boulevard

TOWN Peoria

CORRESPONDENT Dr.Clinton Lee Scott, 908 Hamilton Blvd. Tel. Peoria 5391

LECTURER DR.W.E.B.DUBOIS

SUBJECT "Italy and Ethiopia"

HALL Church LOCATION 908 Hamilton Blvd.

Capacity Average Attendance Tel. Peoria 5391

TRAIN SCHEDULES: IMPORTANT Confirm all train schedules.

via ROCK ISLAND RR - LaSalle St. Station (Wabash 3200)

Lv: Chicago at 9:20 AM

Ar: Peoria at 1:25 PM

Returning: Lv: Peoria at 12:30 AM (Get on train after 9:30)

Ar: Chicago at 6:15 AM

Round-trip expenses $6.05; sleeper $2.50.

MEETING DATA: Preliminaries brief address 1 hr questions yes

Remarks: Dr.DuBois will telephone Dr.Scott upon arrival in Peoria.

These instructions sent in duplicate to Lecturer and Organization

5-1-43

[1936]

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Director CHARLOTTE SANDER, Secretary

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
of Chicago

S P E A K E R S B U R E A U

224 S. Michigan Ave. Harrison 9047

Instructions for engagement on date of: Monday February 17 Hour 8 PM

ORGANIZATION CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

ADDRESS 5700 Prairie Avenue

TOWN Chicago

CORRESPONDENT Rev.Harold M.Kingsley,5712 Prairie Avenue Tel. Englewood 6538

LECTURER DR.W.E.B.DUBOIS

SUBJECT "Italy and Ethiopia"

HALL Church LOCATION 57th St. and Prairie Ave.

Capacity _____ Average Attendance _____ Tel. Went 9190

TRAIN SCHEDULES: IMPORTANT Confirm all train schedules.

via Jackson or Englewood "L" to 59th St. Station

Lv: _____ at _____

Ar: _____ at _____

Returning: Lv: _____ at _____

Ar: _____ at _____

MEETING DATA: Preliminaries _____ address _____ questions _____

Remarks:

These instructions sent in duplicate to Lecturer and Organization

15-11

[1936]

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Director CHARLOTTE SANDER, Secretary

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
of Chicago

S P E A K E R S B U R E A U

224 S. Michigan Ave. Harrison 9047

Instructions for engagement on date of: Tuesday February 18 Hour 2 PM

ORGANIZATION W.I.L. (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

ADDRESS 6 North Michigan Avenue

TOWN Chicago

CORRESPONDENT Mrs.Wendell E.Green, 5526 Ingleside Ave. Tel. Midway 0269

LECTURER DR.W.E.B.DUBOIS

SUBJECT "The Future of the Darker Races"

15-12-18

HALL Lincoln Center LOCATION 700 Oakwood Boulevard

Capacity _____ Average Attendance _____ Tel. Drexel 6600

TRAIN SCHEDULES: IMPORTANT Confirm all train schedules.

via Kenwood branch of the South Side "L" to Vincennes Ave.

Lv: Station or South Side at _____

Ar: bus #1 to door of at _____

Center

Returning: Lv: _____ at _____

Ar: _____ at _____

MEETING DATA: Preliminaries brief address 1 hr questions yes

Remarks:

These instructions sent in duplicate to Lecturer and Organization

[1936]

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Director CHARLOTTE SANDER, Secretary

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
of Chicago

SPEAKERS BUREAU

224 S. Michigan Ave. Harrison 9047

Instructions for engagement on date of: Tuesday February 18 Hour 8 PM

ORGANIZATION NORTH PARK COLLEGE

ADDRESS Kedzie and Foster Avenues

TOWN Chicago

CORRESPONDENT ~~Culture Activities Committee~~ Mr.Walter J.Moberg,Chairman Tel. Key 8200

LECTURER DR.W.E.B.DUBOIS

SUBJECT "Literature and Art Among American Negroes"

15-12-17

HALL College auditorium LOCATION Kedzie and Foster Avenues

Capacity _____ Average Attendance _____ Tel. Key 8200

TRAIN SCHEDULES: IMPORTANT Confirm all train schedules.

via Ravenswood "L" to Kedzie Avenue Station; transfer to

Lv: street car north on at _____

Ar: Kedzie to Foster at _____

Trip about 45 minutes from downtown

Returning: Lv: _____ at _____

Ar: _____ at _____

MEETING DATA: Preliminaries brief address 1 hr questions yes

Remarks: Dress informal.

These instructions sent in duplicate to Lecturer and Organization

February 21, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council
of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-99

My dear Miss Sander:

Enclosed is a check which the North Park College handed me but which is made out to the Council. Also, my bill.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[ENCLOSURE]

15-11-100

The Adult Education Council

To W. E. B. Du Bois, Debtor

To lecture at Peoria February 16...	$75.00
To lecture at the Woman's International League, February 18.....	$25.00
To lecture at North Park College, February 18.....	$75.00
	$175.00
Subtract 25%.....	$ 43.75
Balance due.....	$131.25

February 21, 1936

FRED ATKINS MOORE, DIRECTOR

CHARLOTTE SANDER, SECRETARY

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Adult Education Council of Chicago

HARRISON 9047 224 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

CHICAGO Feb.27,1936

15-11-22

MEMORANDUM OF ACCOUNT

Lecturer W.E.B.DUBOIS

Engagements:

(Peoria Check has not yet come ine)

Feb.18	W.I.L.	$25.00	
19	North Park College	75.00	
		100.00	
Total fee (s)		25.00	
Less 25% commission			
Balance due lecturer			$75.00

Lecture

The Adult Education Council to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Debtor

To lecture delivered at Peoria,
February 17, less fee.....$57.25

Please remit

15-41

March 5, 1936

Lecture

March 10, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Sander:

I have not yet received my fee from the speech at Peoria delivered almost a month ago. It amounts, as you know, to $57.25, and I should be very glad to have your remittance at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-11

Lecture

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL of CHICAGO

FRED ATKINS MOORE, Executive Director
224 South Michigan Avenue

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MRS. GUY W. CORNWELL, Cook County League of Women Voters

Secretary MRS. EDWIN E. AUBREY, Young Women's Christian Association • Treasurer, HUGO A. ANDERSON, First National Bank

March 13, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-14

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very sorry, indeed, that we are not yet able to send you a check for your Peoria engagement due to the fact that we have not ourselves received payment.

The booking was made at $75 subject to our commission of 25%; the amount therefore due you is $56.25.

I have written Peoria about this matter and I look forward to receiving a check from them within the next few days, and I shall then immediately send our check on to you.

Sincerely,

CHARLOTTE SANDER
Secretary

CS:AM

Lecture

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 4, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-102

My dear Miss Sander:

I am leaving for Europe June 5 to be gone six months. I need all my available funds, and I would thank you very much if you would make every effort to collect and forward to me my unpaid fee for the Peoria address, amounting to $56.25.

I hope I may hear from you at your con-
[redacted]convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL of CHICAGO

RALPH McCALLISTER, Director
224 South Michigan Avenue

CHARLOTTE SANDER, Speakers Bureau
GRAYCE ARDREN, Office Secretary
Telephone Harrison 9047

President, DEAN CARL F. HUTH, University of Chicago

Vice-Presidents • DEAN WM. F. CLARKE, De Paul University • DEAN CURTIS W. REESE, Abraham Lincoln Centre • MISS LILLIAN HERSTEIN, Chicago Forum

Treasurer, HUGO A. ANDERSON, First National Bank • Secretary, MRS. WALKER N. ALDERTON, Cook County League of Women Voters

May 9, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

15-11-103

We are very much distressed and embarrassed over the fact that we are not able to send you a check for the Peoria engagement. We have written to Dr. Scott asking him to tell us what we may expect. We know that he is doing all he can to collect funds to cover his forum deficit. I shall write you again just as soon as we hear from him. We are doing all we can to follow this matter up.

We shall be interested to have information about your European plans; are you going to observe the general scene or are you planning to make any special study?

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Sander
Secretary

CS

Lecture

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 12, 1936

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-104

My dear Miss Sander:

I'm going to Europe on a grant-in-aid from the Oberlaender Trust. I shall spend about five or six months in Germany studying education and industry, and shall return by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii. I leave June 5, and shall expect to get back the middle of January so as to take up my work here again February 1.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL of CHICAGO

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Treasurer, HUGO A. ANDERSON, First National Bank • Secretary, MRS. WALKER N. ALDERTON, Cook County League of Women Voters

June 4, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-12-47

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Peoria Forum has just sent us a check to cover the amount due for your engagement. I am sorry it is so late in getting to you. I trust that June 5th is not your sailing date but the time that you are leaving Atlanta in which event this may reach you before you leave the country. In behalf of the Peoria Forum and this office I wish to express appreciation of your patience in this matter.

As soon as it is convenient for you, will you send us a word from abroad about the definite time that you may be available for lecture engagements in the Chicago area. And will you also give us some information at this time, if possible, about new topics in line with your travels.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Sander

Charlotte Sander
Secretary

CS

Lecture - 1936

June 6, 1936.

file

Miss Charlotte Sander, Secretary.
Adult Education Council of Chicago,
224 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Sander:

15-11-105

This is to acknowledge your letter of June fourth, and your check number 1000 (601973 A) payable to Dr. DuBois in the amount of $56.25.

His Secretary will return to her desk on September twenty-third and will make all arrangements for his lectures at that time.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

September 30, 1936

My dear Miss Sander:

In answer to your letter of June 4, 1936, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, permit me to say that he will return to this country early in January, 1937, and will be available for lectures on the subject "The World in 1937". While abroad he is visiting the following countries: England, France, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. He is returning by the way of Hawaii and California and will probably be in the Chicago area about the eighteenth of January, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Miss Charlotte Sander
Adult Education Council of Chicago
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL
of CHICAGO

224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
Telephone Harrison 9047

President, DEAN CARL F. HUTH, University of Chicago
RALPH McCALLISTER, Director

Vice-Presidents
DEAN WM. F. CLARKE, De Paul University
DEAN CURTIS W. REESE, Abraham Lincoln Centre
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Treasurer, HUGO A. ANDERSON, First National Bank
Secretary, MRS. WALKER M. ALDERTON, Cook County League of Women Voters
CHARLOTTE SANDER, Speakers Bureau

October 10, 1936.

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs,
Secretary to Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-17

My dear Miss Diggs:

Thank you for your note of September 30 advising of Dr. DuBois' availability for the Chicago area around the middle of January.

Have you any publicity statement giving information about Dr. DuBois' trip and lecture topics in addition to "The World in 1937." I shall appreciate a supply of such announcements.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Sander

Charlotte Sander
Secretary

CS

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Professor William Anthony Aery
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Mr. Aery:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

p 15-31

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ARTHUR HOWE, PRESIDENT
ROBERT OGDEN PURVES, TREASURER
WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

WILLIAM ANTHONY AERY
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

July 31, 1936

15-6

Dear Mr. Shields:

I wish to thank you for your friendly letter of July 21, and I wish also to acknowledge the receipt of the material which Doctor DuBois has prepared for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I shall be glad to have in mind the suggestions which you made in your third paragraph.

Cordially yours,

Wm. Anthony Aery

Mr. W. A. Shields
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ARTHUR HOWE, President
ROBERT OGDEN PURVES, Treasurer
WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, Secretary

WILLIAM ANTHONY AERY,
Director of Education

October 26, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Logan:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 23 to Mr. Aery.

Mr. Aery will not return from a vacation trip to Hawaii until the latter part of December, but I shall be glad to call your letter to his immediate attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor A. Tillman
Secretary to Mr. Aery

The State Teachers College
At
Montgomery, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, PRESIDENT

November 6, 1936

Lectures 1937

11/7/36

15-17-21

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Madam:

In response to your letter of November 3, I wish to advise that we would like very definitely to plan for a weekend lecture in January or February and will be in position to make a specific proposal as to date after December 14.

Yours very truly,

H. Councill Trenholm

H. Councill Trenholm

HCT:S

V 2

Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

WM. H. BELL
PRESIDENT

LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

November 8, 1936

Lectures - 1937

11/10/36

15-17-12

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Madam:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of the 3rd regarding the proposed lecture tour of Dr. Du Bois. We shall probably be interested and shall let you know at a later date.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Bell

a/

22 February, 1936
New York
N.Y.

Dear Friend:

On one great man's birthday I stop to write another great man in his birthmonth wishing that he may live long.

I've been saying to Em for days that I must write you a birthday letter and I am keeping my promise to myself—

My own wish would be to add that "you never die"!

I feel sure that you

can't scream yourself hoarse
and say "it can't happen here"
when I write you that
we've been enjoying the
worst (weather) I've ever seen in
New York! I'm desolated —
particularly so because
I can't run away south
from it as I've done yearly
for the last 10 yrs — got no
money — it's settin' upon
a little snowed-under hill
in upper New York! Why oh
why did I do it? Will it ever
be warm enough to want
to go there?

I'm sorely grieved! I
just picked up the morning
paper & see that John Hope
is dead! Poor Genie! Well, he
belonged to all of us and we've
all lost him except those

students whose lives he has touched and made better - there must be hundreds such. I should like to be there to add to the number who go to honor him.

Well, I hope you are taking care of yourself and using and enjoying your open fire! (hope you've pennies enough to buy the wood).

We are both in fine health and spirits - the still-with-us depression notwithstanding.

With sincere regards from both of us and wishes for many more birthdays,

Your friends

Sally & Ken

(Dr & Mrs E R Alexander)

15-18-18

P.S. - The errors are not caused by what you think!

February 25, 1936

Mrs. E. R. Alexander
234 West 139 Street
New York, New York

15-18-17

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

Thank you so much for your kind words. I am very well indeed and have just returned from atrocious weather conditions in the Middle West where I had several lectures. Indeed, Atlanta suffered about as much as the rest of the world, but we are having spring weather today.

Hope was buried yesterday with a very touching and simple ceremonial. He is buried on the campus.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

30 March 1936

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

15-18-16

Dear Friend-

See you're going abroad again! Just a line to say I'm expecting you for a weekend - at least - at Green Pastures before you ~~sail~~ sail.

Erm keeps asking me have I written you yet! Your life will not be complete without it - and that would be too bad!

If you'll deign to write a line giving me an inkling of what you want to do in the matter I'll take it up with Mrs Duz. So she can plan to be with you - or not as you two decide.

sincerely Alexander

April 1, 1936

Mrs. Lillian Alexander
234 West 139 Street
New York, New York

15-12-19

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter and invitation. I know you will clap me on the back when you learn that I was in New York a few days last week, but my time was taken up entirely with the baby so that there was positively no chance to call, although I really did mean to.

I shall let you know if I can possible get a chance to go out to that extraordinary place of yours. Going there and seeing it is apparently the only path to peace.

My best regards to you and the Doctor.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

January 3, 1936

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Virginia:

15-13-33

After leaving you and breakfast at eleven Saturday morning, I found my chauffeur and we went and got Mrs. Duncan. Then we started South and arrived in Richmond right on the dot as we had planned at eight p.m. When we awoke in the morning, there was four inches of snow on the ground and it was still storming. But of course I argued the farther South we went the less snow we would find. On the contrary, the farther South we went, the worse the snow and ice became.

By the hardest, we got in Spartanburg, South Carolina, not the time we had planned, but many hours later, and then this last 200 miles from Spartanburg to Atlanta took up twenty-three hours and about everything happened that could, except wreak and injury.

We had to get out six times and with the help of neighbors push the car out of snowdrifts, and finally, just as we get about ten miles from Athens, Georgia, the car said it was tired and stopped work. We had to be pulled into Athens and spent three hours in the garage, and finally started out at mid-night and arrived here at four o'clock in the morning.

It was tiresome and annoying and sometimes dangerous, but nobody was hurt and we all arrived happily at last.

I hope you had a happy holiday and I was very sorry that I could not see more of you. Get in touch with Yolande as soon as you can and have a good consultation with her.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

February 21, 1936

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15-13-34

My dear Virginia:

I left last Friday at three for my western lecture trip and arrived in Atlanta yesterday evening at seven. I lectured to 1,000 people, including 25 or more whites in Birmingham, Alabama; then to about [illegible] whites with a few colored in Peoria, Illinois. In Chicago, I had three lectures: one at the colored Church of the Good Shepherd, where there were 500 or 600 colored people; one for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at Lincoln Center with perhaps 100 white and colored people; and one at North Park College, a school of Swedish-Lutheran background, where I had between 300-400.

The weather was awful in Chicago, reaching one morning fifteen degrees below. Finally, I went down to Muncie and talked to 400 people on the future of the darker races. All of the audiences were very responsive and the hospitality was gracious. Also, I made some money. While in Chicago, I did some work for the Encyclopaedia and went to one movie.

I returned here to find President Hope dead. He died Thursday afternoon of his bad heart, complicated, I believe, with pneumonia. It is a very terrible loss which I cannot yet realize.

I have kept well and have only a slight cold, despite the antics of the weather. I hope you are getting to bed early. I shall hope to see you in March or April.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

March 31, 1936

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15-13-36

My dear Virginia:

I arrived in Atlanta safely after a quiet and interesting trip. I saw Kinckle Jones in Washington and have arranged to write the pamphlet for the Texas Exposition. It's a short and easy piece of work.

I hope you are not too tired for your driving and that the work is going on all right.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

May 1, 1936

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

15-13-36

I thought I had written you about the trip to Louisville, but I guess I was mistaken. I went there to speak to the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association. I drove up and back, stopping in Nashville both ways overnight. It was a very lovely drive and I had a nice time, but it got my correspondence astray, because Mrs. Du Bois wired to find out what was wrong.

It was nice to hear from you the other night, and your letter came today. I am glad you are making every effort, and it is encouraging to hear about the possibility of the Rosenwald appropriation.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 27, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 W. 150th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thanks for the letter which came this morning. I am puzzled and grieved that you indicate you did not receive a letter from me last week. I wrote you the day you passed through Philadelphia-in my own hand a nice letter I called it, and I hope you did not overlook it.

I should think the Negro History Club in Philadelphia would be eager to present you when you make your speaking tour early in 1937. The president is Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, 329 North 40th Street and the secretary Miss Rosetta Barrett, 208 North 50th Street. Then there is Arthur Faucet's "racket", The National Negro Congress. What its status will be in January or February 1937, I can not say. They are scheduled to meet in Philadelphia sometime in 1937. Young Louis Redding of Wilmington, Del. (203 E. 10th St.) is extremely interested in this organization. Of course, the Y. W. or Y. M. C. A. would probably welcome the idea. There is the Educational Equality League, Floyd Logan, president, 652 North 57th Street. Also the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children, Clarence R. Whyte is the local president (215 W. Coulter Street, Germantown).

It seems to me The National Negro Congress is the group. It is the only group that has attracted large numbers in a great while.

It just does not seem believeable that you are going away so soon and for such a long time. It has always been a great comfort to me to know that you are near-and even Atlanta is not far away-and that I could communicate with you when necessary and expect an early and sympathetic reply. I am not so sure how I can hold up for seven months or more. I am just not going to think about it. I think the baby and I will have to go out in the garden and eat worms when we are blue about you being so far away. Most of the time, however, we will keep gay and try to help Mrs. DuBois and Yolande not to miss you too much. Please plan not really to work, but to rest, dream and live comfortably. I know that I am to be among the favored who will hear from you now and again; for this I am sincerely grateful and I promise a note to you often.

With every good wish to you, I am

Yours, Virginia.

My best to Mrs. DuBois and the baby! —

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 29, 1938

Dr. Virginia Alexander
3104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

This is my German address:

C/O Dr. Georg Kartzke
Oberlaender Trust
Hegel Haus
Am Kupfergraben 4a
Berlin N 24, Germany

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-13-38

WEBD/DW

Dr. W. G. Alexander
48 WEBSTER PLACE
ORANGE, N. J.

Phone Orange 3-2527

January 13, 1936.

15-1-60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge receipt of your very much appreciated communication of several weeks ago.

First of all, I want to thank you for inviting me to give an opinion on such an important matter as the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro.

It seems to me to be without question that there is a distinct need and place for such a work. Those who are in frequent contact with the public, especially those who are speaking to the public, so often find it difficult to get definite information very handily without a good deal of difficulty and to have this information compiled in a definite way will certainly be a tremendous advantage not only to these particular persons but will prove of great value to any persons desiring authoritative information about the Negro.

The demand for such information is constantly growing. Because of my contacts with public life, I receive many requests in the course of a year from deans of colleges of the other race, from libraries, from students who are doing research work and from

Dr. W. G. Alexander
48 WEBSTER PLACE
ORANGE, N. J.

Phone Orange 3-2527

January 13, 1936.

15-1-41

others who are merely seeking information on general subjects. I am sure that my experience is duplicated in the life of those who are more or less projected before the public.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that it will be possible to make this project a reality.

I shall be glad to cooperate with you in furnishing an article, with the understanding, however, that if the article does not measure up to the standards set by your work, that it will not be used. I feel that any article appearing in such a work should be measured only by the merits of the contribution itself and not by any supposed value the name of the author may have.

I make this stipulation in my own particular case because I find it very difficult to write manuscript, having done so much speaking on political, medical and social service problems and having always done this merely from notes, it has been almost an impossibility to reduce any address to definite concrete form. You can appreciate of course that the type of speaking I have indicated allows a great deal of latitude as to the manner and order discussion which very often is haphazzard but which for the purposes of the audience can be easily related.

Dr. W. G. Alexander
48 WEBSTER PLACE
ORANGE, N. J.

Phone Orange 3-2527

January 13, 1936.

15-1-62

With very best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W. G. Alexander

WGA HBM

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Dr. W. W. Alexander
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Dr. Alexander:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/EW
Enclosures

d 15-2.4

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE PRES.
EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY
E. McNEILL POTEAT, JR., PRESIDENT
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WILL W. ALEXANDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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R. H. KING, THIRD VICE PRES.
J. SHERRARD KENNEDY, TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
703 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Georgia

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK
ARTHUR RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7963

October 26, 1936.

Mr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-6

My dear Mr. Logan:

Dr. Alexander has been away from Atlanta almost continuously for more than a year. The next time he is in the city, however, your letter of October 23 will have his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Emily H. Clay

WILL W. ALEXANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

C. H. TOBIAS
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
E. MCNEILL POTEAT, JR., PRESIDENT
MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, FIRST VICE PRES.
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R. H. KING, THIRD VICE PRES.

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY

J. SHERRARD KENNEDY
TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
710 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Georgia

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK
ARTHUR RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7983

November 10, 1936.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Logan:

15-14-2

I have gone hurriedly over the list of subjects which Dr. DuBois has brought together for the Encyclopaedia. It is an amazing achievement and, in the time which I had to spend on it, I was unable to think of any additions to be made. I shall keep the material before me until I can examine it in a more leisurely fashion, however, and if suggestions occur to me I shall be glad to pass them on.

I congratulate Dr. DuBois and his staff on this splendid beginning.

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

Will W. Alexander

November 12, 1936

My dear Dr. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of November tenth with reference to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be very happy to know of the high opinion that you have of the work already done and your intention to offer any suggestions should they occur to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
SWARAJ BHAWAN, ALLAHABAD

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R. M. LOHIA

Telephone: 341
Telegrams: "CONGRESS"
Ref. F.D. 8/98

Comment on article

July 20,1936.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Mr. Cedric Dover, a friend now in London, has kindly drawn my attention to thearticle 'Indians and American Negroes' which appeared in the Aryan Path. I hasten to reciprocate your sentiments and, permit me to assure you, that we on our part are equally anxious to establish the closest relations with our Negro comrades of America.

I have sent you under separate cover the third and fourth numbers of our Foreign Newsletter, which, if you so wish, I will continue to send to you. I hope that it serves the purpose for which it is intended and does its bit in the understanding of the Indian situation abroad. I have begun sending the Newsletter to some 35 addresses which Mr. Dover has supplied to me and I would be glad to send it to others, if I could secure their addresses. I hope the Letter is of enough interest to the Negro Press to justify reproductions and extracts being made from it. I would be favoured if you would offer me suggestions for making the Letter more useful.

15-12-41

I am even more anxious to learn of the experiences of your people in their fight for freedom and a higher standard of living. We hare attach the highest significance to the Negro Front of anti-Imperialism and, anxious as we are to secure their active sympathy for our cause, we are even more anxious to know in greater detail of the Negro fight and extend it our fraternal support. I would try to give your cause as much publicity in this country as is possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rammanohar Lohia

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.
(U.S.A.)

(All India Congress Committee)

Atlanta University
August 17, 1936

Mr. R.M. Lohia
Swaraj Bhawan
Allahabad

15-12

Dear Mr. Lohia:

I regret to inform you that Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

The letter and the copies of the Newsletter, which you were kind enough to send will be referred to his secretary when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

Very truly yours,

Sophia Sullivan

Sophia Sullivan
Acting Secretary

13-32-17

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Allen
From: Dr. Du Bois

The best factual information on this subject that I have will be found in the pamphlet by Governor Dorsey of Georgia on mob violence in the state, especially in North Georgia. A copy of it can be obtained by writing to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. Some further information can be gotten from "These United States", edited by Ernest Gruening, Volume 2, article on Georgia, and in "Black Reconstruction" by W. E. B. Du Bois, Chapter XII.

March 16, 1936

WEBD/DW

(Alpha Kappa Alpha)

895 East 28th Street

Los Angeles, California

November 19, 1936

Airmail

11/21/36

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Sec'y of Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-17-9

My dear Miss Diggs:-

The Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta Sororities, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, are considering presenting Dr. Dubois in Los Angeles in January when he passes through here on his return from abroad. Through Dr. J.A. Somerville, we are informed that he will be here about January 6th, and will give an address for the stated fee of One Hundred Dollars ($100).

This joint committee is very desirous of presenting Dr. Dubois to a well-filled house, commensurate with his standing and ability, but we have great fear that the fee as stated will necessitate an admission price that will militate against such result, as December and January, holiday months, are the hardest months in which to present literary and educational activities. He is, we understand, to give at least one other address here in Los Angeles.

For these reasons, we are asking for some reduction in this stated fee. If you are not empowered so to act, will you please put us in contact with the person having such authority?

May we hear from you by return mail?

Sincerely yours,
Edith Keyser
EDITH KEYSER, Chairman

Joint Committee
Alpha Kappa Alpha
Delta Sigma Theta
Alpha Phi Alpha

(Alpha Xappa Alpha)

November 21, 1936

My dear Miss Keyser:

Thank you for your letter of November nineteenth. I regret to inform you that I have no authority to reduce the fee for a lecture by Dr. Du Bois; nor can I suggest to you any person having such authority.

Regretting the necessity of this reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Miss Edith Keyser
895 East 28th Street
Los Angeles, California

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
April 24, 1936

Doctor William Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-15-55

Dear Doctor DuBois,

Alpha Beta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha this year sponsors its annual "Education for Citizenship" program on the afternoon of May 24. It is our desire to make this particular effort as momentous and meaningful as possible. For this reason and because many students and faculty members have expressed the wish to hear you, we invite you to act as the principal speaker for this occasion. We will, of course take care of the expense incurred as a result of this trip.

If you find it impossible to include Talladega in your speaking engagements, we ask that you suggest a suitable and capable alternate speaker who is affiliated with Alpha Phi Alpha.

Respectfully yours,
Alpha Beta Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha
James A. A. Hill.
Corresponding secretary.

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA]

April 28, 1936

15-15-50

Mr. James A. A. Hill
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I will not be able to get to Talladega to speak for you. I am very busy just now getting ready for my trip abroad. I am sorry not to accommodate you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE]

FRANZ BOAS
New York Columbia University
TEL. UNIVERSITY 4-3200

NEW YORK,
April 22,1936

14-31-69

Dr. W.E.D. DuBois
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

The decline of culture in Nazi Germany, accomplished by the suppression of free speech, assemblage and discussion, by the reg imentation of education and intellectual and political life, is threatening to destroy in one decade what has taken centuries of effort to build. For us who hold precious the progress of civilization, thisreversion of mankind to the jungle-pit appears as an incalculable calamity. It seems therefore that the very least we can do in defense of our common humanity is to reaffirm our faith in free intelligence against brute force.

To this end the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI- NAZI LITERATURE is being founded; to wage a campaign of education and enlightenment against the Nazis. It plans to hold an educational exhibit in New York and in other large cities of anti-Nazi literature, in memory of the burning of books by the Nazis. Steps are being taken to establish an anti-Nazi archive, to serve scholars, writers, students and educators. Organized educational activities will be carried on, in American colleges and universities; lectures and symposia on the various aspects of the anti-Nazi movement will be given. Moreover,as the center of its educational activities, it will supply through subscription, copies of underground literature now being courageously disseminated in Germany by all progressive elements, regardless of party, class or religious faith.

We feel that we need your assistance in this important educational venture. We would like you to lend your name and valuable influence as a sponsor of this Committee.

We need not assure you that we anticipate with pleasure a prompt indication of your support.

Yours sincerely,

Franz Boas.

Franz Boas
Chairman

FB/jg

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE]

14-31-70

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 5, 1936

Professor Franz Boas
New York Columbia University
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Boas:

I have your kind letter of April 22. I am sure you know where my sympathies are in the terrible outburst of race prejudice in Germany, butit happens that I am not in position to join your committee for the following reason: I have been given by the Oberlaender Trust a commission to make investigations in Germany for six months. At first, I wanted to study race prejudice or the question of colonies directly, but that did not fit in with their objects, but they are allowing me to make a study of education and industry. Of course there is no limit set upon what I may say after I come back. It would not, however, be wise for me to publicly join any committee before I went, otherwise I probably would not be allowed to study.

I am sure you will appreciate my reasons for not joining your effort. When I come back, I hope to be able to join it with much useful accumulated knowledge.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-NAZI LITERATURE]

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

14-31-72

May 11, 1936

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Prof. DuBois:

I was much interested in receiving your letter of May 5. I am wondering how much you will be able to see in Germany. With the officially stimulated race prejudice you might have difficulties, although, on the other hand, it is also possible that they might try to be particularly courteous to you and show you Potemkin villages. The real difficulty would be to see behind the scenes. I know that the people in Germany are so terrorized that nobody dares to say anything except to his oldest and most reliable friends. Visitors are always impressed with the quiet and order which I understand prevails at the present time. It is true enough where there is a good government there is orderly conduct of the people but that does not mean that where there is orderly conduct there is good government. I wish I could direct you to some people who might allow you to look behind the scenes but I do not know of any. I am going to make some inquiries and if I find any names of people who would be willing to talk freely I will send them to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Franz Boas.

Franz Boas

FB/J

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/50

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Miss Esther Wendell
Librarian
American Library Association
520 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Madam:

You will perhaps recall that I visited you February 18 to speak about the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro and to ask some information.

You will find on this letterhead and in the enclosed literature statements concerning this project. As is indicated, the Encyclopaedia is not yet a certainty and must wait upon the appropriate and adequate funds which, of course, is not certain. Nevertheless at present we are hopeful.

During this year, I have been directed by the Board of Directors to do some preliminary work. I thought it would be of advantage to the editorial board later if I could collect a fairly accurate list of where the best information concerning the American Negro and the Negroes of Africa could be located in the libraries of the United States. I want especially to get track of source material and rare books and pamphlets in addition to the general and better known literature.

I write to ask if any such study has already been made and if so, where I can obtain the results. If no complete study has been made, I should like your advice or the advice of anyone else in your association that can give it, as to how I might start a careful inquiry. Whether I should send questionnaires to various libraries and if so, to what library, or if there are particular persons with whom I should get in touch.

I should be greatly obliged for any information or advice that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

Encyc

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, MAY 11 TO 16

February 28, 1936

41/12F171

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of February 24 with the description of the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro has been read with a great deal of interest.

Our first suggestion is for you to get in touch with Dr. Ernest Kletsch, Curator of the Union Catalog, Miss Florence Hellman, Acting Chief of the Division of Bibliography and William A. Slade, Chief reference librarian - all of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. They would have or know about more source material than any other librarian.

Other collections in the country are:

American Association for Adult Education
60 East 42nd Street, New York City

Armstrong Association of Philadelphia
1434 Lombard Street

Rockefeller Foundation & General Education Board
49 West 49th Street, New York City

Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts

Carnegie Library, Howard University
Washington, D. C.

New York Public Library
New York City

Drew Theological Seminary
Madison, New Jersey

Public Library, Henderson, Kentucky

41/12F/72

University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Philadelphia Health Council & Tuberculosis
Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Georgetown University
Washington, D. C.

Lane Theological Seminary
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Harold English, our Editor of Publications, asked me to ask you to let him know when the encyclopedia was about ready, so that it would be submitted for review in our Subscription Books Bulletin.

We should be pleased to be kept informed about the development of the project.

Do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of further service.

Very truly yours,

Esther Wendell
Librarian

ew:dg

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/74

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

March 2, 1936

Miss Esther Wendell
American Library Association
520 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Wendell:

I thank you very much for your letter of March 27. Please say to Mr. English that the Encyclopaedia is only being planned at this time and if we are properly financed, it would be at least four years before the Encyclopaedia would be finished.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-43

The American National Red Cross

1936

This certifies that

W. E. B. Du Bois

(Signature of Member)

is a member of The American National Red Cross for 1936

Membership				Donations
$1	$5	$10	$25	$ 5.00

Cary T. Grayson

Chairman

Calendar for 1936

JANUARY

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Executive Secretary
VIRGINIA BURDICK

Professor William E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

September 15, 1936

Copy sent to WEBD

15-26-05

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The American Russian Institute is cooperating in the organization of an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the death of the great Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin. This will occur in February, 1937, and will be marked by public commemoration all over the territory of the Soviet Union and in many other countries. Among other groups participating in the United States are Russian cultural organizations in this country and the American Friends of the Soviet Union.

A Committee has been formed in the USSR of fifty outstanding citizens, including six leading members of the Academy of Sciences, thirty writers, and representatives of various other walks of life, originally under the chairmanship of the late Maxim Gorky. At present that committee is engaged in the preparation of this public event which is being planned on an extensive and elaborate scale throughout the Soviet Union.

In the United States the above-mentioned groups and a number of individuals interested in the project and active in various fields of art, literature and education have authorized the formation of a group to be known as The American Committee for the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Death of A. S. Pushkin. This committee will arrange to have Pushkin's memory honored wherever possible in the United States through meetings, readings of his poetry, concerts, performances of operas based on his works, exhibitions in libraries and universities of collections of his writings and data connected with his life. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the participation of these various groups is predicated on the definite assurance from all concerned that this commemoration is to have no political significance and that all its activities are to be confined to the cultural field.

We believe you will agree with us that this is an appropriate occasion to honor a poet considered to be the father of modern Russian literature and to bring to the American public an important aspect of Russian cultural heritage in order to facilitate

mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. May we, therefore, ask you to join the Sponsoring Committee of the American Commemoration of Pushkin? This committee is being formed during the summer and from its number will then be formed an Executive Committee to plan and organize such activities as may then seem most feasible.

15-26-06

We sincerely hope you will be able to accept this invitation to be a sponsor and that we may hear from you to that effect in the near future. If you would like more information about this we would be glad to discuss it with you at your convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. O. Field Jr.

WOF:LEB

Wm. O. Field, Jr.

Telephone: MURRAY HILL 2-0313 *Cable Address:* AMRUSCULT

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Executive Secretary
VIRGINIA BURDICK

October 6, 1936.

Dr. Wm. E. duBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. duBois:

It is possible that a letter which we sent to you in August has not reached you. We are therefore writing to you again, in order to invite you to become a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the American Commemoration of the Centenary of the Death of the great Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin.

15-26-07

It is planned to celebrate this occasion wherever possible in the United States in February, 1937, with lectures, meetings, readings of Pushkin's poetry, exhibitions and concerts.

Among other groups participating in the United States are Russian cultural organizations in this country and the American Friends of the Soviet Union. It is hardly necessary to add that the participation of these various groups is predicated on the definite assurance from all concerned that this commemoration is to have no political significance and that its activities are to be confined to the cultural field.

A group to be known as the American Committee for the commemoration of the Centenary of the Death of A. S. Pushkin is in process of formation and when complete an Executive Committee will be formed to carry out the projected plans. Among those who have already accepted are the following persons distinguished in American scholarship and public affairs: Hon. Smith W. Brookhart, Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor John Dewey, Mr. Olin Downes, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Professor Albert Einstein, Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, President William Allan Neilson, Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, Miss Genevieve Taggard, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. Allen Wardwell, and Mr. William Allen White.

We sincerely hope that you will accept this invitation to be a sponsor, and that we may hear from you to that effect at your earliest convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm O. Field Jr.

WOF:LEB

Wm. O. Field, Jr.

October 9, 1936

My dear Mr. Field:

Permit me, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, to thank you for your letter of September 15, which was acknowledged by the acting secretary and your letter of October 6 which was received today. Dr. Du Bois is abroad and will not return to his desk until sometime the early part of February, 1937. If it is possible to secure an acceptance to your invitation to become a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the American Commemoration of the Centenary of the Death of the great Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin, I shall write you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. William O. Field, Jr.
The American Russian Institute
56 West Forty-fifth Street
New York City, New York

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-26

Telephone: MURRAY HILL 2-0313

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Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist

Executive Secretary
VIRGINIA BURDICK

10/28/36

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

October 26, 1936

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The American Russian Institute is delighted that you will be a sponsor for the Pushkin Centennial which is to take place in the early part of 1937 and will notify you of further developments when they take place. We trust that you will be back from Europe by then.

15-26-08

Sincerely yours,

Joan Hopkinson

Joan Hopkinson

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
(ADMINISTERED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION)

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LONDON
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
1, GORDON SQUARE, W. C. 1

TELEPHONE : LITTRÉ 23-24
CABLE ADDRESS : AMUNION, PARIS

173, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS (VIe)

Aug. 18th, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
Hotel Rheinischer Hof,
Munich,
Allemagne.

My dear Dr. Dubois:-

15-6-5

Referring to your letter of August 16th., I am sure we can have the research you wish done competently and thoroughly and for a modest honorarium. I shall put it in the hands of a young woman who, for a year or thereabouts, assisted a man who was writing a thesis concerned with the rôle of colored African troops in the World War, a volume which you might wish to consult in case you have not already seen it. The person in question has access to the archives of the Ministry of War, and is already familiar with the bibliography of part of the field involved in the research you would like to have done. The work will be finished before mid September.

I hope that you may be in Paris again in the Autumn, for I believe conversations with Monsieur Labouret, a high authority in French-African questions, would alone be worth a visit. It is within the bonds of the possible that he might be useful to you, as advisor or contributor, in the preparation of the "Encyclopedia". Monsieur Labouret is the man I asked to write the long Report on French negro education in Africa for Dr. Jesse Jones, and he made a very good hand of the business. He is a most interesting and remarkable man, professor at the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes here, and a lecturer at the Institut d'Ethnologie at the Sorbonne and at the Ecole de la France d'Outre-Mer (the new name for the Ecole Coloniale). I am writing him to ascertain when he will be in Paris, after his vacation, and I shall post you later as to his plans, in case you should care to meet him.

I am sorry that I missed you when you called and left Dr. Stoke's letter, and I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you here a few weeks hence.

Very sincerely yours,

Horatio S. Krans
DIRECTOR.

HK/BG

P.S.- May I have a permanent address which will enable me to reach you during your sojourn abroad? HK

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
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TELEPHONE : LITTRÉ 23-24
CABLE ADDRESS : AMUNION, PARIS

173, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS (VIe)

Aug. 25th, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
C/° Hegel Haus,
4a Am Kupfergraben,
Berlin.

Enc. of The Negro

15-6-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois :-

Madame Caillé, to whom we entrusted the bibliographical work you asked us to have done, will shortly send you as complete a bibliography as she can prepare concerning the two subjects specified in your memorandum. I may mention the fact that the specifications of your first memorandum do not entirely correspond with those of your second. On receipt of your second memorandum, Madame Caillé had nearly finished the work you requested to be done in your first memorandum.

We shall shortly be able to put in your hands the result of Madame Caillé's research up to date. Towards the end of December 1936, she will complete her task for you.

I am glad to hear that you contemplate asking M. Labouret to contribute to the "Negro Encyclopedia." I venture to say he will make a satisfactory contributor. His permanent address is: 1, rue Vallier, Levallois-Perret, Seine. I wrote him on receipt of your first letter, asking him when he planned to return to Paris. He has not replied. I hope this does not mean that he is on some mission in Africa or elsewhere and that he will be unaccessible for a time.

I hope it may be possible for you to see me before your return to America.

Very sincerely yours,

Horatio S. Krans

HK/BG

DIRECTOR

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
(ADMINISTERED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION)

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TÉLÉPHONE : LITTRÉ 23-24
CABLE ADDRESS : AMUNION, PARIS

173, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS (VIe)

Enc. of the Negro

September 11th, 1936.

15-6-20

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
C/° Hegel Haus,
4a Am. Kupfergraben,
Berlin.

My dear Dr. Dubois :-

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith the bibliographies which you asked us to put in your hands by September 15th. With the bibliographies is a little memorandum from Madame Caillé.

The part of the research that remains to be attended to will be finished not later than October 1st.

I judge that Madame Caillé will ask as an honorarium for the work she will have done up to October 1st, somewhere between 550 and 600 francs. The payment can be made when the research has been entirely finished.

I am sorry to say that I have not had any reply from M. Labouret. This means, I have no doubt, that he is en voyage and perhaps very far from Paris.

Very sincerely yours,

Horatio S. Krans

HK/BG

DIRECTOR

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
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TÉLÉPHONE : LITTRÉ 23-24
CABLE ADDRESS : AMUNION, PARIS

173, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS (VIe)

October 21st, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
C/° Hegel Haus,
4a AM Kupfergraben,
Berlin.

41-1219-2

My dear Dr. Dubois :-

Monsieur Paul Boyer, Administrateur of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, 2, rue de Lille, says that he will be very happy to see you on Monday, October 26th, at four o'clock.

As regards M. Labouret, Monsieur Boyer informs me he believes that he is at present in West Africa.

M. Boyer insists that it will be well worth your while to see Mademoiselle Homburger who is a graduate of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, a Docteur ès-lettres and a Directeur d'Etudes at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. She is a specialist in negro languages M. Boyer adds, and she speaks English. Her address is 98, rue de la Tour, XVIe. I shall endeavor to make an appointment* with her for you. If you do not care to see her, you might inform me to that effect so that I may cancel the engagement.

Very sincerely yours,

Horatio S. Krans

DIRECTOR

HK/BG

* Between 6 & 7 P.M. 26th Oct. HSK

$$15\overline{)650}\,(43\tfrac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \hline 50 \\ 45 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 0066 \\ \hline 3900 \\ 3900 \\ \hline 42900 \end{array}$$

December 14, 1936

My dear Dr. Arce:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Concha Romero James, Chief of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation in the Pan American Union, I am writing to you to solicit your cooperation in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

During the absence of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the editor of the proposed Encyclopaedia, I am attempting to compile for him a list of subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. Professor Richard Pattee has already promised his cooperation for Puerto Rico. Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde for Haiti, Dr. Fernando Ortiz for Cuba. I have written to Mr. Frank Cundall soliciting his cooperation for Jamaica. On the basis of the information sent by Mrs. James, I am asking whether you would be willing to assist us in preparing a list of topics for all of the other West Indian Islands, or of suggesting to us the names of persons in those Islands who might similarly assist us in the preparation of these lists.

I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be very grateful to you for your cooperation, and that your assistance will materially aid in the completion of this list of proposed subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Margot Arce
University of Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico

N.Y.C. 5-30-36.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:
Prof. At. Univ.
Atlanta Ga.

10-21-36

Enc. of Negro Letters - 1936

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Reading in N.Y. Tribune, where you are obtaining record for Negro Encyclopedia, write to it from you, also ask if you would accept my father's name; Hon. J. W. E. Thomas of Chicago Ills. Cook Co. He was first Negro Member of Ill-Legislature, returned 3 times. Introduced + was passed Civil Rights Bill signed by Gov. Oglesby. Also one of the Great 100- who Elected Genl.

Jno A. Logan to U. S. Senate. A Lawyer & was in his day most outstanding Politician in Chgo. Understanding you desire that those have made useful and progressive contributions to Race, He truly blazed trail in Chgo. Edward Wright, my Dad, trained as clk in his office also became Principal attended his night School. If you think him elligible, would gladly send you text of my Address, and biography of his life.

Thanking you for whatever
consideration given.

Very Cordially

Arthur Thomas Archer.

230 - Edgecombe Ave.

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON, W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 11th, 1936

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find enclosed an uncorrected galley proof of an article to appear shortly in The Aryan Path, under the caption of"The Union of Colour", by N.S. Subba Rao. As it deals largely with issues raised in your own article on the"Indians and American Negroes", our Editors are wondering whether it might not give you an opportunity to write another essay for us of 2000 words.

15-12-49

Hoping to hear from you in the affirmative, we are,

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON. W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

May 19th, 1936

32-11-26

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of May the 14th, with it's enclosure of your article entitled The Union of Color. This we are sending on to our Editors in Bombay, and with you, we hope that they will be able to make use of it. We will communicate with you, when we receive word from them.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the May issue of The Aryan Path, in which Mr. Subba Rao's article on The Union of Colour appears.

Trusting that you safely received the envelope of material we forwarded to you, several days ago, we are,

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office.

For the Editors,

W.S.P.

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON, W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

Request to write article

July 14th, 1936

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-12-58

Dear Sir:

Word has come from our Editors in Bombay, that they have accepted your short article entitled The Union of Colour. Please find enclosed our check for $ 19.60, which covers payment for 980 words.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

Atlanta University,
July 16, 1936.

THE ARYAN PATH,
119 West 57th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge your letter of July fourteenth and the check (number 133) which you enclosed for Doctor DuBois in the amount of nineteen dollars and sixty cents ($19.60).

May I thank you in his behalf.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Doctor DuBois.

(ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS)

March 14, 1936

Mr. Claude Barnett
3423 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Barnett:

15-12-29

Enclosed are two news notes; the shorter one I have sent to five or six leading Negro papers; the longer one, I have thought perhaps you would like to send out. You will, of course, use your own judgment.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2

The Associated Negro Press Inc.
National News Service
3507 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO

15-12-28

March 24, 1936

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RADIO

PHONE OAKLAND 6400

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have used the articles which you sent, in the order which you sent them. Permit me to wish for you a successful journey and to express the hope that you will drop us a line every week or two telling of your progress and if you care to, what you are seeing and doing.

Sincerely,

C. A. Barnett

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

R

"A Negro Book In Every Negro Home"
PHONE: JEfferson 1961

ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC.

ST. LOUIS AGENTS
ARNETT G. LINDSAY & CO.
Peoples Building
11 N. Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEGRO BOOKS
NATIONAL MAGAZINES

March 16, 1936.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

15-15-18

We take pleasure in announcing the opening of "The Book and Magazine Shoppe" - an Agency organized for the purpose of selling Negro Books and all National Magazines. It was formed primarily by students and graduates of our high schools and our vocational school who are determined to make jobs for themselves.

To encourage and stimulate these young people, we are asking that you send them an autographed picture of yourself to hang on the walls of their Shoppe.

We shall appreciate also your letting us know the title of your latest book so that they can push the sale of it during the next few weeks. We are in touch with all publishers of books written by and about Negroes and we have been surprised to learn that so many worthwhile books have recently been published.

This Agency has the endorsement of the local Branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and under the direction of this Branch, most of these books will be reviewed by competent persons at monthly meetings which will be held at the churches and the Y. M. C. A. These meetings will take the form of Forums or Round Table discussions.

Your prompt compliance to our request will be appreciated as well as any suggestions which you might offer to encourage the promoters of this Agency.

Very truly yours,

AGL:ba

Arnett G. Lindsay and Co.

"A Negro Book In Every Negro Home"
PHONE: JEfferson 1961

ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ST. LOUIS AGENTS
ARNETT G. LINDSAY & CO.
Peoples Building
11 N. Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri.

NEGRO BOOKS
NATIONAL MAGAZINES

April 15, 1936.

15-15-19

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Some time ago we wrote you asking for the title of your latest book so that our agents could push the sale of it and also asked you to send us an autographed picture of yourself to hang on the walls of our Shoppe.

At present we have had no communication from you regarding these requests. As you know our Agency has the endorsement of the local Branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

If you cannot at the present time comply with these requests we should appreciate a reply to that effect.

Very truly yours,

Arnett G. Lindsay

Arnett G. Lindsay and Co.

AGL:bb

[ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS]

April 20, 1936

Mr. Arnett G. Lindsay
Peoples Building
11 North Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

15-15-20

My dear Mr. Lindsay:

You will find a list of all my published books in "Who's Who in America". My last book is "Black Reconstruction", published by Harcourt, Brace and Company.

I am sending a photograph herewith.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enc.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIVISION OF
PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

February, 21, 1936.

C

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

15-1-47

In reply to your letter of February 7, regarding the publishing of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I really do not see the necessity at this time for such a publication.

At the same time, however, I shall be glad to render any assistance I can in the form of writing articles as you may see fit.

Very sincerely yours,

C. F. Atkins

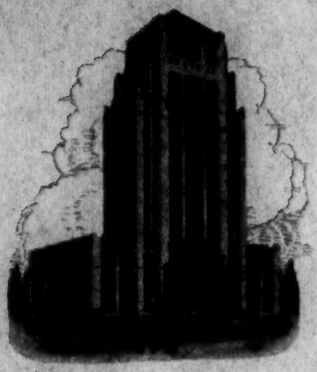
C.F.Atkins, Prof. of Chemistry.

[Atlanta, City]

file

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA
AUBURN BRANCH

JESSIE HOPKINS,
LIBRARIAN



CITY OF ATLANTA

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 1, 1936

Dr. W.E.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

16-2-1

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the photograph. It was more than kind of you to send it.

Yours truly,

Annie Lou Watters

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-20-0

I was sorry not to be in my recitation room Monday, December 30. I left New York Friday in order to be sure to be here, and despite the snowstorm made the schedule as far as Spartanburg. It took me, however, twenty-three hours to make the last two hundred miles in my car, and instead of arriving Monday morning at ten o'clock, as I had planned, I arrived Tuesday morning and at four a.m.

January 3, 1936

WEBD/DM

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-20-7

The opportunity which has come to Mr. Reid to take part in the study of the Opportunities for the Training and Employment of White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers in the United States is one of the most important that has come to us. I think the University should by all means give him leave and facilities for undertaking this work.

I should be only too glad to co-operate and help in any way to make this possible.

January 3, 1938

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-19-8

Mr. Whittaker and I have agreed upon the enclosed division of work.

I should be glad to have your memorandum on Course 468.

January 8, 1936

WEBD/DN
Enclosure 1.

(Lt. Dr. DuBois' work Enclosure
& returned original to
Mr. Whittaker.)

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-20-8

Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Reid and myself have agreed upon the following division of work in the Department of Sociology for the second semester, 1936. Mr. Reid will be able to attend to Course 546 on his occasional visits. Course 468 is one that Mr. Chivers used to have and I understand is particularly interested in. Mr. Dean is the only one who can teach 478. The other three courses, I should be glad to take.

January 8, 1936
WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

468	Social Pathology	Chivers
478	Principles and Methods of Statistics	Dean
471	Sociology of the American Negro, 1850-1876	Du Bois
506	Social Theory	Du Bois
544	Seminar: Race Problems of the World	Du Bois
546	The Technique of Social Investigation	Reid

January 8, 1936

47-11-180

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-19-10

We have you charged with the following books from my library. Keep them as long as you wish, but don't forget them.

Bulletins, 15th Census ~~(Families)~~ (Population) → (?)

Law and Order in Rural Districts. By Samuel H. Hubbard. (Term Paper) → (?)

~~Emancipation in the West Indies. A Six Months' Tour. By James A. Thome and J. Horace Kimball.~~

~~Erondacity. West Indian Fables.~~

~~Pamphlet, Emancipation, Georgia~~

Story of the Riot. Published by the Citizens' Protective League. (New York) pamphlet.

~~The Robber Baron; Josephson.~~

January 16, 1936

Jan. 29, 1936

Returned also: The History, Civil & Commercial of the British Colonies in the West Indies. By Bryan Edwards. Vol. I. Phila. 1805.

Returned also: ~~American Statutes~~ and Plans of Living. Thomas C. Elliott

MEMORANDUM

15-20-9

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

This library has charged against you the book by Benjamin Stolberg on the New Deal. Will Mr. Hope please return this at his convenience?

January 16, 1936

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

In all three of my courses for this term there will be no necessity for a written examination because of the written work which they have been and will be required to hand in. Some of this work requires a good deal of time for final completion, especially in Course 482. Would it be all right to make the time-limit for the submission of this written work January 31 instead of January 25, so as to give them the advantage of the examination recess? This would necessitate a little delay in getting in their final marks, but I can have those marks ready during the week of February 2.

I should probably take advantage of the examination recess to do some work on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro in Washington and New York, so that I would be out of the city from January 25 to February 1. If there is any matter that I should consult with you about concerning next term's work, I would be glad to talk about it next week before I leave.

47-11-33

January 18, 1936

WEBD/DW

A.U. Dept. of Sociology

ECONOMICS 465-466

Labor Problems

Memorandum on Outline of Course:

During the first semester this course was based upon lectures and required readings. Two major papers on assigned subjects were submitted by each student. There was no specific text assignment. The instructor outlined the course from materials as suggested in: Catlin, The Labor Problem - 1935 edition; and Daugherty - Labor Problems in American Industry.

The work of the first semester dealt with five phases of labor problems:

1. Economic backgrounds and origins of modern labor problems--the Industrial Revolution.

2. The plaints and grievances of American labor--hours, wages, conditions of employment, unemployment, unemployment, occupational diseases, etc. etc.

3. Wages and wage theories.

4. The beginnings of unionism in the United States.

5. The structure and function of the American Federation of labor.

47-11-52

Item "5" was not completed. We had only discussed the organization of the Federation without intensive treatment. It seems wise to begin the second semester's work at this point.

For your information, I submit the materials not covered during the first term, around which the second term's work might center. Were I to continue this course, the following phases would be covered:

I. The American Federation of Labor
Structure and function - continued

II. Conservative Unionism in the United States
Structure and function

III. Radical Unionism in the United States
Structure and function

IV. Organized Labor and Women Workers

Labor Problems --#2

V. Organized Labor and Negro workers

VI. The Cooperative Movement in Labor

VII. International Aspects of Unionism

a. Great Britain
b. Germany
c. Other countries

VIII. Labor Disputes

a. The injunction
b. Other court actions

IX. The Employer and Labor Problems

a. Employers' Associations
b. Scientific management
c. Personnel management
d. Employee representation

X. The State and Labor Problems

a. Employer vs employee efforts for legislation
b. Labor controlling and regulating legislation
c. Welfare legislation

XI. Synthesis

Ira De A. Reid

January 21, 1936

SOCIOLOGY 506

Social Theory

Outline of Course for Second Semester, 1935 - 1936

Semester Theme:- CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

A. INTRODUCTION

I. The Role of Language in Human Association

Foundations of Language

II. The Language of Sociology

Sources of its terminology
Content of its terminology
"There is confusion"

III. The Role of Concepts

Function in Language
Function in science
The conceptual approach

B. CLASSIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

IV. Suggested Classification of Concepts in Sociology

1. Concepts referring to Society's composition
2. Concepts referring to causation in Society
3. Concepts referring to changes in Society
4. Concepts referring to Societary products

V. Concepts of Composition

1. Concepts pertaining to the human being
2. Concepts pertaining to the human plurel

VI. Concepts of Causation

1. Concepts pertainint to social force and forces
2. Concepts pertainint to social control

VII. Concepts of Change

1. Concepts pertainint to social action
2. Concepts pertaining to social relationship

VIII. Concepts of Societary Products

1. Concepts pertaining to culture

IX. Synthesis

47-11-157

Social Theory

-Note on Method-

It is my suggestion that no text book be used. For specific reference and guidance the instructor may find "Concepts of Sociology" - Eubank, Earle E., D. C. Heath and Company, 1932, very helpful. The extensive bibliography and classificatory scheme is also very useful.

As to Method:- It was my plan to assign to each student one volume in Sociology and have him cull therefrom every concept used by the author, and his definition of that concept. The general classificatory scheme for all sociological concepts as found in Eubank may serve as a frame of reference. Discussion will be based upon the meanings given to certain concepts within the selected categories. The major work of reference for the course will be the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. The interpretations recorded therein will be as uniformly acceptable as any other selected source.

The aim of the course is to familiarize the student with the terminology and conceptual categories of contemporary sociology.

I suggest not more than three papers throughout the term on various aspects of concepts within certain subdivisions of sociology.

Attached is a list of the more important concepts in sociological literature.

They are in alphabetical rather than categorical listing. Such a list might be made available to each student.

Ira De A. Reid

January 23, 1936

4-7-11-158

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

FROM: Ira De A. Reid IDAR

SUBJECT: Course Outlines

15-19-11

For your information, I am attaching herewith outlines for the courses in Social Theory, Statistical Method, Social Pathology, and Labor Problems for the second semester of the 1935-1936 session. Copies of this material have been referred to the Registrar so that they may serve for his guidance and information in problems that may arise in this connection.

IDAR/h

January 24, 1936

15-22-27

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

Have the hours for my classes been settled yet?

February 3, 1936

(21

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

My annual lecture tour takes place in mid-February as usual. I have talked over the matter with President Hope in a general way and I am sending him a copy of this memorandum. I have the following lectures:

Buffalo, Friday, February 7, Colored Y.M.C.A.
Rochester, Saturday, February 8, City Club (white)
Baltimore, Sunday, February 9, 8 P.M., City Forum (white)
Washington, Sunday, February 9, 8 P.M., N.A.A.C.P.

I shall be in Atlanta for the week of February 10. I shall then begin a second series of lectures as follows:

Birmingham, Ala., Periclyan Club, Friday, February 14.
Peoria, Ill., City Forum (white) Sunday, February 16.
Chicago, Church of the Good Shepherd, (colored) February 17.
Chicago, North Park College, Tuesday, February 18.
Chicago, WIL, (white) February 18.

I shall be back in my classroom Wednesday, February 20. During these absences, I shall miss 8 class assignments. I think, however, it will be possible by holding supplementary classes at different hours and days during the time I am here, to make up for at least 6 recitations. The other 2 can be easily covered by written work.

I will consult my classes and see just how this re-arrangement can be made without upsetting the schedule.

417-11-5

February 8, 1936

WEBDB/DW

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-20-1D

I think Atlanta University or Morehouse College might recommend one or two men for these Fellowships. It should be noted in the recommendation that there are a considerable number of colored traffic officers in the United States and that Harvard ought to recognize the availability of colored men for work of this sort.

February 5, 1936

WEBD/DW

Mr. Alvin Reid

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

Are there any files in the building not in use that I could use in Room 209? If so, to whom should I apply for their use?

February 12, 1936

WEBD/DW

Drew Hays

15-3-39

BOOKS ABOUT NEGROES FOR A GRADUATE STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

1. Along This Way. By James Weldon Johnson.
2. Rope and Faggot. By Walter White.
3. The Negro in Literature and Art. By Benjamin Brawley.
4. There is Confusion. By Jessie Fauset.
5. Color. By Countee Cullen.
6. The Black Worker. By Spero and Harris.

February 14, 1936

15-22-20

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I am not sure that I understand about Sociology 846, "The Technique of Social Investigation".

I understood that Mr. Reid was to keep charge of this course, but several assignments have come to me. Let me know what should be done about it.

March 3, 1936

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

15-22-21

Has the personnel of the teachers in the summer school been definitely settled upon? I ask because I am interested in the work of Mr. Logan during the summer. If he is going to be free, I want to engage his services for the project of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro and have him work for the Directors of that for perhaps a couple of months. If, however, he has to teach summer school, I shall have to make other arrangements.

I should be glad if you would let me know at your convenience.

March 6, 1936

WEBD/DW

15-22-22

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I have been asked to speak at Columbia University in one of Miss Carney's lecture courses March 25. By increasing the number of recitations per week in my various classes between now and then, I can arrange to go without losing a single recitation.

I am therefore planning to go.

March 6, 1936

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

15-22-23

March 7, 1936

To : Doctor DuBois
From: J. P. Whittaker

The plan you have worked out for meeting your classes ahead of time in order that you might keep your appointment at Columbia University on March 25 is perfectly satisfactory with my office.

As far as I know, it is planned to have Mr. Logan teach in the summer school. Miss Read was to have talked with him before she left the city yesterday. I do not know whether she did or not.

John P. Whittaker

15-22-24

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I thought these class lists were for the final semester marks. There is nothing on them to indicate anything else. Did you want any other information inserted?

March 11, 1936

WEDB/Dm
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

To: President Read
President Archer

From: Dr. Du Bois

In view of my European trip and the necessary arrangements for the budget for 1936-1937, I want to remind you of my understanding with President Hope, in case you do not know the details.

My salary is $4,500 a year, and an appropriation of $1,000 toward the salary of my secretary. I am to teach two semesters or one semester and the summer school for this compensation; my salary is paid in twelve annual installments, and my secretary's salary in ten installments.

In order that I might take advantage of my grant-in-aid to make investigations in Germany, President Hope agreed that for the year 1936-1937, I should teach the second semester, and the whole of the summer school, whether this school be six or twelve weeks. My salary would remain the same and be paid in twelve annual installments as at present.

There were two points which I did not have a chance, finally, to settle with President Hope, and they relate to the secretary's salary and the personal property in my suite at the men's dormitory.

I think it would be fair to reduce the $1,000 payable to my secretary for 1936-1937 to $700, covering the months of December, 1936, through June, 1937. This would omit payments through the summer and for October and November, 1936. Such clerical help as would be needed during this time in my Atlanta office, I would pay myself. For the year 1937-1938, the secretary's salary would begin with July and be paid in ten installments through April, 1938.

With regard to my suite, I would of course not be using it during my absence and would not want to pay for it. I could remove my personal property if that were necessary. If not, I should be glad to leave it there.

In case the university needs any further information on the above points, or decides to change the above understandings and suggestions, I should be glad to be consulted before any final decisions are made.

April 7, 1936

WEBD/DW

47-11-17

G. U.
Dept of Sociology

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

SURVEY OF THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF
WHITE COLLAR AND SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS
(O. P. No. 65-1704)

242-250 Fourth Avenue - 8th Floor
New York, N. Y.

April 8, 1936

15-16-28

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written to Mrs. Shivery.

In this, as "under the sun," there is nothing new.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid

Ira De A. Reid
Director

IDAR/m

[ENCLOSURE]

SURVEY OF THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF
WHITE COLLAR AND SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS
(O. P. No. 65-1704)

242-250 Fourth Avenue - 8th Floor
New York, N. Y.

April 8, 1936

Mrs. L. D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

15-16-29

Dear Mrs. Shivery:

I am afraid that you did not know how difficult it would be for me to successfully advise you as to the correct procedure for building your study of "Organized Social Work" in Atlanta. You see I am quite unfamiliar with the material with which you are working.

In carefully reviewing Dr. Du Bois' memorandum to you, I concluded that there was sufficient guidance there to permit a very satisfactory completion. In talking this over with Dr. Du Bois, he expressed an opinion that you were progressing satisfactorily. The only thing I can say on that point is to keep plugging.

If you are still of the opinion that you would like to see some other approach to your problem, I suggest that you study the attached outline. It includes nothing that has not been included before, and is simply based upon a rearrangement of the materials.

I think you should feel very free to discuss this whole matter with Dr. Du Bois. My only suggestion is "do not worry, and continue to work."

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Director

IDAR/m
encl

cc: Dr. Du Bois

15-22-25

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I have received a letter, a copy of which I enclose. I think that this opportunity is important and that I should go. By having Class 506 meet Monday and Wednesday and Friday during the week of April 13, and arranging written lessons for the other two Wednesday classes, I could go without any particular upsetting of my schedule.

April 8, 1936

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

April 8, 1936

Doctor DuBois:

It is agreeable with the University for you to arrange your classes as stated in your memorandum of this morning in order that you might meet the appointment at the Kentucky Negro Educational Association on Wednesday, April 15.

It may interest you to know that April 15 is the day that the Interracial Commission meets here, and I am wondering if you would want to be here on that day. If not, it is agreeable with us for you to go to Kentucky.

John P. Whittaker

John P. Whittaker

Office of the Registrar

15-22-19

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 9, 1936

To Teachers of History and Social Science:

Mr. William D. Carter will be in Atlanta during the week beginning April 12.

Mr. Carter was graduated from Harvard University in 1931. He has had two years of graduate work in Geneva, where he held a minor position in the secretariat of the League of Nations. He taught for two years at Punjab University, Lahore, and in the summer school of Bombay University.

Under a General Education Board fellowship, he is now studying education in the south under Professor Odum at the University of North Carolina, and is engaged in a study of the implications of the clash between rural and urban economic and cultural organizations.

If you would like to have Mr. Carter speak to one of your classes during the week, will you please make the arrangement through Mrs. Nabrit.

Florence M. Read

15-19

Wed Thur 15 & 5

15-2-39

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Nabrit
From: Dr. Du Bois

I should be glad to have Mr. William D. Carter address my class in Social Theory between the hours of 5 and 5:45, Wednesday, April 15, in Room 209.

I should liked to know as soon as possible if this can be done, so that I can arrange accordingly.

April 11, 1936

WEBD/DW

President Read

MEMORANDUM

To: The Acting President of
Atlanta University

From: Dr. Du Bois

The Department of Sociology has carried on work as follows this year:

First, courses in sociology as follows by Dr. Du Bois:

471, Sociology of the American Negro.
506, Social Theory.
543, Economic and Social Co-operation.
544, Race Problems.
482, Economic History of the American Negro.
467, Sociology of Conflict, First Semester.

Courses in sociology as follows by Mr. Reid:

477, Principles and Methods of Statistics.
505, Social Theory.
545, 546, Technique of Social Investigation.

Secondly, Mr. Reid and Mr. Chivers have both carried on social investigation under the United States government; Mr. Reid spending the first term in planning a study of white-collar workers among American Negroes, and the entire second term in making a nation-wide investigation.

Mr. Chivers spent the first term in graduate study, and the second term in field work under the Youth Movement.

Thirdly, Mr. Du Bois has spent his time outside of teaching in two projects: (A.) The preliminary work toward an Encyclopaedia of the Negro; (B.) An economic interpretation of the history of Atlanta.

Beside this, he has written several magazine articles for Current History, the Journal of Negro Education, the Aryan Path, etc., and a series of weekly articles for the Pittsburgh Courier.

He has also delivered the following lectures: Birmingham, Alabama, the Forum, Peoria, Illinois, Y. M. C. A., Muncie, Indiana, the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago, North Park College, Chicago, City Club of Rochester, New York, Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, New York, the City Forum, Baltimore, Maryland, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Chicago, the City Forum, Fitchburg, Mass., the City Forum, Worcester, Mass., the Community Church, Boston, Mass., the 60th Anniversary of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, and other places.

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 13, 1936
WEBD/DW

61-11-67

15-22-40

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Mabrit
From: Dr. Du Bois

As I have to go tomorrow morning and cannot leave my class, 306, unprovided for, I shall have the examination which was originally scheduled and shall not expect Mr. Carter to address them.

April 15, 1936

SOCIOLOGY

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Office of the President

April 14, 1936

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Miss Read requests that you turn in to this office, on or before Friday morning, April 17, 1936, a report of the work of your department for the present year.

The information is to be used in connection with the annual report of the President of Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours

C. T. Crocker

91-51

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed are suggestions for the courses in Sociology for 1936-1937, made by myself and Mr. Reid. The assignment of teachers is, of course, subject to administrative sanction. We think that the seminar should be carried on by all three of us and made a center of real scientific research on a high plane.

In the seminar could be taken up many of the things which I have been carrying on, like "Co-operation", "Karl Marx", "Race Problems in Europe", "The Economic History of the Negro", etc.

We have no suggestion for Rural Sociology, but probably any one of us could take it in a pinch.

April 18, 1936

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

47-11-3

Sociology

PROPOSED COURSES IN SOCIOLOGY IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

1936-1937

Statistics (Dean)

Social Psychology (Chivers, Marcus)

The Family (Chivers, Marcus)

Anthropology (Du Bois)

Social Theory (Reid)

Urban Sociology (Reid)

Rural Sociology

Population and Population Movements (Reid)

Seminar: Research in the Social Sciences (Du Bois, Reid, Chivers)

Race Problems (Du Bois)

47-11-152

April 18, 1936

(1937)

PROPOSED COURSES IN SOCIOLOGY IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

1936-1937

- Statistics (Dean)
- Social Psychology (Chivers, Moreno)?
- The Family (Chivers, Moreno)?
- Anthropology (Du Bois)
- Social Theory (Reid)
- Urban Sociology (Reid)
- Rural Sociology
- Population and Population Movements (Reid)

Seminar: Research in the Social Sciences (Du Bois, Reid, Chivers)

- Race Problems (Du Bois)

question marks subject to administrative direction (sic)
of Committee on Instruction
of A.U.

47-11-179

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I make the following revised proposal concerning courses in sociology with appropriate statements to be attached.

I find in the former proposal in some way Social Pathology was left out. The designation of teachers and the exact wording are, of course, only suggestions on my part, to be changed as the administration may wish.

April 23, 1936
Enclosure

4-11-44

April 23, 1936

SOCIOLOGY IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
1936-1937

477-478. PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF STATISTICS. A study of statistical principles and methods utilized in the analysis of economic, educational and sociological data. It is the aim of this course to prepare the student for the intelligent construction, presentation and interpretation of statistical reports and data. Required of all sociology majors.

3 credits each semester.
Mr. Dean.

468. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. An introduction to the problems of society, their nature and their cause. This is followed by an analysis of the progress and results of methods of treating such problems as crime, unrest, poverty, age and mental handicaps. Lectures, readings and term reports.

3 credits second semester.
Mr. Chivers.

503. POPULATION AND POPULATION MOVEMENTS. A course designed to give the student an insight into the trend of population policies and problems since the early days of civilization. Analysis is based upon restrictive, expansive and eugenic programs, as they have affected population growth. Term assignments.

3 credits first semester.
Mr. Reid.

417-11-54

505-506. SOCIAL THEORY. In the first semester social theory is traced from the beginnings of ancient societies to the origin of sociology as a school thought. The second semester treats the various types of social thinking expressed in earlier and contemporary schools of sociology. Readings, reports and lectures. Required of all sociology majors.

3 credits each semester.
Mr. Reid.

545-546. THE TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION. A tool for the social sciences, required of all sociology majors writing theses in the field. Course is also open to other students wishing to pursue scientific investigations into social problems. Group and individual researches are undertaken. Student's thesis may serve as individual project.

2 credits each semester.
Mr. Reid.

507. SOCIETY, ITS STRUCTURES AND CHANGES. This course treats society as a system of relationships and endeavors to illustrate the necessity for discovering casual relationships in the social order.

3 credits first semester.

508. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. A study of the essential components of social institutions, their origin and evolution, the way in which they develop their general and unique characteristics, and their relation to the individual. Prerequisite: Sociology 507.

3 credits second semester.

SOCIOLOGY IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
1936-1937
(Continued.)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. A study of the psychology of the individual in its relation to his group environment. Special investigations, field work and reports.

THE FAMILY. The study of the family as an institution in its relation to individuals and the community. Readings and reports.

Mr. Chivers.

ANTHROPOLOGY. The relation of man to his environment and to other animals. The development of races and their distribution, with especial reference to the races of Africa.

Mr. Du Bois.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY. The study of man in modern cities, with special reference to the problems of urbanization.

Mr. Reid.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY. A study of man in the small towns and rural districts, with especial reference to agriculture.

473. RACE PROBLEMS. A study of the Negro problem in America and the race problems of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. Du Bois.

547-548. SOCIOLOGY SEMINAR. Research in the social sciences. Intensive study of a selected project for research in sociology.

Mr. Du Bois, Mr. Reid and Mr. Chivers

47-11-53

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. REID
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

15-19-2

April 26, 1936

Sometime ago, the Registrar asked that we make out a statement of the pre-requisites necessary for admission to the graduate status in Sociology in Atlanta University. Will you make some suggestions?

WEBD/DW

16-22-41

MEMORANDUM

To: Mrs. Nabrit
From: Dr. Du Bois

Will Mrs. Nabrit please remind the Acting President that she has promised to send me a memorandum on the lines of the one enclosed.

April 29, 1936

Enclosure
WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 5, 1936

MEMORANDUM

To : Dr. DuBois
From: Miss Read

15-19-25

The records of the President's office contain a memorandum from you to President Hope regarding the possibility of your going to Germany under a grant from the Oberlander Trust. There is a letter to you from President Hope, dated November 26, 1935, which reads as follows:

> "I am willing that you have a leave of absence from your duties at Atlanta University during the first semester of the year 1936-37, with the understanding that you will teach in the 1937 Summer School. If the 1937 Summer School happens to run for ten or twelve weeks, my understanding is that you will teach the entire time."

Under date of April 7, you raised with me additional questions concerning the provision of secretarial service. In our conversation we agreed that the appropriation for secretarial service for the fiscal year 1936-1937 would be $700, beginning with the month of December, 1936, and continuing through the month of June, 1937.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1937-1938 the appropriation for secretarial service would be $1,000, payable at the rate of $100 a month beginning with the month of September, 1937, and continuing through the month of June, 1938.

Our understanding was that if your secretary was working in Atlanta during October and November 1936 and if you were absent from Atlanta during those months, the secretary might be called upon for other University work for from one-third to one-half of her time. If you should be absent until January I should assume that the arrangement would apply during December.

It is understood that no charge will be made for board and room in the University dormitory for the time you are absent on leave.

Consent has been given for you to leave some of your property at the dormitory provided the University does not assume responsibility for them beyond ordinary care and provided that movables like books are properly stored.

Florence M. Read

President Read

MEMORANDUM

To: President Read
From: Dr. Du Bois

Your memorandum of May 5 is satisfactory, except that there is an obvious mistake in the third paragraph from the end.

This should read:

> "Our understanding was that if your secretary was working in Atlanta during December and January, and if you were absent from Atlanta during those months, the secretary might be called upon for other university work, for one-third to one-half of her time."

It is manifest that this proviso would not apply to October or November, since for those months, if the secretary was working, she would be paid entirely by me.

May 9, 1936

WEBB/DW

47-11-19

15-22-17

mr. Whittaker

MEMORANDUM

To: The Registrar
From: Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Lawrence is cutting his class in sociology pretty frequently. I do not like to give him a low mark, but I shall have to unless there is some pretty good excuse for these absences, which I do not now know of.

May 9, 1936

Mr. Whittaker

MEMORANDUM

To: The Registrar
From: Dr. Du Bois

Mrs. Shivery requests that the time of handing in her thesis be extended from May 8 to May 18, in order that she may have the whole thesis copied and two copies in proper form ready for you.

Will you kindly let me have the thesis this morning and any regularions to which the new copy must conform.

15-22-18

May 11, 1936

WEBD/DW

Mr. Whittaker

MEMORANDUM

To: The Registrar
From: Dr. Du Bois

Mr. R. E. Cureton took a make-up examination in "The Economic History of the Negro" and made a grade of "B".

15-22

May 14, 1936

WEBD/DW

Copy to: Mr. R. E. Cureton
Booker T. Washington High School
Atlanta, Georgia

15-22-15

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I must attend a meeting of the Negro Encyclopaedia on which Dr. Hope was a director, and Miss Read, to be held in Washington May 16. It will necessitate the omission of one recitation.

I have spoken to Miss Read about it.

May 14, 1936

WEBD/DW

Mr. Whittaker

15-22-16

MEMORANDUM

To: The Registrar
From: Dr. Du Bois

Are there any set rules concerning the comprehensive examination for candidates for the master's degree? If so, will you kindly let me have them.

May 15, 1936

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 22, 1936

15-19-20

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was surprised to read in the Atlanta World this morning of your plan to leave on June 5.

It has always been our policy to have all members of the faculty present for commencement. It is my understanding that no permissions had been granted by President Hope for leaving earlier than June 8. I should like to have you present for both the baccalaureate and the commencement exercises.

Sincerely yours

Florence M. Read

Acting President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

FMR.C

[ATLANTA UNIV]

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

May 23, 1936

15-18-27

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At the Call meeting of the Trustees of Atlanta University, the following Committee was appointed to select a President for the University:

Mr. Dean Sage, of New York
Dr. W. W. Alexander, now of Washington, D. C.
W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas

It is our purpose to give serious study to this selection, for the purpose of finding some one who is thoroughly competent to take charge of this important Educational Enterprise.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you, confidentially, to submit the names of six men, who in your judgment, would deserve our serious consideration. We can take these names and begin making a careful check and study of their qualifications during the summer.

I would appreciate your giving your attention to this request, and let me hear from you just as soon as possible.

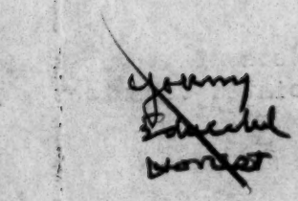
With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W. R. Banks
Principal

WRB:W



1 W R. Banks
5 R. B. Clements
6 Charles E. Wesley
Dwight Holmes
2 Channing Tobias
3 James E Cater
4 Max Yergan

[ATLANTA UNIV.]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

15-18-28

Mr. W. R. Banks
Principal, Prairie View State
Normal and Industrial College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

Answering your letter of May 23, I beg to say that I think the new president of Atlanta University ought to be young, well-educated, and honest.

I think the following six men fill these prerequisites, and I should prefer them in the order named:

1. W. R. Banks
2. Channing Tobias
3. James E. Cater
4. Max Yergan
5. R. B. Clemmnt
6. Charles Wesley

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

May 27, 1936.

My dear Mrs. Nebrit:

Will you kindly send my salary checks, hereafter, to me at:

210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

S

15-22-38

MEMORANDUM

To: The Registrar
From: Dr. Du Bois

There will be no examinations in any of my courses. The standing will be judged from term papers which are due this week.

May 28, 1936

WEBB/dm

15-22-42

May 29, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. HARRIT:

I have about exhausted all resources and am turning to you as a last resort. I want to beg, borrow, or steal, two steel filing cases like the ones in my office, for use in the summer and fall.

When I return, I promise faithfully to return them, or pay for them, or do anything else to pacify the authorities.

I have been working through Mr. Alvin Reed but he has not been able to produce any results yet. When you get a chance, will you please ask Mis Read if it is possible to have these filing cases? She is so busy these days that I will not attempt to bother her about this myself, but I will appreciate anything you can do.

s

Social Memorandum

THE TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

OF

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO THE

EXERCISES OF THE

SIXTY-SEVENTH COMMENCEMENT

JUNE 7-8, 1936

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-11

PROGRAM

Sunday, June 7

3:00 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Sisters Chapel, Spelman College
Reverend John Haynes Holmes, A.B., S.T.B., D.D.
Pastor, Community Church of New York

Monday, June 8

10:00 a.m. - - - - - - - COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AND CONFERRING OF DEGREES

Sisters Chapel, Spelman College
Donald Slesinger, A.B.,
Director, Management Training School,
National Association of Housing Officials,
Formerly Professor of Law and Associate Dean,
Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago

6:30 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - ALUMNI BUSINESS MEETING

Atlanta University Library

8:00 p.m. - - - - - - - ALUMNI REUNION AND BANQUET

Atlanta University Dormitory

Florence M. Read

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 16, 1936

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to inform you of your reappointment to the faculty of Atlanta University for the year 1936-1937. I wish to say that if you accept the reappointment, it carries with it an understanding that you will accept a ten per cent reduction if that becomes necessary in order to balance the budget of the University. We sincerely hope that this will not be necessary.

15-19-27

Your letter of reappointment from President Hope a year ago carried this same condition. Though there have had to be constant watchfulness to keep expenditures down and steady efforts to increase the income from donations, we have fortunately been able to carry out President Hope's wish not to make any deductions from salaries this year. We shall continue to exert our best efforts to this end through the coming year.

As we begin the new year, I bespeak from each one of you your full cooperation as we attempt to carry on the work of the University in the spirit of Mr. Hope. We shall miss his guidance and his wisdom, and shall therefore need all the more to work in close harmony toward the goal he set before us of making this University a great, living organization, not imitating any other institution but relating its work closely to the lives of the people it serves and working out its own program to develop men and women of trained mind, sound body and strong character.

Sincerely yours

Florence M. Read

FMR.C

Acting President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Apartment 3 A
210 West 150th Street
New York, New York

TWO ALL-UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLIES
TO BE ADDRESSED BY
INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN SPEAKERS

Two great leaders of Christian thought will speak to the students of the Atlanta University system and the other colleges of Atlanta this week, as follows:

DR. T. Z. KOO, Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. in China, Vice-Chairman of the Student Federation of the World, and one of the leading authorities on present-day Chinese affairs, will speak on Thursday afternoon, October 1, at three o'clock, in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus. Dr. Koo has been an executive of the Chinese Railway in Manchuria, and is closely in touch with conditions in the Orient. He is a powerful factor in the establishment of better relations between the people of the Occident and the Orient. Dr. Koo visited the campus in February, 1932, when he spoke to an enthusiastic audience on Manchuria and World Peace.

DR. RUFUS M. JONES, professor of philosophy at Haverford College and one of the notable leaders in the Society of Friends, (Quakers) will speak at Sisters Chapel, Friday afternoon, October 2, at 4:00 o'clock. Dr. Jones was chairman of the American Friends Service Commission on European Relief during the World War and the years following. He has served as college preacher at Princeton, Cornell, and Harvard Universities, and is a member of the boards of trustees of Bryn Mawr College and Brown University. He was a member of the Layman's Missionary Inquiry group which studied conditions in China, Japan, India, and Burma in 1931-32.

Both men are in Atlanta to participate in the national preaching mission which opens on October 1 and continues through October 4, and is a part of a national movement sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

All students, members of the faculties and staffs, and friends are invited to be present at both these meetings.

September 30, 1936.

[Atlanta University]

From Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia For use on receipt

1309 STUDENTS ENROLL IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Atlanta, Georgia, October 10 - Special - [1936]

Thirteen hundred and nine students are enrolled this semester in the colleges and schools that make up the Atlanta University system. This registration, largest in the history of the affiliated institutions, represents an increase in every division over last year, according to figures compiled this week at the close of the period of enrollment for credit.

One hundred and thirty-one young men and women are carrying graduate work this year in Atlanta University. Of these, 90 are full-time students and 41 are enrolled for part-time work. Graduate work is being given this year in ten departments.

13-8

Spelman College, with an enrollment of 300 has the largest college enrollment in its history, surpassing by 26 the all-time high enrollment of last year. Of this year's students, 108 are freshmen, 80 sophomores, 58 juniors, and 54 seniors.

Not for many years has Morehouse College enrolled as many men as this year when 416 have been admitted. The situation is unusual in that not only has the freshmen and sophomore class shown a large increase, but the upper classes have been considerably augmented by the transfer of a number of men of advanced standing from junior colleges. The enrollment by classes follows: 141 freshmen, 92 sophomores, 94 juniors, and 89 seniors.

Atlanta University Laboratory School has this year an almost capacity enrollment. In the Oglethorpe School, which includes the first to sixth grades are 150 boys and girls; in the high school department, housed in Giles Hall, are 212.

With the opening of the new building for the Spelman College Nursery School, the enrollment of children of pre-school age has been doubled, and 100 boys and girls, ranging in age from eighteen months to five years, are taking part in the daily activities of this school.

[1936?]

COURSE 471

ASSIGNMENTS FOR NOVEMBER

RACE PROBLEMS IN IRELAND

November 14.....Sketch of Irish history and map of Ireland with counties.

November 16.....Relations of England and Ireland from the 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

November ~~19~~.....The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

November ~~21~~ 19.....The Problem of Land in Ireland.

November ~~23~~ 21.....Ireland in the 19th Century.

November ~~26~~ 23.....Ireland in the 20th Century.

November ~~28~~ 26.....Examination

30

The following books on Ireland are in the library:

Dunlop, Ireland
Pomfret, Struggle for Land.
Williams, The Black-Irish of Jamaica.
Carlyle, Irish Journeys.
Finerty, Ireland
Green, Irish Nationality.
Healy, Great Fraud of Ulster.
Thebaud, Ireland, Past and Present.
Walpole, Short History of Ireland.

Compare, also, Miller and Smith-Gordon.

47-11-177

[ATLANTA visit]

Dear Miss Diggs:

Miss Read has asked me to extend to you, in her behalf, an invitation to attend the Memorial Service tomorrow afternoon and to bring your stenographic notebook with you.

CTC

15-20-11

December 1, 1936

15-20-31

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN HONOR OF

DR. JOHN HOPE

President, Morehouse College
1906 - 1931

President, Atlanta University
1929 - 1936

SISTERS CHAPEL

SPELMAN COLLEGE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER SECOND

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE ORDER OF SERVICE

THREE O'CLOCK

PROCESSIONAL

"EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE" - - - - *Gilchrist*

SPELMAN-MOREHOUSE CHORUS

SCRIPTURE READING - REV. SAMUEL HOWARD ARCHER, A.M., D.D.

President of Morehouse College

"REMEMBER NOW THY CREATOR" - - - - - *Rhodes*

MOREHOUSE GLEE CLUB

ADDRESS - - WILL W. ALEXANDER, A.B., B.D., D.D., LL.D.

Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Acting Administrator of the Resettlement Administration

HYMN - - - - - - - - - - - *Frederick W. Faber*

Faith of our fathers, living still
In spite of dungeon, fire and sword,
O how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene'er we hear that glorious word!

Faith of our fathers, holy faith,
We will be true to thee till death.

Our fathers, chained in prisons dark,
Were still in heart and conscience free,
And blest would be their children's fate,
If they, like them, should die for thee:

Faith of our fathers, we will strive
To win all nations unto thee;
And through the truth that comes from God
Mankind shall then indeed be free:

Faith of our fathers, we will love
Both friend and foe in all our strife,
And preach thee, too, as love knows how,
By kindly words and virtuous life.

MESSAGE - - - - - - - TREVOR ARNETT, A.B., Sc.D.

Secretary of the General Education Board, 1920-1924
President of the General Education Board, 1928-1936

SPIRITUAL—"EVERY TIME I FEEL THE SPIRIT"

ADDRESS - MORDECAI WYATT JOHNSON, A.B., B.D., S.T.M., D.D.
President of Howard University

INTEGER VITAE - - - - - - - - *Horace* 65-8 B. C.
MOREHOUSE GLEE CLUB

He who is upright, kind, and free from error,
Needs not the aid of arms or men to guard him;
Safely he moves, a child to guilty terrors,
Strong in his virtues.

What though he journey o'er the burning desert,
Or climb alone the dreadful, dangerous mountains,
Or taste the waters of the famed Hydaspes,
God will attend him.

HYMN - - - - - - - - - - - *Ernest W. Shurtleff*

Lead on, O King Eternal,
The day of march has come;
Henceforth in fields of conquest
Thy tents shall be our home:
Through days of preparation
Thy grace has made us strong,
And now, O King Eternal,
We lift our battle song.

Lead on, O King Eternal,
Till sin's fierce war shall cease,
And holiness shall whisper
The sweet Amen of peace;
For not with swords, loud clashing,
Nor roll of stirring drums,
With deeds of love and mercy,
The heavenly kingdom comes.

Lead on, O King Eternal,
We follow, not with fears,
For gladness breaks like morning
Where'er thy face appears:
Thy cross is lifted o'er us;
We journey in its light;
The crown awaits the conquest;
Lead on, O God of might.

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION

REV. CHARLES DUBOIS HUBERT, A.B., B.D., D.D.
Director of Morehouse School of Religion

RECESSIONAL

Atlanta University Memorial Service
In Honor of Dr. John Hope
Sisters Chapel, Spelman College
December 2, 1936

15-20-12

Scripture Reading - Rev. Samuel Howard Archer: Isaiah 52, three selected portions

President Florence M. Read:

A year ago last night Dr. Hope stood before the microphone of the Columbia Broadcasting Company in New York City and said: "It is something of a miracle to stand here and know that my voice is reaching thousand of scattered graduates of Morehouse, Spelman, and Atlanta University whom I could not possibly hope to assemble for this occasion in any one place. But it is no more of a miracle than the progress made by the Negro in these last seventy years. Today Dr. Hopes voice still through the vivid memory of his students, associates, and other friends. The words of wisdom and encouragement and understanding that he used to give us face to face. So for us who knew him this service is to remind ourselves of him and to do him honor through these interpretors who are to speak to us. For others, especially new students, it is to make alive and human one of the great men of our time; one who saw far and deeply. A man of wise understanding and who like the Master cared for and good fellowship as well as the sorrows of his friends. And one who also like the Master never took for himself immediate advantage at the expense of an ultimate greater good.

We had confidently expected Dr. Alexander to be present today. He had been closely associated not only in the work of the Interracial Commission and in many other enterprises, but he was an intimate and dear friend. A telegram came to us and said: "As you may have seen from the press recently new responsibilities have been placed upon him in connection with his appointment as acting Resettlement Administrator, and because the plans of other officials changed suddenly he was put under the urgent necessity of being in Washington today. It was not on Sunday and he could not do otherwise and be there today." . . . (Telegram of Dr. Alexander)

Fortunately for us another of Dr. Hope's friends graciously arranged other engagements that he had for today and consented to come and speak to us in the place of Dr. Alexander. Other engagements preceding this service and others following will require

him to leave before the service is over. We are glad to have Dr. Louie D. Newton, trustee of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, a man whose mind crossed Dr. Hope in remote places of the globe, a personal friend of Dr. Hope and these institutions. I have the privilege to present to you Dr. Louie D. Newton.

Dr. Louie D. Newton:

15-20-13

President Read and friends. When Miss Read called me last night and explained that Mr. Alexander could not come today I said I will do the best I can first, because you have asked me and then because my dear friend Mr. Alexander can not come, and then because Mr. Hope is in my heart tonight as I think of the Memorial Service tomorrow and one could never think of John Hope and turn away from a summons to service. Mr. Hope is one of the first persons I have had the privilege to know without regret. Every memory of John Hope fills my mind and heart today, and I believe shall through all the days, with a sense of gratitude and with a consciousness of inspiration. When you enter Saint Paul's you will be impressed by this statement on a plaque in the vestibule: "If you would know Sir Christopher Wren look about you." That I take is the most eloquent and at the same time revealing epitaph extant today. And last night after Miss Read called me and I was saying what could I in this last moment of notice say, the words on that plaque in the vestibule of Saint Paul's came quickly to my mind. It was dark, the wind was blowing, it was raining. But Miss Read I saw in the clearest outline I think I have ever seen it in my life, I saw Atlanta University. I saw this beautiful campus and every building thereon. I saw the campus in all of its beautiful landscaping. I saw the buildings in their wonderful appointments. I saw them as they signify a remarkable unity of purpose and program, and then I saw the personalities that compose the faculties today, and I saw the student bodies, and I said then if one would know John Hope, let him look about him. And many significant streams of history came quickly into my mind and I thought of all that has entered into the making of this great institution as we see it today. And I thought of the interest and of the sacrifice and of the prayers of many persons and ~~still there are the words, if you would know John Hope, let them look about them.~~ still thought the words if one would know John Hope let him look about him. I thought these words were still more satisfactory. And then out beyond today I thought of what

will happen tomorrow, tomorrow, tomorrow when each and all of us in this room this afternoon will have answered the summons and we too shall be in the land of life beyong and still I say if one would know John Hope let him look about him. For John Hope belonged not to one generation but to the centuries. And I think we may well say here today in the quiet and reverence of this occasion that we are closely in touch not only with one of the great educators of a generation but we are closely in touch today with one of the great spirits of all time and so that I ask one other question: How can you explain such a person? Miss Read sent to my study this morning some literature which I had before seen but which I read to be sure with redoubled interest, and I wish to say here this afternoon, if I may, that the interpretation by Miss Johnson, Miss Augusta Johnson which is found in one of the brochures which were sent to my study and which I have seen before and which I had filed is to me the most remarkable appraisal and appreciation and interpretation of a life that I have anywhere seen. And after I asked myself last night and again this morning, after reading carefully and re-reading Miss Johnson's beautiful tribute and I said again and again, how can you explain such a person. This scripture came over and over again and again to my heart and may I suggest it as the best answer that I have been able to find to that question? He served his day and generation by the will of God. He served his day and generation by the will of God. That was said as you so well know of David. These words were spoken of David centuries after the man lived, after he reigned as king, after he wrote as poet, after he played as musician. And yet the words as they come into our minds and hearts seem to be so intimately related to the untiring personality who filled the great world with his joyous distinguished service. And I would say this afternoon very briefly that no other scripture quite so well answers the question which I have found myself asking and shall I trust we shall continue to find ourselves asking regarding Mr. Hope. He served, he served his day and generation by the Will of God. He was a great worker. He was a great worker. The first time that I met President Hope was under circumstances that I shall never forget. He was doing three things at the same time. I came by his invitation to his office to meet with other friends about a matter relating to Morehouse College. When his secretary brought me into his

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office he was talking over the telephone, he was writing with his right hand, and he was carrying on a conversation, believe it or not, with two other persons seated in the room, and it seemed to me as if the person over the telephone had not at all discovered that he was doing anything else. I stood there and marvelled as I saw quickly and yet clearly that Mr. Hope was at one and the same time doing three separate and distinct pieces of work. My admiration and appreciation for the man grew apace as presently the committee was called into session and he turned and read to the committee the resolution which he was writing when I first entered the room and he was carrying on three separate conversations, and in three sentences he had expressed clearly and convincingly a very vital and far-reaching matter. I shall never forget how when the resolution was read I looked again to be sure it was the same piece of paper. And I found myself fully assured, reassured, because there was only one piece of paper on his desk. He served, he served with great earnestness, he served with great courage, he served with unflagging zeal. It would be one thing to say that a man worked and quite another thing to say that his work abides the test of time. The next thing about this scripture that my own heart and mind this afternnon as we think of this great go d friend is the second clause - his day and generation. But you say that a moment ago I said he belonged to not his day but to the generations to come. But he found his way into life now and life to be because in his generation he knew the best that had been thought and said. He had the courage to approach the task of the day and he had the insight to work for achievements now and hereafter. He served his day and generation. I have sometime read in a book or I have sometime heart it said of a person, he lived ahead of his generation, or sometime we will catch up with him. I do not know whether that is intended in every instance as a compliment but I think it is. I do think we can say that of Dr. Hope. He did live in advance of the great majority of us, did he not? By living on the high level of who saw for his day and generation in terms of its needs and possibilities. He never lost step and helped us quicken the pace of our common effort. He served his day and generation.

IS-20-15

And the last word of the scripture is one which brings to me the revealing of these

marvelous achievements of this good man. He worked, he worked in his day and generation according to the will of God. You have read recently I am sure, if not, I trust you will, every study in the institutions represent, I trust that you will read "My Return to Religion". It is a book by a man who is widely known not only in the educational field but in the field of sociological research and Mr. Lake (?) tells us in this book in a most interesting and even an intriguing way how he discovered a fallacy in his life and how upon that discovery he returned to the sources of all abiding strength and peace. Now here is a man, here is a man of whom we are thinking, for whom we are giving thanks, here is a man who never once in all I have seen and heard of him left the sources of his strength. Never once did he leave the spring, never once did he turn away from the hill from whence came his strength. I recall how Miss Johnson in this most revealing appreciation that she has written, how she quoted references made from this platform by Dr. Hope namely that you would not think of God as some great force but that you would think of him as a person who understands your lives, one who gives day by day those blessings which we so much need, and more than that one who walks with us in the ever expanding paths of joyful service to others.

15-20-16

He served his day and generation by the will of God and this afternoon not as one would come to make a formal address but as one who with you would quietly stand in a moment of tribute I give praise to him who made John Hope, that I lived to see him, that I lived to hear him, that I lived to love him.

President Florence M. Read:

There is a man in New York, a Wall Street lawyer, to whom these institutions owe a great deal. He made his first visit to Atlanta University at the invitation of Mr. Hope after the affiliation, and that was the beginning of an acquaintance and friendship. Because of his health he was not able to come today. I wish to read a telegram, one of the many that have been sent to us, from Dean Sage:

There is another friend in New York who has meant a great deal to this institution and to many others throughout the world (?). He too was a personal friend of Mr. Hope, and at our request and because he is in a sense spokesman for the field of education, Mr. Arnett sent this statement which will be read by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History in Atlanta University.

President Florence M. Read:

With Mr. Hope whether occasions were formal or informal they were always friendly. And I am glad to have this a friendly atmosphere today and a friendly occasion. There came to our attention through a letter from the office of the headmaster of Worcester Academy last week another, a friendly incident which I think would be of interest to you. It seems that the Hampton singers were singing in the Worcester Academy and with them on his farewell tour was the John H. Waynehart (?), a man who had been singing with Hampton groups for fifty years. And he sang in Worcester Academy in 1890 when Dr. Hope was a student. That fact and the interest of the students and teachers in the singers and consequently in Hampton and consequently in Mr. Hop moved them to establish then and there a scholarship at Hampton to be know as the John Hope Scholarship. It is to be, the money is to be contributed by the students and teachers of Mr. Hope's preparatory school and the contribution is to make a full scholarship available at Hampton. Mr. Hope used to say "the fame of a teacher is posthumous. If he lives at all it is in the hearts and lives of his students." I am not sure that we had that in mind when we invited Dr. Mordecai Johnson to speak on this program, but it was a fact that he had been one of Dr. Hope's students that he had known him as a student fist and later as a colleague and friend. A man to whom thousands of Negroes listen quite as much for what he is as for what he says. A man himself of outstanding ability and achievement. We are happy today to have participate in our memorial service to Dr. Hope, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University.

15-20-17

President Mordecai Wyatt Johnson:

Chairman, members of the faculty, fellow students, friends, I have been coming to Atlanta for some thirty-one years and this is the first time that I have been here with the realization that Mr. Hope was not here. It is an almost unbelievable thing. One sort of expects him to come in at any time, because his life was in the warp and woof of everything that is precious to those of us who look upon Atlanta as the home of our spirit and the inspiration of our lives. We have reason to rejoice that we can celebrate the memory of a many of preeminent distinction. That is certainly true on any one of three major counts: any one of these three things that I am going to mention would have been sufficient to make any living man a distinguished person. First, was the building of Morehouse College, both from the point of view of that institution and its product, it is undoubtedly one of the great undergraduate colleges in the United States. The building of that institution under the leadership of John Hope was a great accomplishment. If he had done but that he would be entitled to the enduring gratitude of the American people. The second thing was the organization of Atlanta University. When one thinks of the very fact that that organization was brought to pass under the enormous difficulties involved; when one thinks of the character of the organization; when one thinks of the elements of cooperation which have worked to bring it to pass; when one thinks of the sources and extent of this support given to it; one must realize that here is a major work of educational statesmanship of the highest significance to the Negro people, to the South, and to our country. The third thing was the fact that John Hope born in Augusta, Georgia and reared under the great advantage of the period in which he was a child came before he died to be sought after and to be relied upon as the trusted leader of interracial activity and southwide, nation-wide, and world-wide, not only by black people themselves and not only white people but by the white people of the South is itself a grand and inspiring achievement of the first magnitude. Any one of these things would have entitled him to the high esteem and the gratitude of many generations but all three of them together place him on the top-most rung of leadership in the field of Negro life and transcends indeed all racial limitations. John Hope is a great American

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citizen whose life belongs among the lives of great American citizens. The history of that life will be inspiration unto the children of the people regardless of race for generations to come.

Now the remarkable thing about the achievements of John Hope to me is this, that they were achievements not of a man who set his eye upon any one of the big administrative and leadership positions to which he finally came in due course and used all of his powers to get there; but they were the achievement of a modest, quiet, Christian gentleman who made his choices day by day in conformity with the inner core of his character which like a tree planted by the rivers of water one day brought forth a leaf which we now look upon as the great presidency of Morehouse College and another day in due course and by the same quiet sources brought forth another leaf which we now see as the great presidency of Atlanta University. And other day after long, long years of quiet choices he brought forth the leaf of the wise beloved leader of interracial confidence and activity. It is upon these spiritual qualities in the life of John Hope which bore these fruits that I want to talk today.

15-20-19

In the first place I want to call your attention to the fact, especially those of you who did not know Mr. Hope, that he was a cultivated Christian gentlement with restrained refined habits in his person, of clothing, of speech, and of conduct. He was a lover of Greek drama, and of poetry, and of Greek live with fine esthetic sensibilities and affection of the things of the mind. He was in the New England sense perhaps in the old English sense an educated gentlemen whose education had fruited itself in preparing itself not particularly to do this or that practical thing but an education which had plowed up the mind and reset the and refurnished him with disciplined, gentlemanly habits. Now a man who finds himself in 1894 so equipped no doubt faces one of the greatest temptations especially if he comes from the lower and disadvantaged ranks of life and that is the temptation to look upon himself as one of the elite of the world who must forthwith seek and obtain for himself and remain in a setting, a surrounding for the continued satisfaction of his final cultural sensibilities. To stay where the theatre can

be frequently attended, where the symphony orchestra can be frequently heard, where the congenial company of many other cultivated persons may be found. Many a man has so done and has ended up a sensitive refined highly cultivated and fruitless adornment to life. Mr. Hope didn't do that. He turned his attention backward to the ranks of disadvantage from which he came and by deliberate choice reintroduced himself into the very acute circumstances of disadvantage which it had been his whole life long effort to overcome through a process of education. Someone can say that John Hope took his first job at Roger Williams University because it was the only job open at that time but it was not the only job open to a man of John Hope's talents. During those days at Worcester Academy he was editor of the student paper, orator on the commencement exercises, and the historian of his class. He could have had a newspaper career in New England as I am if not mistaken he indicated that such a career was offered to him. He had plenty of time to think when they got ready to send him from Roger Williams to Atlanta, and he did it deliberately. He came back to Georgia. He lived thirty-eight years in a stone's throw of all the acute disadvantage of his youth and he did it on purpose. Now why did he do it. Looking back now from the point of some maturity which I have reached and putting together a number of things that I have gained from my conversations with Dr. Hope, he did it because he saw a way to fulfill his life to the highest by coming down here. John hope was greatly impressed with his teachers, Dr. Abercrombie and one or two of the teachers at Brown University. He was aware that they had transmitted to him something that was precious, a spiritual thing that had made his life vibrant with significance and he looked at what they had done and he love it and he made up his mind that the greatest thing which any man can do in this world is to do for other people what these have done for me. And the greatest conceivalbe fulfillment of my life would be if I could go right back down among the disadvantaged children on the ground floor of life where I was born and do that for them - what a great thing that would be. That is why I say that John Hope was a Christian. I do not mean to say that he was a Christian, that he was one of the statistical members counted on the books of the Friendship Baptist Church. I do not say that. But he was busy during a considerable portion of his life explaining

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the Christian doctrine and in the overt profession of his faith. I mean he was a Christian in the supreme sense that by the immense impulsion of his affection he came to give his life as a teacher of youth because it was clear to him as a matter of emotional understanding that that was the greatest conceivable life that he could live.

I have read recently a statement of him that I can understand very well in which he said in the education of Negro youth this should be our purpose to bring them to see everything and yet to be undismayed, quietly going on with that program of bring about a brotherly world through devotion of themselves to other human beings. What John Hope di when he came here was the greatest sihgle thing that can happen in society namely that the man who has by climbing and through education reached the top of the ladder of culture deliberately turns backward and comes to the bottom of the ladder to find his own life fulfilled in carrying the steps of the children of the people up the same ladder.

15-20-21

Many people have commented upon the modesty of John Hope and are amazed that when leadership of various kinds were jostling one another for place that he never jostled any one. He never grabbed after anything for himself and when he found himself on the top of great administrative he placed no particular significance nor seemed particularly fond of being in the favored seat on the platform. Nor did he exercise the big stick of power with any joy whatever. I understood this after I have had many conversations with him. He didn't do it because reflection which brought him to the first great decision of his life, he decided where for him the center of gravity was namely he thought, and I have reason to believe that he thought so until he died, that the most important place any human being can stand in was to be anywhere at all with a group of people in front who were anxious to find out what the meaning of life was and were expecting you to tell them. I shall never forget one day he visited me in Charleston,

He was then in heighth of his administrative accomplishment. We walked over to my church when nobody was there. And he said what a nice little audience. What a pleasure it must be to stand here Sunday after Sunday and talk to this little group of people about the meaning of life. And he paused in his characteristic way while great

emotion streamed into his face and he said Johnson I have never told anybody but this is always what I have wanted to do - to have a little group of people that I could just come out to occasionally to talk about the things of the spirit. That is the reason why John Hope was a great teacher. Anybody who attended his class could see that he was nd a hireling but that he came to his class and taught his students because he loved it. He loved his subject, loved his students, and he loved to teach. He taught Greek. Now he knew Greek. He knew the Greek language, he knew the Greek literature, he knew the Greek philosophers. He loved the Greek language. He was a stern disciplinarian in matters of syntax. It was an awful thing to go into his classes and read from the and not be able to handle the nouns, adverbs, and adjectives that he asked you about afterwards. He was impatient with poor preparation because he knew the long way that a man had to travel of hard labor before he could understand it. And I have seen him become exasperated by those who had not studied. I have seen him go to his desk, get his hat and say, "Gentlemen, Good Morning". But when you did come to his class and stand up under the adverbs, verbs, and declinations, (declensions), etc. then he would begin to teach in a way that was a spiritual thing for he loved words. He loved to get at the meat of the meaning transmitted in words. He had a feeling for spiritual communication and he felt a word with a certain tender delicacy, and loved to pop it open so that the milk of significance was spilled. He liked to go into the history of words to show how when this word was first used by the Greeks it had just a certain declination then a connotation which was wide and spiritually pertinent. He liked to go on and tell how the meaning got over into the English language and show how the English language had been enriched by the translation of Greek words and Greek meaning. When you had begun to understand these things he had a feeling that you began to be educated. But in the reading of Homer you could see that he was very fond of the capacity of the Greeks to express great and delicate emotion with a turn of a delicate phrase. He would rise and comment on one of Homer's phrases but he was in his greatest glory when he got to a point of reading Home where the action concerned indicated an upward trend of spiritual significance in the actor. Then he would rise behind his desk because he was getting at the thing he really did

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love. Then he would transmit to you the sense of the ethical heighth that was taking place of Odysseus and one of his men where he would say, "Gentlemen, Odysseus was a great man. He was fond of quoting the Greeks and at time taking a text from the platform he would start out with a biblical and clinch the thought in the middle with a quotation from Homer or one of the Greek classics. He could interchange the classics and the New Testament and went from the one to the other with equal aptness of feeling. It was a privilege to study with him and as I look back on his teaching of ethics that he had a quality which I did not then recognize but is of very precious significance: that ethics was to him not primarily the result of a long philosophical justification, nor did he feel in the sense of one of my other great teachers a moving dynamo raising to higher levels, pushing with great power. He saw the ethical thing as that which is beautiful. Good conduct was fascinating to the mind's eye in John Hope. He looked at it intuitively and what he saw he loved. That I think counts for the manner of his public speech for his public speech was very much akin to his classroom manner. He was not an orator with the use of sentences, paragraphs, or phrases, not a statistical piling up of economics or sociology to establish his ethical point of view, but he would always say to as it were "I, young gentlemen, I see something which to me is very true. I am going to undertake to have you see. Now when you see it it will take care of itself." And he would approach it by this route sometimes looking as if he was aimlessly rambling, then by this route, and then if not satisfactory approach it by this route. And he had a manner of moving up to it as if to a physical matter. He would say now then. He would get a hold of an experience and he would tell that experience to the point that his mind saw it. And if I have seen him to it once I have seen him do it a dozen times. When his own mind's eye saw the tears would break out and he would end up with a perfect commonplace word and if you could have taken the speech down by stenography you could not understand why he was willing to stop with the word. It was not in the word. It was in what he saw between the last word which he uttered and what he felt at the close. He saw. He had created a situation in which you saw and instead of attempting to explain to you what he saw, he would often throw up his

hands and close.

I do not know whether he would agree with the last paragraph I am now going to describe him by yet it was true and apt that John Hope as a teacher of ethics was an ethical mystic. He felt that the greatest thing which took place in the act which passed from one man to another could not be explained by an external description of an act but that the significant thing was the reverence for life, the delicacy of understand, the devotion of the heart. And he felt this as something great going on in the world for which language was inadequate as a description. Professor Archer had quoted him with precisionunderstanding when he said in the argumentative discussion of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, John Hope said "This resurrection of Jesus Christ, why the resurrection of Jesus Christ is that he is alive, that he is in me, loving others and bringing forth through me deeds, acts of love to bless other lives." He was a great teacher.

15-20-24

Now the next thing I want to call attention to is the manner in which Dr. Hope took responsibility. This is very instructive that in view of the state of mind which characterizes so many college men, we think of him as President of Morehouse College, President of Atlanta University. He was principal of the preparatory department of Atlanta Baptist College. Mr. McAllister called that the "Q" department - it meant the very tail end of the whole educational process. When Professor Sayle went away and he went a great deal in the last quarter of his administration. I want to mention this right here. Mr. Hope, the principal of the "Q" department had been a graduate of Brown University for nine years. Now you can imagine the many graduates now: what are you thinking about offering me a principalship of the grade school. I am a teacher of Greek and of ethics. Go and hire some teacher from the public schools. He didn't do that. He took it. He took it and he kept it for three years. He filled that department with discipline, with educational order, with high and intimate esteem for its students in such a way in a very few months President Sayle went away and turned to Mr. Hope and said: "Will you kindly take charge of things while I am gone." So he turned over the acting-presidency of Morehouse while he was principal of the "Q" department and Mr. Hope took

care of the responsibility of education at Atlanta Baptist College from his vantage point as principal of the "Q" department in a way that commanded the respect of the institution.

I can never forget what used to happen when he came down to the dining room. We came in through a door from the inside. He came from the outside through a door used only by him, and when he came in it didn't take but one minute for everybody to get absolutely quiet. Because I was understood that John Hope was serious, wasn't in for any foolishness, and he had probably come to tell us something to be done and call some young fellow who hadn't done it. There was a feeling of respect that went through the whole room, a sense of heighth when he came in, somebody who represented in his person something that we were obliged to respect.

15-20-25

President Sayle kept on going away

But when the American Home Missionary Society got ready to choose the next president of Atlanta Baptist College it couldn't get around the fact that the president was already there, that the man who was running the "Q" department was already running the college. I do not think they were quite ready in theory or to appoint a colored man, they had some real problems. Under the circumstances the time had not yet come but the time had come. He was running it, he had been running it for two or three years and everybody on the ground knew he could run it and the A. M. S. knew he could run it and so in a moment of hesitation they appointed him acting-president for the first year and in the second year they were obliged to appoint John Hope president of Morehouse College, Atlanta Baptist College. He came from the principalship of the "Q" department to the presidency of the institution. Now that was a great thing.

Now a few words about him as an administrator. I had the privilege of not only working for him as a student but I was on his staff for two years as a teacher. His relation to students in the matter of the government of the institution. Under the presidency of Mr. Hope there arose a remarkable sponeity among the students. The
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students began to realize that there was a man in the president's chair who was accessible, who was humanly accessible, who looked upon their problems as human beings, looked upon criticism as criticism from those whose interests were being affected, something that would be listened to. So there arose during these early days of his presidency an internal They were determined that the internal esprit de corps should develop not upon what was done from above but from the students of the institution and yet at that time a coopeation between administration and students that anyone would not be able to find in an institution. His attitude toward teachers. When he came to Morehouse he had already been associated with able men of the first rank whom he respected and who were his friends. His high respect was expressed in the attitude toward the function that they should perform in the institution. He had them find in the then he tipped his hat to them and set them free. As I look back on the year as a teacher, he not only treated the old teachers that way but he selected from the graduates of the institution young men in whom he had confidence, put them in places that best suited their powers, and set them free. In the years I spent in Atlanta Baptist College, Morehouse College, I think the world of liberty in its best sense. John Hope gave his teachers plenty of room for the maximum expression of their own power. There was no limit to the prestige or significance that any teacher could find in that institution. It never seem to encroach upon anything that was precious to himself. So what we had was a group of able men, highly differentiated, distinguishable from each others by the various angles from which they looked at life, teaching the thing best suited to their powers but each one coming to the chapel in rotation to testify to the community of thing by which he lived. So that the College was and existed not by fiat and order and iron discipline from above but by the spontaneous cooperation of high esteem held together by that intangible thing called esprit de corps and which is the grandest thing that can characterize any institution.

Another thing about discipline. I have said Mr. Hope was a stern disciplinarian and I think that what I am going to say to you now will give you one of the best insights into his character and I will name this insight by these words: that Mr.

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15-20-27

Hope's life for the individual person was the center of his life interest. And even in the case where the student had to be sent away from school he never required the organizational necessity to wipe away his sense of spiritual obligation to the student as a person. I am talking about one of the things that seem to be the greatest in any man. I remember one incident which illustrates what I am talking about

In his disgust he said that the very next man found doing this thing is going to be put out of school. There was a next man who did it. And when he found himself in faculty why the faculty presented him with the next man and the mills of discipline rolled around and they sent him away. Now the average administrator would have just gone home, washed his hands, and ate his dinner, but the principle of discripline required us to send him home and there he goes. But he didn't. He sent for that boy and when the boy had sat down without saying a word he broke down and wept. The boy didn't misunderstand that he was repenting and the boy was going to stay. That wasn't it at all. The boy had to go but he had a message. My son what I am required to do as president cuts accross what I know I ought to do as a man. I ought to be able to love you and live with you whatever your failings are and to endure whatever is necessary in order to make you a man, but I couldn't do it and it hurts me, hurts, hurts me. There was, unmistakably, the ethical man who could not satisfy himself by performing his duty as president, but in the secret closet of his office where no eye could see except the eye of God he wept because the thing he had to do as presdient was less than his ethical conscious compelled him to do as a man.

I do not know how long I have spoken. I know I have spoken too long. But I want to say one more thing to you that will indicate to you how it wasn't strange that Mr. Hope became president of Atlanta University. When I first came to Atlanta Baptist College there were five institutions in this city. We always count Gammon and Clark as one otherwise it would be six. I think we were on the lowest rung of the ladder. Everybody looked upon us as the old, crude, country preachers. The girls over to Atlanta University didn't have anything to do with us at all except to laught at us.

15-20-28

We had a football team and a baseball team that was chiefly distinguished for the games that it lost. Now there isn't any question that among all the schools in Atlanta, he wanted Atlanta Baptist College to win the game. So he was a real fan. He went to the games and he would stand on the side line by the rooters. I know because I lead the rooting. When one big man up to bat and started I will never forget this, Morris Brown just ruin us, got up and struck out. Mr. Hope got red in the fact and began to look around. "Where are the rooters" Johnson get them together, get them together, let us have a little spirit. Now there came a time when we won in football - don't remember about baseball - my memory is dim on that point. But the time came when we did win in football. Imagine what a significant thing that he should be head of an institution that had lost and that now was wining everything. He was happy as he could be. We couldn't enjoy it on the Morehouse College campus and we wanted to go under the viaduct on the Atlanta University campus and flaunt ourselves. But when he found out about that it wasn't done. It wasn't done. No he said, it is one thing to be glad and enjoy yourself, be happy, another thing to crow over defeated opponents. No, we can't do that. After all Atlanta University is our sister institution. They have a great history. They have fought a great fight under great difficulty. We respect them as our sister in a great common cause. We will stay at hom, go down in the dining hall and sing all you want to, rejoince. Don't go under the viaduct.

Back in those days he recogniaed in a moment of his great pride, he recognized the deficiency of our instruction. It was clear to him that nobody on our staff undetstood the history of the United States, and the history of the American Negro like Du Bois. He struggled to find someone on his staff, somebody who had something to offer from a different angle. So Benjamin Brawley was sent over to Atlanta University to talk about the Negro in literature and art, and Dr. Du Bois who was his life long friend came to teach us Negro history and I will always respect Philip Davis who stood head and shoulder above everybody else in understanding Du Bois. When he became president of Morehouse College he found Spelman young women coming to Morehouse,

15-20-29

discovered and recognized that he had some difficulties which could be met by Spelman in the field of education in a way that

The young women came over to Morehouse for which we young men were truely grateful and as a result some of us got such good wives. Some of us men came over to Spelman to take education and I got so accustomed to seeing Professor Webster at Morehouse College that today as I look back and I think of the Morehouse faculty I can't think of them without the face of Webster. Why he was always over there.

I have given you too many prizes for you not to give me a rake off. And if I am not mistaken the woman whom I happen to have as my wife was not only a graduate of Spelman but Morehouse and Atlanta University. At any rate whenever Walter White sees me he always says my wife was his classmate. They were together in a class in Chemistry.

Now just one more thing in that direction. And that is that when John Hope who was president of a Baptist institution, now listen to me carefully, got ready to choose his faculty he finally came to the place early by reflection he began to choose a few men who were not Baptist. In those days when being at Atlanta Baptist College meant being a Baptist. And some of the dear brethern who best loved him, but he knew that they loved him and that they would trust him a little way while he tried it out. He tried it out and some of them are still here and they made good. He thought for it was a bad thing in the kind of world in which we live a man to receive a liberal education and get his degree but never having been taught by anyone outside of his own denominations. A liberal education meant touching elbows in a manner that you could respect the best elements of culture from grounds other than your own. I am not surprised and finally grew up to be president of this cooperative institution which we call Atlanta University. As a matter of organizational procedure he had already brought it into existence years ago and by the spirit of understanding he had made a breach over which it became clear that the men who grew up here as Baptists and the stalwart Methodists who were struggling out at Clark and Morris Brown, and the Congregationalists at Atlanta University in their commong life, their human life in common loyalty to the ethical spirit of Jesus Christ could find a way to cooperate for a way that

was so great that now one could do it by himself but could do it together. Out of great reverence to you but extreme unsatisfaction (dissatisfaction) to me I am going to stop on this condition that I will come back some other time and begin where I left off.

15-20-30

Dr. Charles D. Hubert:

WE thank Thee today Our Father for all the ~~past opportunities~~ spirits of the past that have lived so creatively and have acted so generously upon the unfolding life of their day and generation that humanity can never be the same thereafter. We thank Thee for the life of him whom we honor today, whose memory we reverence. We thank Thee for the sacred contagion that has been ours in our relationship with him. We thank Thee that he touched so many lives and guided the faith of youth in their upward climb by his wise counsel of each. We remember with gratitude his justice and his sympathy, that he walked with men in sweet comradeship and had convinced us that he was walking a few steps ahead challenging and inspiring steps so that we pursued him as a new ideal well nigh attainable. We pray that his life may be remembered by us who knew him best as our great inspirer and now we seem to understand the secret of it all. He walked in comradeship with Jesus of Nazareth in whose presence he felt no embarrassment and may we rededicate ourselves anew to the task for which he gave his life, and may we swear to hatred to those evils against which he warred and in a sense that made him a martyr and a conqueror and so we raise not a word, raise not a stone but leave them alone in their glory. The Lord bless thee, and keep thee, make his face to shine upon thee, leave his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace, Amen.

Atlanta University Acquires Collection Of Letters of John Brown, Abolitionist

To the growing collection of material on the subject of slavery and abolition, the Atlanta University Library has added this fall a large collection of the letters of John Brown, the abolitionist leader, and papers bearing on his life.

The collection, consisting largely of unpublished material not hitherto available to students of this period, includes 52 autograph letters from John Brown to Seth Thompson, his financial backer, filled with important details regarding Brown's home and business affairs from the time he was 26 years old until he reached his 49th year. Other papers are General Robert E. Lee's order to take Brown to jail, dated from Harper's Ferry Arsenal, October 16, 1859; seventeen letters to Brown from Frank B. Sanborn, his biographer; a 12-page hand-written account of the Harper's Ferry raid by D. E. Henderson, who was an eye-witness of the events and a dispatch carrier who served actively in them; miscellaneous papers of Richard Parker, Brown's judge, including his diaries, and several letters from relatives of the abolitionist.

[1936?]

a.a. dept of Sociology

SOCIOLOGY - Definitions

Sociology may be defined as "The science which attempts to describe the origin, growth, structure, and functioning of group life by the operation of geographical, biological, psychological, and cultural forces in interpenetration through a process of evolution."

- Jerome Davis, Ph. D., Yale University
- Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph. D., Professor of Historic Sociology, Smith College

II

"Sociology is the science that studies people in their living together"

- Ernest R. Groves, Research Professor of Social Science in the University of North Carolina

III

"Sociology is the science that deals with human association, its origin, development, forms and functions".

- Grove Samuel Dow, Professor of Sociology in the University of Denver

"Sociology treats of the phenomena of society arising from the association of mankind."

- John Lewis Gillin, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin
- Frank W. Blackmar, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Kansas.

IV

"Sociology is an attempt to account for the origin, growth, structure, and activities of society by the operation of physical, vital, and psychical causes working together in a process of evolution."

- Professor Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, New York.

4/7-11-126

V

"Sociology is the study of men considered as affecting and as affected by association."

- Albert W. Smith, Head Professor of Sociology in The University of Chicago

VI

"Sociology is the study of human association including whatever conduces to it or modifies it."

- Lester F. Ward, Professor of Sociology in Brown University

Frank B. Adair, Jr.

477-11-127

a. 4.
Dept of Sociology

A PROPOSED DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the science which measures the element of chance in the action of living beings. Natural science assumes the invariable operation of natural laws, but admits that when the phenomena of life and consciousness appear, then more and more laws have to be expressed as tendencies and even probabilities. Sociology grants the rule of law in the natural sciences, but assumes that when the phenomena of life and consciousness appear, that an incalculable element enters. And that it does not seem at present as though the resultant phenomena could be explained without assuming an element, which for lack of a better name, we call, chance or will, or creative impulse. Sociology is certain that the area in which this incalculable element is present is not nearly as wide as earlier ages have assumed, but tends, under the careful research of natural science, to be more and more narrowed. But nevertheless, sociology sees no way in which we can maintain the logic of our present language, our present education, ethics and law, unless we cling to the assumption that natural law does not occupy the whole field of force, but that somehow force is acted upon and deflected and re-directed by other force which can not be accounted for by the axiom of the conservation of energy. It has always been assumed that this is the case, and it is not unscientific that in modern, rational, scientific research, we should continue to assume such a realm of chance until the universality of natural law is absolutely proven.

4-7-11-53

Physics and chemistry, therefore, study the action and re-action of matter. Biology studies the laws of life. Psychology, the action and re-action of matter in the form of nervous energy. History records the facts of human action, so far as ascertainable, while sociology studies and measures with all possible exactitude and with the use of historic data, and the results of all science, the limits of the action of natural law, and of that incalculable element in the action of living beings, which for want of a better name, we call chance.

a.u.
Dept. of Sociology

COPY

A PROPOSED DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the science which measures the element of chance in the -the incalculable action of living beings. Natural science assumes the invariable operation of natural laws, but admits that when the phenonena of life and consciousness appear, then more and more laws have to be expressed as tendencies and even probabilities. Sociology grants the rule of law in the natural sciences, but assumes that when the phenonena of life and consciousness appear, that an incalculable element enters. And that it does not seem at present as though the resultant phenonena can could be explained without assuming an element, which for lack of a better name, we call, chance or will, or creative impulse. Sociology is certain that the area in which this incalculable element is present, is not nearly as wide as earlier ages have assumed, but tends, under the careful research of natural science, to be more and more narrowed. But nevertheless, sociology sees no way in which we can maintain the logic of our present language, our present education, ethics and law, unless we cling to the assumption that natural law does not occupy the whole field of force, but that somehow force is acted upon and deflected and re-directed by other force which can not be accounted for by the axiom of the conservation of energy. It has always been assumed that this is the case, and it is not unscientific that in modern, rational, scientific research, we should continue to assume such a realm of chance until the universality of natural law is absolutely proven.

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47-11-193

(8)

8 copies

CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Accommodation
Acculturation
Achievement
Action
Adaptation
Adjustment
Aggregation
Anticipation
Area
Ascendancy
Assimilation
Association
Attitude
Authority
Avoidance
Balance
Behavior
Causation
Change
Circulation
Civilization
Class
Co-action
Coercion
Collectivism
Collective behavior
Communication
Community organization
Community
Competition
Complex (culture)
Composition
Compromise
Conation
Conflict
Consciousness (of kind)
Constitution
Contact
Continuity
Contract
Control
Convention
Convergence
Cooperation
Correlation
Crowd
Culture
Culture pattern
Convention

Decadence
Degeneration
Desire
Deterioration
Differentiation
Diffusion
Disintegration
Disorganization
Distance
Domination
Dynamics
Ecology
Environment
Equilibrium
Estrangement
Eugenics
Evolution
Exploitation
Fashion
Feeling
Filiation
Folkways
Force
Function
Fusion
Genesis
Gradation
Gregariousness
Group
Heredity
Heritage
Human nature
Ideals
Imitation
Incidence
Individual
Inertia
Instinct
Institution
Integration
Interaction
Interest
Interestimulation
Invention
Isolation
Lag
Law
Leadership
Maladjustment
Mind (social)

Mobility
Morale
Mores
Motivation
Nature
Opinion
Opposition
Order
Organism, Social
Organization
Origins
Parallelism
Participation
Pattern
Person
Personality
Plurel
Population
Position
Prejudice
Prestige
Process (es)
Product
Progress
Public, the
Purpose
Race
Reaction
Regress
Relation(ship)
Reorganization
Repetition
Representation (collective)
Retrogression
Revolution
Rivalry
Segregation
Selection
Self
Simulation
Situation
Sociality
Socialization
Society
Sociocracy
Socius
Solidarity
Stability
Standards
Static

Status
Stimulation
Stratification
Structure
Struggle
Submission
Suggestion
Superordination
Surplus
Sympathy
Telesis
Tendency
Toleration
Tradition
Trait
Transmission
Trend
Type
Uniformity
Unity
Utility
Value
Variation
Volition
Will
Wish

47-11-183

Sociology

CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Accommodation
Acculturation
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Culture pattern
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Desire
Deterioration
Differentiation
Diffusion
Disintegration
Disorganization
Distance
Domination
Dynamics
Ecology
Environment
Equilibrium
Estrangement
Eudemics
Evolution
Exploitation
Fashion
Feeling
Filiation
Folkways
Force
Function
Fusion
Genesis
Gradation
Gregariousness
Group
Heredity
Heritage
Human nature
Ideals
Imitation
Incidence
Individual
Inertia
Instinct
Institution
Integration
Interaction
Interest
Interstimulation
Invention
Isolation
Lag
Law
Leadership
Maladjustment
Mind (social)

Mobility
Morale
Mores
Motivation
Nature
Opinion
Opposition
Order
Organism, Social
Organization
Origins
Parallelism
Participation
Pattern
Person
Personality
Plural
Population
Position
Prejudice
Prestige
Process (es)
Product
Progress
Public, the
Purpose
Race
Reaction
Regress
Relation (ship)
Reorganization
Repetition
Representation (collective)
Retrogression
Revolution
Rivalry
Segregation
Selection
Self
Simulation
Situation
Sociality
Socialization
Society
Sociocracy
Socius
Solidarity
Stability
Standards
Statics

Status
Stimulation
Stratification
Structure
Struggle
Submission
Suggestion
Superordination
Surplus
Sympathy
Telesis
Tendency
Toleration
Tradition
Trait
Transmission
Trend
Type
Uniformity
Unity
Utility
Value
Variation
Volition
Will
Wish

47-11-156

March 31, 1936

Suggested Subjects for Candidates for the Degree of A.M.
in Sociology

A Bibliography and Evaluation of Slave Narratives

The History of Slaves and Slavery in the Border States
1860 - 1876

~~Political and Civil Rights~~ of American Negroes before the Civil War.

The Negro in Ga before the Civil War

The history of free Negroes, slaveholding, Education in Ga.

" " " " " " " Ala or other Single Southern state

Negro Crime & Punishment in Ga.

The History of the Convict Leasing System

Presidential Elections & the Popular vote

Democracy in the City of Atlanta

Comparative Definitions of Sociology

The Relations of History Sociology Economics & Psychology
in a college course

The Present economic condition of the
Negro in the South

47-11-157

Sociology

SUGGESTED THESES SUBJECTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE A.M. DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY

A Bibliography and Evaluation of Slave Narratives.

The History of Slaves and Slavery in the Border States, 1860-1876.

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The Negro in Georgia before the Civil War.

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Negro Crime and Punishment in Georgia.

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Democracy in the City of Atlanta.

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The Relations of History, Sociology, Economics and Psychology in a College Course.

The Present Economic Condition of the Negro in the South.

47-11-186

a.b.
Department of Sociology

SUGGESTED THESES SUBJECTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE A.M. DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY

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Presidential Elections and the Popular Vote.

Democracy in the City of Atlanta.

Comparative Definitions of Sociology. ✓

The Relations of History, Sociology, Economics and Psychology in a College Course.

The Present Economic Condition of the Negro in the South. ✓

47-11-52

Copy to have Mr. Chivers look at. [1936?]

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS OF THESES FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta U
Department of Sociology

The Value of the Negro Vote in Political Reform in the South.

Local Government and Social Uplift in Atlanta, or in the State of Georgia.

The Relation Between Social Reform, the Solid South and a National Third Party Movement.

The Negro and Social Relief During the Present Depression.

Recreational Facilities for Negroes in the North or in the South, or in Particular Localities.

Social and Non-Religious Activities of the Negro Church.

Discipline in Negro Secondary Schools.

Discipline in Negro Colleges.

Discipline in Co-Educational Institutions Among Negroes.

The Changing Position of Women in American Negro Thought.

The Education and Discipline of Children in Negro Families.

A Comparative Study and Evaluation of Family Budgets.

The Problem of Marriage Among Young, Educated Negroes.

The Color Line Within the Negro Race.

The Comparative Political Power of American States in National Elections from 1868-1932.

The Social and Psychological Reaction of the Negro Soldier in the Various American Wars.

The Effect of Prohibition and Its Repeal Upon the Negro.

A Study of the Minor Discriminations in Race and Color Current in Particular Localities of the South.

47-11-128

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS OF THESES FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

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47-11-182

47-11-185

HR85.....Public lands for homesteads in the South.
February 8.....Received from the House.
February 9.....Read and Referred.
April 13.....Reported with Amendments.
April 16.....Debated and recommitted.
April 17.....Reported.
May 22.....Debated and Passed with Amendments.
May 23.....House disagrees. Asks Conference.
June 14.....House agrees to Conference report.
June 15.....Conference reports. Bill passed in House.
June 21.....Signed by the President.

HR613.....
May 30.....Reported from the House.
June 11.....Reported from Committee.
June 15.....Debated.
June 26.....Debated and Passed with Amendments.
June 29.....House disagrees and asks Conference.
June 30.....Senate insists and agrees to.
July 2.....Conference. Senate agrees to Conference report.
July 3.....House agrees to Conference report.
July 16.....Notice that the President has vetoed the Bill. Bill passed over veto.

MEMORANDUM TO SEMINAR 47-11-184

In marking the action upon bills, use the following abbreviations:

Introduced: Intro.

Received from House: Rec'd from House.

Read first, second or third times: Read.

Referred to Committee: Referred.

Considered, ~~Recommended~~ pumped or Debated: Debated.

Amended: Amended.

Approved: Approved.

Vetoed: Vetoed.

a. u. Department of Sociology

TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR

Sociology 468

SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

Second Semester 1935 - 1936

STATEMENT OF COURSE:- An introduction to the problems of society, their nature and their cause. This is followed by an analysis of the progress and results of methods of treating such problems as crime, unrest, poverty, age and mental handicaps. - Lectures, readings and term reports.

AIM OF COURSE:* To integrate the subject matter of social pathology within a scheme of systematic sociology; to study these problems from the standpoint of the social processes which bring them about.

SUBJECT MATTER

Introduction: Social Pathology and Social Disorganization

1. The Concept of Social Organization
   Folkways - Mores - Accommodation - Assimilation - etc.

2. The Concept of Social Disorganization
   Definition - Indices - Nature - Processes - Crises - etc.

3. The Concept of Individual Disorganization
   Attitudes - Natures - Balance and Unbalance in Personal life organization.

4. Adolescence
   Mental, physical, vocational conflicts, etc.

5. The Juvenile Delinquent

6. The Criminal

7. Sex

8. Prostitution

9. Mobility

10. Migration

11. Drink

47-11-159

12. Men in Industry
13. Women and children in Industry
14. Unemployment
15. The mentally deficient
16. The mental deranged
17. Suicide

FAMILY DISORGANIZATION

18. The concept of family disorganization
19. The changing family
20. The Romantic fallacy
21. Family tensions
22. Desertion
23. Divorce
24. After divorce

COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION

25. The concept of community disorganization
26. Ecological aspect of community disorganization
27. The small town
28. Leisure
29. Political corruption
30. Crime and the community
31. Revolution

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1. Lectures

2. Required readings for examinations and discussions

3. Paper on each subject treated

4. Term paper

Text reference for guidance of instructor

Phelps: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS
Prentice-Hall, 1933 - Revised

Do not assign text for class. Use of mimeographed materials or assigned readings preferred.

47-11-46

47-11-189

1.	Introduction to Economics	
	Essentials of Economics	
	Elementary Economics	Industrial Society: an
	Modern Industrial Society	introduction to economics.
	Theory and Principles of Economics	1 Course
2.	Economic history, United States and Europe	2 Courses
3.	Current Economic problems	
	Labor problems	2 Courses
	Industrial relations	
4.	Statistics	2 Courses
5.	Money and Banking	
	Accounting	4 Courses
	Business and Finance	
	International Trade	
6.	Principles of Economics	1 Course
	Economic theory	
	6 Groups	12 Courses

47-11-188

Sociology

1.	Introduction to Economics	Industrial Society: an introduction to economics.
	Essentials of Economics	
	Elementary Economics	
	Modern Industrial Society	
	Theory and Principles of Economics	1 Course
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	Labor problems	2 Courses
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	Accounting	4 Courses
	Business and Finance	
	International Trade	
6.	Principles of Economics	1 Course
	Economic theory	
	6 Groups	12 Courses

File — Economic History

Kelley	Alabama	Fleming, Civil War and Reconstruction
.....	Arkansas	Clayton Powell, Aftermath of Civil War
Miss Butler	Arkansas	Thomas S. Staples (Columbia Univ. Studies.)
Wise	Florida	William Watson Davis (Columbia Univ. Studies.)
Wise	Florida	Wallace
.....	Georgia	Isaac W. Avery
Miss Davis	Georgia	Edwin C. Woolley, The Reconstruction of Georgia. (Columbia Univ. Studies.)
.....	Georgia	Clara M. Thompson, Reconstruction in Georgia. (Columbia Univ. Press.)
Miss McMillon	Kentucky	Ellis M. Coulter, Civil War and Readjustment. (Univ. of North Carolina-1926.)
Miss Torrence	Louisiana	J. R. Ficklen. (John Hopkins Studies.)
Miss Stewart	Maryland and Dist. of Col.	Ingle and Bracket.
Wardlaw	Mississippi	James W. Garner.
Wardlaw	Mississippi	Lowry and McCardle.
Wardlaw	Mississippi	John R. Lynch.
Wright	North Carolina	V. G. de Roulhac Hamilton.
.....	South Carolina	Allen, Governor Chamberlain's Administration.
.....	South Carolina	John P. Hollis. (John Hopkins University Studies.)
.....	South Carolina	Pike, Prostrate State.
Adair	South Carolina	Simkins and Woody.
Miss Lawson	South Carolina	Taylor.
.....	Tennessee	J. W. Fertig.
.....	Tennessee	R. L. McDonald. (American History Magazine. Volume I.)
Miss Bynes	Texas	Charles W. Ramsdell.
Roderigues	Virginia	H. J. Eckenrode. (John Hopkins Studies.)
Thomas	Virginia	Taylor.

47-11-176

Economic History

INTERVIEWS.....Class in Economic History of the Negro.

THURSDAY	9:40	Miss Torrence
FRIDAY	9:40	Miss Davis
	10:30	Adair
SATURDAY	9:00	Miss Stewart
	10:00	Miss Lawson
MONDAY	9:40	Miss McMillan
	10:30	Wright
	11:40	Miss Butler
TUESDAY	9:00	Wise
	9:40	Kelley
	10:30	Wardlaw
	11:30	Miss Bynes
	1:30	Thomas

47-11-126

Economic History

CHAPTER I.

I. What is political economy?

II. What are pfofit, rent and wages?

III. What is the relation of income and price?

IV. What is cost production?

V. What determines the rate of wages?

VI. What does capital consist of?

VII. Explain:

"The rate of wages is determine by the rate of wages."

"The price of commodities is determine by the price of commodities."

VIII. Why is there universal rate of profit?

IX. Does a railway make profit?

CHAPTER II.

I. If the material in a commodity cost $50, how can the finished product sell for $53.00?

II. When persons exchange commodities, does one gain? Or do both gain? Or does neither gain?

III. How does price differ from value?

CHAPTER III.

I. How does value in use differ from its exchange value?

II. What is the relation between labor and exchange value?

III. What is the relation between labor and value inuse?

IV. How does the quality of skill of labor affect exchange value?

V. How do machines affect exchange value?

47-11-172

A LANTERN SLIDE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE
FROM PRE-HISTORY TO THE 19TH CENTURY

47-11-170

Economic History Class

COMMITTEES

TIME AND PLACE

Maise and Cooke

PROJECTING MACHINE

Miss Stevens, Miss Hollis and Scott

AUDIENCE AND ADVERTISING

Miss Harris, Miss Lewis and Miss Sellers

The Dollar Fell in Value

Friday, March 3 there was the heaviest lost in gold for a single day on record, reaching a total of $116,439,600. The next largest was September 21, 1931, when England went off the Gold Standard.

Of the gold lost, $6,739,600 was exported; $4,000,000 to Holland, $2,000,000 to France, etc. Since January 1, the total loss of gold amounts to $441,000,000. We had on hand February 1, $4,552,000,000. On January 1, we had $4,513,000,000. The total money in circulation February 1, outside of the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks, was $5,644,000,000.

47-11-173

1. **Money:** A valuable commodity used for exchange or saving.

2. Banks deal:
   - A. in money ..... Real money-gold; Receipts or orders; Paper money
   - B. in Promises to pay money

3. More money = cheap money = higher prices

   Less money = dear " = falling prices

4. Suspicion of cheap money brings hoarding and export of gold.

5. Stop export—off gold standard—banks close—more money needed.

417-11-174

The surrender of the United States to plutocracy did not take place in 1866. In 1866, plutocracy made alliance with abolition democracy to overthrow agrarian slavery in the South. In 1876, despite a scandalous discrimination and strong party talk, plutocracy was strong enough to throw over abolition democracy and make new alliance with a new South built on a foundation of color caste and a willing tool of plutocracy.

It is easy to see how foolish was the idea that Andrew Jackson and the South, together with a group of Northern Copperheads, planned a Coup d'etat in 1866-1867. The point to be remembered is that sane and thoughtful men widely believed it. Thus, it may today seem increditable, but to that generation it had also seemed increditable that the South would ever actually secede. Nevertheless, they had seen the increditable happen, and then firmly believed that it might happen again.

97-11-171

Books

Negro in American Civilization	Charles S. Johnson
The Black Worker	Spero and Harris
There is Confusion	Jessie Fauset
The New Negro	Alain Locke
Half A Man	Mary White Ovington
What the Negro Thinks	R. R. Moton
Brown America	Edwin R. Embree

15-13

G. Wirt.....Greater Russia, 1903.

Commercial Handbook of USSR, 1926 -

T. Gautier.....A Winter in Russia, 1875.

I. F. Hapgood.....Russian Rambles, 1895.

F. H. Palmer.....Russian Life, 1901.

E. Poole.....The Village in Russia, 1918.

D. M. Wallace.....Russia, 1905. (2 copies.)

American Trade Union Delegation, 1928.

E. Burn's.....Russia's Productive System, 1930.

A. Yugoff.....Economic Trends, 1930. (2 copies.)

E. Antonelli.....Bolshevik Russia, 1920.

V. O. Khuchevski.....History of Russia, 1842-1911.

B. Pares.....History of Russia, 1928.

A. N. Rambaud.....History of Russia, 1842-1905. (3 copies.)

I. L. Lee.....Present-Day Russia, 1928. (2 copies.)

47-11-178

a.u. left of Sociology

PROGRAMME - W. E. B. DU BOIS

Second Semester - 1935-1936 - Atlanta University

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
11:40-12:30	Sociology American Negro 471		Sociology American Negro 471		Sociology American Negro 471	
3:45- 5:00			Seminar: Race Problems of Modern World 544			
5:00- 6:00		Social Theory 506	Social Theory 506	Social Theory 506		

417-11-34

Q. 4
Department of Sociology

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROJECTS IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY UNDER THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

1. Cataloguing the library in the Department of Sociology.

2. Cataloguing and classifying the papers and correspondence of W. E. B. Du Bois, 1896-1934, covering the main movements and thoughts concerning the American Negro.

3. A study of necessary and possivle co-operative effort among tenants in the Atlanta University slum clearance project, with reference to recreation, distribution, and preparation of food, household repairs, care of children, home manufacturing, etc.

4. A study of assessment and taxation among Negro citizens of Atlanta, 1929-1934.

5. A study of loan operations among American Negroes during the depression.

6. The organization of a series of workers' schools among Negroes in various parts of the city.

7. Further development of the schools for citizenship and political information carried on in Atlanta by the N.A.A.C.P. during the last two years.

8. A study of the lower courts in Atlanta and vicinity with reference to the need of legal defense for poor Negroes.

9. Organized classes in directed reading of newspapers, periodicals and books among clubs, groups, churches, and business organizations.

10. The promotion of a series of self-sustaining folk plays and pageants for popular education and recreation, especially an attempt to refine the pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia", as given in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

1991-11-12

27 × 7 × 9

27
47
189
899
1701

-10

700
50
3000
83
₦70,000

TRUSTEES
Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College
July 1, 1936

Adams, Dr. James B. (M & AU)
170 Halsey Street
Brooklyn, New York

Alexander, Dr. W. W. (M & AU)
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Archer, Dr. S. H. (M & AU)
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Arnett, Mr. Trevor (S)
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

13-13

Banks, Mr. W. R. (M & AU)
Principal, Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Carter, Dr. E. R. (M & AU)
525 Tatnall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Coss, Dr. John J. (M & AU)
Columbia University
New York, New York

Davis, Mr. P. D. (S)
P. O. Box 509
Birmingham, Alabama

Dillard, Dr. J. H. (M & AU)
Box 418
Charlottesville, Virginia

Hoitt, Mr. Charles C. (M & AU)
Dunbar National Bank
2824 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

Jerome, Mr. Wm. Travers (M S & AU)
Newman Bros. & Worms
30 Broad Street
New York, New York

Deceased

Johnson, Dr. James Weldon (M & AU)
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Nabrit, Dr. James M. (M & AU)
254 Harris Street, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Newton, Dr. Louie D. (M & AU)
1085 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Quantrell, Mr. Ernest E. (S)
15 Broad Street
New York, New York

Read, Miss Florence M. (M S & AU)
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Sage, Mr. Dean (M & AU)
49 Wall Street
New York, New York
deceased

Sage, ~~S.~~, Mr. Dean (M & AU)
49 Wall Street
New York, New York

Scott, Mr. Albert L. (S)
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Smith, Dr. Frank A. (M & AU)
American Baptist Home Mission Society
23 East 26th Street
New York, New York

Underwood, The Honorable Marvin (S)
Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Walker, Mr. Solomon W. (S)
465 Fraser Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Watson, Mrs. Hattie R. (M S & AU)
Arkansas State College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Weisiger, Mr. Kendall (M AU)
Southern Bell Telephone Company
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Westfall, Mrs. Katherine S. (S)
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission So.,
152 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Wheeler, Mr. John Harvey (M AU)
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

(over)

Mr. Frank W. Padelford
75 Pleasant Street
Newton Center, Massachusetts

Mr. C. Everett Bacon
25 Broad Street
New York, New York

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

The Editor of the
Atlantic Monthly
8 Arlington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Sir:

15-12-30

Many years ago, I wrote for the Atlantic Monthly an article on "The African Roots of War" and I pointed out that Africa was the main cause of the World War and would be of future wars. You accepted and published the article, although you said at the time that you did not agree with the thesis.

It seems to me that history has justified my stand, and I should like again to write on some subject touching this aspect of world affairs.

I am sailing June 5 for Europe on a stipend from the Oberlaender Trust. I shall spend several months in Germany and visit England, France, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, China and Japan.

I am writing to ask if you will not commission me to write an article for the Atlantic Monthly? It seems to me that the Atlantic Monthly in the last decade has greatly minimized the gravity of race problems, and that the present situation in the world emphasizes their importance.

I hope I may hear from you at your convenience. I shall be here until May 29, and after that, may be addressed at 210 West 150 Street, Apartment 3 A., New York.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(CABLEGRAMS TO NEWSPAPERS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND)

HEAD OFFICE:
365 ELIZABETH STREET,
MELBOURNE, C.I., AUSTRALIA

LONDON OFFICE:
LUDGATE HOUSE,
107 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS

"TIMES ANNEX", NEW YORK.

January 20th, 1936.

A. D. ROTHMAN,
AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE

CABLE ADDRESS: NEWSERVICE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-1000

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
University of Atlanta,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-18-12

Dear Sir:

Would it be possible for you on your return to New York, which I understand will be at the end of the month, to give me a few moments for some conversation? I have lately relinquished the Editorship of the Melbourne "Argus" and am now in the United States for a few weeks with a view of writing some articles on aspects of life in the United States. I should like to include in these articles some discussion of the life of the Negro. I can think of no one who can give me a more authoritative view of the subject than yourself. I should be so grateful if you could find a few moments from your busy round in which to see me. Will you please address me here.

Faithfully yours,

Roy L. Curthoys

January 22, 1936

15-18-13

Mr. Roy L. Curthoys
Australian Associated Press
Times Annex
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

I shall be in New York January 27 and 28. You might telephone me at my residence,- Edgecombe 4-9223. I shall be glad to make an appointment.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 6, 1936.

Mrs. Charles B. Bailey,
1712 Gadsden Street,
Columbia, South Carolina.

My dear Mrs. Bailey:

Your letter of June twenty-sixth, addressed to Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman Editoral Board, Encyclopaedia of the Negro, has been referred to this office for attention.

In Dr. DuBois' absence, I am writing to say that no field work is to be done on the Encyclopaedia for two years.

Your application is being placed on file and will be brought to Dr. DuBois' attention on his return.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

TELEPHONE, GER. 9696

R. WELLESLEY BAILEY, M. D.
212 WEST PENN STREET
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C

January 6th, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

15-1-58

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Now that the holidays are over and we can soberly return to duty I am attacking a bundle of correspondence which confronts me,and among the important ones is your very kind invitation to collaborate with you and others who wish to collect and to publish the attempts and achievements of members of the Negro race. Such important data garnered from every possible corner of the world should present a very valuable collection of authentic facts befitting the present and anticipating the future.

I cannot quite convince myself that such an authoritative compilation in the form of an Encyclopaedia is in demand,especially by a sufficiently large number of literary Negroes the world over,to warrant the undertaking a favourably financial profit. But if for historical reasons such a publication could be produced,then by all means let every effort be bent to present to the appreciative and literary world a worthy collection of accomplishments of individuals of the Negro race.

Quite a latitude is given the contributors in permitting them to give interpretations of facts as may be necessary. This should greatly help the public and enhance the purpose of the work. However, it might detract somewhat from the truly Encyclopaedic aspect of the volume or volumes. As a work of reference,its invaluable worth would be amplified and qualified by able interpretations.

Being in sympathy with the idea as a whole,I should be glad to coöperate with you and others in the effort to give it impressive form.

How would the wide collection of the names of persons,their careers,productions etc.who have interested themselves, by way of vocations,in Neurology and Psychology,serve the purpose of the publication? There are a few Negroes who have contributed something to these scientific studies. Data of them should be obtained,and the facts prefaced by a brief account of the growth of Psycho-Neurology from the enthralling ashes of superstition and erroneous beliefs up to date.

Very sincerely yours,

RWB/E

R. Wellesley Bailey.

Pittsburgh Courier Correspondence

15-13-4

40 South Huntington ave
Jamaica Plain Mass

June 4, 1936

Dear Mr. DuBois

I Was sorry to see that article in the Courier but that is a sample of What we are suffering every day every time we try to climb Satan and Julius Set up enemies to help us to fall. We do not Know what it is to sleep for a Week at a time. the Only Way I Would Answer them is to Say if Our Race Would help us to rise instead to fall He might get some Where Every Man of our race Who made their Success it was not due to their Own Race helping them to make the

15-13-5

grade. Even When Healy Was at Howard he made the grade in his Subjects he Was trying for a Scholarship but did they give it to him a Poor boy No they gave it to those Who Could afford to pay their tuition. They are allways Willing to help Where it is not Needed as that gives them a great Name. When We are Now living they take the locks off the front door Our bells are disconected so if you ever came this Way you Will have to knock on the door with I All this is because We do not Socialize With them they are not on

15-13-6

the same Mental plane With us and We have to Work now and think and Prepare for old age as I think it is the Best at its best unless you keep up With the trend of the times If I Were you I Would Stick to my Books and my Professor Ship. Take care of your health We are at your Service any time you need us

Love

Frances and Ray

Frances C. Baker
40 South Huntington
ave Jamaica Plain Mass

(Baltimore Open Forum)

BALTIMORE OPEN FORUM
513 PARK AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
ELISABETH GILMAN, DIRECTOR

January 27, 1936.

15-12-10

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It is a pleasure to know that we are to have you at the Baltimore Open Forum on Sunday, February ninth, and I enclose the card showing details.

Will you take lunch with us at my house at the above address at one o'clock. I hope very much we may have this pleasure.

May I have a line from you on this, as I would like to invite the chairman of the day to meet you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Gilman

Elisabeth Gilman, Director.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

(ENCLOSURE) Lecture

BALTIMORE OPEN FORUM

LEHMANN HALL, 848 N. Howard St. 21st Season SUNDAYS at 3 P. M.

Jan. 26—GEORGE N. SHUSTER, managing editor of "Commonweal"
"HITLERISM - - ITS RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS ISSUES"

Feb. 2—V. F. CALVERTON, editor of "Modern Monthly" and
SEWARD COLLINS, editor of "The American Review"
DEBATE: "FASCISM CAN CURE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ILLS"

Feb. 9—W. E. B. DU BOIS, international lecturer, editor of "The Crisis"
"THE MODERN CONSCIENCE ON RACIAL QUESTIONS"

Feb. 16—LOUIS ADAMIC, author of "Dynamite" and The Native's Return"
"WHERE LIES THE FUTURE OF AMERICA?"

Feb. 23—MARY VAN KLEECK, Dr. D. A. MacGREGOR, WM. B. SPOFFORD
Symposium: "RELIGION'S PART IN BUILDING A NEW WORLD"

Questions Answered Music at 2:30 Admission Free

12

ILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(Baltimore Open Forum)

BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO

2477-D-

WESTERN UNION

(39)

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1936 FEB 4 AM 11 41

[BALTIMORE OPEN FORUM]

DRA134 12=BALTIMORE MD 4 1226P

PROFESSOR DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

WILL YOU LUNCH WITH ME FIVE THIRTEEN PARK AVENUE SUNDAY ONE OCLOCK=

ELIZABETH GILMAN.

15-12-11

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

[BALTIMORE AFRO-AM FOR W.E.B. DU BOIS PAPERS]

Telegram OS!

Social Memoranda

Charge to Atlanta University

February 5, 1936

Miss Elizabeth Gilman
513 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Shall be glad to lunch with you at one Sunday February Ninth

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-11-15

[BALTIMORE OPEN FORUM]

February 11, 1936

Miss Elizabeth Gilman
515 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Miss Gilman:

I want to thank you so much for your hospitality and for the very interesting audience which you furnished me. I enjoyed the visit very much.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Banks

Yancy

LOUISIANA BRANCH

~~NATIONAL~~ CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS

New Orleans, La.

MRS. L. T. BURBRIDGE, President
2506 Louisiana Avenue
New Orleans, La.

MISS E. YANCY, Vice-President
1019 Norma Street
Shreveport, La.

MRS. W. J. HUNTLEY, Treasurer
2536 Gov. Nicholls Street
New Orleans, La.

MRS. C. N. WALTON, Secretary
St. Francisville, La.

MISS E. T. BAKER, Ass't. Secretary
Baton Rouge, La.

MISS M. R. BANKS, Historian
3418 Erato Street
New Orleans, La.

Over for answer

15-21-09

June 17, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Kind sir:

It may seem rather bold of me to write you however am individual of your breadth of vision and scholarship will understand thoroughly.

Recently I read that you had been selected to compile a complete history of the American Negro which is to excell all others in its comprehensiveness and minuteness.

Will you accept my services as a local contributor or collaborator? I am deeply interested in this work. I have read your books with genuine pleasure as well as enjoyed your lecture when you passed through this city.

I am a young woman, a public school teacher; am also secretary of the New Orleans City Teacher's Assn. and Statistician of the La. State Teacher's Assn.

15-21-10

Further, I have had experience in doing research work in connection with the writing of my Thesis for my M.A. Degree. This thesis contained valuable historical material concerning the Local Negro.

I hope to hear from you in the near future.

Very truly yours,
Myrtle A. Banks

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 22, 1936.

Miss Myrtle R. Banks,
3418 Erato Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Miss Banks:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and is not expected to return until January, 1937.

Your letter will be brought to his attention upon his return.

It is my understanding, however, that no actual field work will be begun for about two years.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

February 13, 1936

Mrs. Virginia Perry Banks
State College
Prairie View, Texas

15-18-20

My dear Virginia:

It is shameful for me to have kept "Lincoln Steffins" so long. I am returning it herewith.

You disappointed us all very much by not coming back with Elizabeth from New Orleans, but I knew you wouldn't. One gets awfully lonely in Texas, don't they?

My best regards to you and Mr. Banks. You mentioned the Woman's Press. Send me the address so that I can get the clipping.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW
Enc. herewith

Banks

May 29, 1936.

15-18-29

My dear Virginia:

This is to say good bye to you and Mr. Banks. I am leaving the University today and shall leave New York on June fifth.

I hope you will have a pleasant and profitable summer and that I shall see you soon after my return in January, 1937.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Virginia Perry Banks.
Prairie View College.
Prairie View, Texas.

April 1, 1936

Principal W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

15-18-21

My dear Mr. Banks:

I am very glad to hear that your Seventh Annual Conference on Negro Education was a great success. I am writing to ask what material you have on the history of Negroes in Texas? I have used Ramsdell, of course, and a few references in the proceedings of the Sixth Educational Conference. If you have anything that you can refer me to or loan me, I should be glad to have it for a few weeks, and see that it was returned.

I am writing, you know, for your committee a pamphlet on the "Contributions of the Negro to American Civilization" and I want to include something specific about Texas. Help me in any way you can.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Banks.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

April 6, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-18-23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover, I am sending you the work sheets I used in preparing an article for the Grolier Society on the article of "The Negro in Texas in 1929". These notes might help you some. I should like to have them returned when you are through with them.

Also, under separate cover, I am sending you some other information that might be of value.

I should like for you to give me some leads on anything that would show progress of our people which might be used in Dallas in our efforts to show the contribution of Negroes to American Civilization. I find that we will have to depend largely upon interested citizens to help us make such showing as we desire.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W. R. Banks
Principal

WRB:W

April 6, 1936

15-18-22

Mr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

One other question in addition to those I wrote the other day.

Did the Negro have any part in the defense of the Alamo, or did he take any part in the Texas Republic of 1836?

I shall be very glad to know.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DN

15-18-25

April 8, 1936

Mr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View State Normal
and Industrial College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

Thank you so much for the information which you sent. I am returning the manuscript herewith.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure herewith

April 9, 1926

Mr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View State Normal
and Industrial College
Prairie View, Texas

15-18-24

My dear Mr. Banks:

The modern way of showing progress of groups of people is by a series of very carefully thought-out charts, diagrams, models, etc. This takes the place of ~~the~~ exhibits. For Negroes, I think it was most effectively used in the Paris Exposition of 1900 where we won a gold medal for a series of about twenty-five charts, some 2x3 feet in size. For your purposes in Texas, a series of carefully executed charts ought to be made scientifically accurate which would carry the whole story in a comparatively small space. I do not think the cost would exceed $2,500, and it might be considerably less than this.

I shall be glad to co-operate in this if you wish, and if you could hurry up about it, as I leave the country June 5.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL
TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

April 9, 1936

15-18-26

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the defense of the Alamo, there were three (3) Negro servants who were permitted to go free and the White people were killed. This inscription is on the walls there now.

We have no record where Negroes took part in the Texas Republic of 1836.

I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks, Chairman
Mechanical Industries
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

WRB:W

GREETINGS

FOR

CHRISTMAS

With the
heartiest
good-wishes
for your
happiness—
now and always

229 Harvard St.
Cambridge, Mass.
Dec-23-1936

Dear Engholdt-

Here I am in a very small but cozy room abt. Cooper in charge as for 15 years - "Cooperative Workers" we are - no no more Harv. students - here, C- goes to Law even in part time & Ted & Cate for them. I work at last helps from two sisters & an "Old Age Assistance" pittance to keep me alive. How are You & what are You doing? Ford Hall & Forward Lent are my diversions - Shall we hear You in Boston

this year? I hope so. The Radio is my great comfort & my dear cats. Are you writing now? What & where. Every Christmas be happy for you & the New Year. Always sincerely

Nina C. B.

15-11-124

October 10, 1936

15-1-34

My dear Mr. Bellegarde:

I am sending you herewith the list of suggested subjects in the history of Hayti that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should include with a request that you criticize it for additional material.

If there is any expense involved, Dr. Du Bois will be glad to send you a check not to exceed ten dollars upon his return in February.

I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be grateful to you for your collaboration. Would you like to suggest any specialists in addition to Professor Pattee for other sections of the West Indies, Middle America, and South America?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince
Hayti

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Port-au-Prince, le 26 octobre 1936

Monsieur Rayford W.Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-1-35

Mon cher Ami,

Ainsi que je vous l'ai promis dans ma lettre de la semaine passée, je vous envoie sous ce couvert une liste des articles qu'il me paraitrait intéressant d'inclure dans l'Encyclopédie. Je suis disposé à écrire tous ces articles moi-même, si le docteur DuBois accepte mes suggestions. Je vous envoie trois spécimens pour vous permettre de juger.

L'article sur Haiti aurait une certaine étendue, mais je n'y dirais que l'essentiel pour donner du pays et de son peuple une idée complète et exacte.

Je vous prie de me dire le plus tôt possible si je dois me mettre à l'ouvrage. Je dispose en ce moment du temps nécessaire, mais cela peut changer d'un jour à l'autre, et je ne voudrais pas prendre d'engagement avant d'avoir votre mot définitif.

Je suppose que Dr.DuBois est déjà rentré de France et qu'il a en sa possession l'exemplaire que je lui ai fait envoyer de Haiti and Her Problems.

Cordialement vôtre,

Dantès Bellegarde

N. B. - La liste des écrivains n'est pas complète. Beaucoup de ceux qui figurent seront simplement mentionnés dans l'article général sur Haïti (Littérature). Je vous indiquerai plus tard ceux qui mériteront une notice particulière.

[ENCLOSURE]

ENCYCLOPAEDIA Of THE NEGRO

ARTICLE GENERAL :

L'ILE D'HAITI - Caractères généraux
LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI.
1. Description géographique
2. Population : formation et état actuel.
3. La nation haitienne.
4. Gouvernement et Administration.
5. La Justice
6. La force armée et la police
7. La Santé publique
8. Les Travaux publics
9. Le Service de la Production Nationale
0. Education (Organisation de l'Enseignement)
1. Religion (Vaudou, Catholicisme et Protestantisme)
2. Langue et Culture (Créole, folklore, science et arts).
3. La littérature haitienne.
4. La Vie Economique (vie rurale et vie urbaine)
5. Agriculture et Industrie
6. Finances (budget, dette publique, banque et crédit)
7. Commerce (intérieur et extérieur)
8. Communications et transports
9. Irrigation.
0. Conditions sociales.
1. Histoire :
   a. La Période Indienne et Espagnole
   b. La Période Française
   c. Haiti Indépendante (1804-1915)
   d. L'Occupation Américaine (1915-1934)
2. Les Relations Extérieures d'Haiti.
3. La Société des Nations et le Panaméricanisme.
4. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

15-1-36

ARTICLES PARTICULIERS :

Personnages historiques:

1. Mackandal
2. Boukman
3. Vincent Ogé
4. Chavannes
5. SSonthomax
6. Polvérel
7. Toussaint-Louverture
8. Rigaud
9. Dessalines
0. Christophe
1. Pétion
2. Leclerc
3. Rochambeau
4. Boyer et tous les présidents d'Haiti. (1)
5. Elie-Dubois
6. Boyer-Bazelais
7. Edmond Paul
8. Frederick Douglass
9. Abbé Grégoire
0. Clarkson (ses relations avec Christophe)
1. Henry Adams (et Haiti)
2. Miranda
3. Bolivar
4. Capoix-laMort
5. Maurepas
6. Boisrond-Tonnerre
7. Charlotin Marcadieu
8. Coutilien Coutard
9. Lamartinière
10. Magny
11. Mme Lamartinière
12. Mme Dessalines

Educateurs

1. Victorin Plésance
2. Pierre Ethéart
3. Camille Bruno
4. Guillaume Manigat
5. Auguste Bonamy
6. Mme Bellegarde-Fouréau
7. Mme Belmour-Lépine
8. Tertullien Guilbaud
9. L.C.Lhérisson
10. P.Tessier
11. Nosirel Lhérisson
12. Augustin Guillaume

Madame Paret

(1) A quelques-uns - les plus importants - seront consacrés des notices particulières. Nous fait mention des autres dans le chapitre de l'histoire.

ARICLES PARTICULIERS :
1. Musique haitienne : Chanson & Tango
2. Musiciens haitiens :
   1. Occide Jeanty
   2. Robert Geffrard
   3. Nicolas Geffrard
   4. Ludovic Lamothe
   5. Justin Elie
   6. Frank Lassègue
   7. Carmen Brouard
   8. Mme Frank Faubert | Singers
   9. Thérèse Vieux-Ciesca

15-1-37

Historiens
1. Beaubrun Ardouin
2. Céligni Ardouin
3. Thomas Madiou
4. Guy-Joseph Bonnet
5. Emile Nau
6. A.Thoby
7. Hannibal Price
8. Saint-Rémy
9. Beauvais Lespinasse
10. Duraciné Pouilh
11. W.Bellegarde
12. Justin Lhérisson
13. Pauléus-Sannon
14. Jean-Baptiste Dorsainvil
15. Dr.J.C. Dorsainvil
17. Antoine Michel
18. Dr.François Dalencour
19. Thalès Manigat
20. J.N.Léger
21. Abel N.Léger
22. Louis Mercier
23. Vergniaud Leconte
24. Duraciné Vaval
25. Père A.Cabon
26. Pierre E.de Lespinasse

Vergniaud Leconte

Essayistes
1. Eugène Nau
2. Dulciné Jean-Louis
3. Frédéric Marcelin
4. Henri Chauvet
5. Léon Audain (grand médecin)
6. Dantès Destouches (grand médecin)
7. Dr.J.B.Dehoux (grand médecin)
8. Amédée Brun (romancier)
9. Justin Godefroy
10. Georges Sylvain
11. Jules Dévieux
12. Emeric Bergeaud
13. Damoclès Vieux
14. Amilcar Duval
15. Félix Magloire
16. Auguste Magloire
17. Clément Magloire (journaliste)
18. Georges Léger
Léon Laleau

18. Charles Villevaleix
19. Fernand Hibbert
20. Emile Marcelin
21. Pétion Gérôme
22. Seymour Pradel
23. Mirabeau Drice
24. Murat Claude
25. Demesvar Delorme
26. Exilien Heurtelou
27. Léger Cauvin
28. F.L.Cauvin
29. Michel-Oreste
30. F.Féquière
31. Etienne Mathon
32. Auguste Albert
33. Edmond Paul
34. Benito Sylvain
35. Dr Nemours Auguste
36. Alfred Nemours
37. Paul Lochard
38. Liautaud Ethéart
39. Ed.Saintonge
40. Justin Dévot
41. Ed.Héreaux
42. Emile Deslandes
43. Emm.Edouard
44. Linstant Pradines
45. Louis Joseph Janvier
46. Jérémie
47. Légitime
48. Dr Price-Mars
40. Milscent
51. Isaac Louverture
52. Coriolan Ardouin
53. Ignace Nau
54. Alibée Féry
55. Virginie Sampeur
56. Oswald Durand
57. Battier
58. Pommayrac
59. Ducas-Hippolyte
60. Pascher-Lespès
61. Aurèle Chevry
62. Arsène Chevry
63. MacD.Alexandre
64. C.Ganthier
65. Isnardin Vieux
66. Antonio Vieux
67. Louis Borno
68. Auguste Scott
Massillon Coicou
70. Etzer Vilaire
71. Edmond Laforest
72. Constantin Mayard
73. Ernest Douyon
74. Jacques Roumain
75. Charles Moravia
76. J.B.Cinéas
77. Luc Grimard
78. Christian Werleigh

Architects & Ingénieurs
F. Doret
Beaussan (G. et R.)
Maignan
Daniel Brun
L. Jeannot
F. Féquière
Georges, etc.

(l'article sur la littérature haïtienne)

N.B. - Cette liste n'est pas complète : quelques-uns de ceux qui figurent seront simplement mentionnés dans

15-1-38

Faubert (Pierre) - né aux Cayes (Haiti) en 1806, mort à Paris le 31 juillet 1868. Son père était un des généraux de la guerre de l'indépendance haitienne. Comme il n'y avait pas de bonnes écoles dans le pays, sa mère, veuve et sans fortune, conçut le projet de faire élever ses enfants en France. Elle les accompagna dans leur voyage et mourut peu de temps après. Pierre fit d'excellentes études, revint en Haiti et servit d'abord comme aide-de-camp et secrétaire particulier du Président Boyer. Il fut directeur du lycée de Port-au-Prince de 1837 à 1842 et se distingua particulièrement à la direction de cet important établissement d'enseignement secondaire, - le seul existant alors dans la république. Pour stimuler le zèle de ses élèves, il composa à leur intention une pièce dramatique, Ogé, qui fut jouée à la distribution des prix le 9 février 1841. Cette pièce fut publiée à Paris en 1856 (Librairie Maillet & Schmitz, 15, rue Tronchet), précédée d'une préface (qui contient des renseignements historiques très intéressants) et suivie de quelques-unes de ses poésies. Faubert se retira à Paris à la chute du gouvernement de Boyer et fut plus tard désigné par le Président Geffrard comme négociateur du Concordat conclu en 1860 entre le Saint-Siège et Haiti. Il eut la joie avant de mourir de voir son fils Fénelon remporter le prix d'honneur au concours général des lycées et collèges de l'Université française.

Vilaire (Etzer), né à Jérémie le 7 avril 1872. Fit ses études sous la direction de son père et fut envoyé à Port-au-Prince au Collège St-Martial où il passa deux ans (1890-92). Revenu dans sa ville natale, il fut d'abord instituteur, profitant de ses loisirs pour étudier le droit. Reçu licencié en 1894, il se consacra concurremment à l'enseignement et à la pratique du droit. Il fut quelques mois commissaire du gouvernement près le tribunal civil de Jérémie et donna sa démission de ce poste pour protester contre un acte illégal de l'autorité militaire. Il fut appelé en 1905 à la direction du lycée de Jérémie nouvellement créé. Il fut nommé 1922 juge au Tribunal de Cassation, quitta ce poste en 1926 et y fut nommé à nouveau en 1930. Il fut élu député de Jérémie jusqu'à l'occupation américaine en 1930 à la reconstitution des chambres législatives supprimées par l'occupation américaine depuis 1917, mais ne se représenta pas aux élections de 1932.

Les premiers vers de Vilaire, publiés en 1901 dans la revue littéraire La Ronde, attirèrent tout de suite sur lui la sympathique attention des lettrés. Il publia en librairie à l'Imprimerie Smith à Port-au-Prince, en 1901, Page d'Amour et les Dix Hommes Noirs, deux poèmes; en 1902, le Flibustier, roman en vers, Homo, poème. Il fit paraître ensuite Années Tendres et eut le bonheur de voir ses Poèmes de la Mort publiés dans la Collection des Poètes Français de l'Etranger dirigée par M.Georges Barral (Librairie Fischbacher, Paris, 1907). En 1912, l'Académie française accorda l'un de ses prix à l'ensemble des oeuvres poétiques de Vilaire qui ont été réunies en 3 volumes sous le titre de Poésies Complètes (Albert Messein,Paris, 1919).

Etzer Vilaire a écrit de nombreux morceaux en prose, des nouvelles (Short storiss) et un roman Thanatophobe, en ce moment à l'impression. Prédicateur wesleyen, il a prononcé des sermons d'une grande élévation de pensée et d'une haute tenue littéraire.

Pouilh (Duraciné) - Journaliste, juge, né à Port-au-Prince le 16 décembre 1826, mort le 5 février 1902. Il débuta dans le journalisme, fut rédacteur-gérant de l'Opinion Nationale de 1861 à 1865. Longtemps juge au Tribunal de Commerce, il passa en 1892 au Tribunal de Cassation où il resta jusqu'à sa mort. Il publia en 1863 l'Annuaire d'Haiti. Son principal ouvrage, le Dictionnaire biographique et étymologique, est un véritable monument historique destiné à perpétuer le souvenir de tous les Haitiens ayant joui de quelque notoriété. L'ouvrage est encore inédit; seuls des fragments en ont été publiés jusqu'ici.

Port-au-Prince, le 4 novembre 1936

Prof.Rayford W.Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-1-39

Mon cher ami,

Je vous confirme ma lettre du 26 octobre vous remettant la liste des sujets qu'il serait, à mon sens, intéressant de traiter,en ce qui concerne Haiti,dans l'Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de me faire savoir au plus tôt la décision du docteur Du Bois.

En ces temps difficiles, où vivre en Haiti avec dignité est presque de l'héroisme, les "dix dollars" du Dr.Du Bois seront les bienvenus : ils me serviront à payer ma cotisation annuelle à une grande association de Belgique, la Société Belge d'Etudes Economiques, qui m'a fait l'honneur de me nommer membre de son Comité de Patronage, - honneur coûteux que j'ai dû accepter pour le bon renom d'Haiti.

En attendant d'avoir de vos nouvelles, je vous prie de croire à ma fidèle amitié.

Tout vôtre,

Jean Price-Mars

le 12 novembre, 1936

M. Dantes Bellegarde
Port au Prince
Haiti

15-1-43

Mon cher ami,

Je vous remercie de votre bonne lettre du 4 novembre confirmant votre lettre du octobre. Je regrette qu'il soit necessaire d'attendre le retour du docteur Du Bois au mois de fevrier pour let paiement des "dix dollars" ainsi que pour tout autre developpement.

En attendant, permettez-moi de vous feliciter de votre nomination au comite de Patronage de la Societe Belge d'Etudes Economiques. C'est en effet une grande honneur pour vous et pour Haiti.

Tout votre

Rayford W. Logan

Type

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
le 12 novembre, 1936

M. Dantès Bellegarde
Port au Prince
Haïti

15-1-42

Mon cher ami

Je vous remercie de votre bonne lettre du 4 novembre confirmant votre lettre du 26 octobre. Je regrette ~~que j'ai~~ qu'il soit nécessaire d'attendre le retour du docteur Du Bois au mois de février pour le paiement des "dix dollars" ainsi que pour ~~le de~~ toute autre développement.

En attendant, permettez-moi de vous féliciter de votre nomination au Comité de Patronage de la Société Belge d'Etudes Economiques. C'est en effet une grande honneur pour vous et pour Haïti.

Tout vôtre

le 7 novembre 1936

Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde
Porte au Prince
Haiti

15-1-41

Mon cher ami,

Je vous remercie de votre bonne lettre du 26 octobre avec laquelle vous avez bien voulu envoyer une liste des articles qu'il vous paraissait interessant d'inclure dans l'Encyclopedie. Nous vous serons bien obliges si vous indiquez plus tard les ecrivains qui, a votre avis, meritent une notice particuliere.

Malheureusement ye ne sais pas vous dire l'epoque precise a laquelle nous voudrons solliciter votre concours pour ecrire les articles. Il nous faudra encore pas mal de temps pour completer la liste des sujets se rapportant a l'Amerique Latine. J'espere bien que, quant l'ouvrage commencera, vous ne serez pas trop occupe. Les trois specimens que vous avez soumis demontrent que nous ne saurons pas nous passer de ce concours.

Litot que le docteur Du Bois retrera au mois de fevrier, il vous enverra un cheque. Il n'est pas adequate, je m'en rends compte, mais quant est-ce que le savant a recu le paiement que son travail merite? En meme temps le docteur Du Bois vous fixera peut-etre l'epoque pour le commencement du travail.

Cordialement votre,

Rayford W. Logan

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
le 7 novembre 1936

Monsieur Dantès Bellegarde
Porte au Prince
Haiti

15-1-40

Mon cher Ami,

Je vous remercie de votre bonne lettre du 26 octobre avec laquelle vous avez bien voulu envoyer une liste des articles qui'il vous paraissait intéressant d'inclure dans l'Encyclopédie. ~~Il nous serait beaucoup~~ Nous vous serons bien obligés si vous indiquez plus tard les écrivains qui, à votre avis, méritent une notice particulière.

Malheureusement je ne ~~peux~~ sais pas vous dire l'époque précise à laquelle nous ~~voudrions~~ voudrons solliciter votre concours pour écrire les articles. Il nous faudra encore pas mal de temps pour compléter la liste des sujets se rapportant à l'Amérique Latine. J'espère bien que, quand l'ouvrage commencera, vous ne serez pas trop occupé. Les trois spécimens que vous avez soumis ~~démontrent que nous~~ démontrent que nous ne saurons pas nous passer de ce concours.

Sitôt que le docteur Du Bois rentrera ~~le~~ des mois de février, il vous enverra un chèque. Il n'est pas adéquate, je m'en rends compte, mais quand est-ce que le ~~sa~~ savant

a-t-il reçu le paiement que son travail mérite? En même temps le docteur Du Bois vous fixera peut-être l'époque pour le commencement du travail.

Cordialement votre

J. J. STARKS
PRESIDENT

Benedict College

FOUNDED IN 1870
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST
HOME MISSION SOCIETY

Columbia, S. C.

December 10, 1936

12/14/36

HAMMERMILL
BOND
MADE IN U.S.A.

15-16-47

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

We have on here through next spring a financial campaign for library and other improvements that will absorb every inch of our financial strength aside from a few lectures already provided for, and we will not, therefore, be able to hear Dr. DuBois, as named in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Starks

JJS:B

(BERNARD)

SAINT LOUIS, MO.
FEB 13
8:30 PM
1936

BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS
ASK YOUR POSTMASTER

1 CENT 1
JEFFERSON

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Prof. of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,---Having been requested by the American [illegible] ciological Society to prepare an article on the co[illegible] dition of Sociology in the U.S. during 1935, I am requesting your cooperation by informing me by Mar. 1, 1936 of the titles of all sociological research in process (not necessarily finished or begun) in your department in 1935, of all changes in staff, major changes in educational and research emphases, important undertakings of the department, participation by staff members in governmental or other public service activities, and books published---all for the year 1935. The value of my summary will depend upon the promptness and completeness with which each department responds to this request.

L.L. Bernard
Washington University
St. Louis, Mo.

DE-91-51

April 21, 1936

Mr. L. L. Bernard
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Sir:

I'm afraid this answer to your card of February 13 may be too late, but I may say that during the year 1935, the staff in sociology in Atlanta University consisted of the following persons:

W. E. B. Du Bois, Head of the Department.
Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology.
Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology

The work of the staff has been as follows:

Co-operation with the government. Mr. Reid has been Adviser in the drafting of a plan for studying white-collar employees among Negroes, and is in charge of the nation-wide investigation.

Mr. Chivers, after spending a term at New York University, is now co-operating with the Youth investigation conducted by the government. Both of these professors have been giving their whole time to government co-operation since February 1.

My own work has consisted of (a) completing and publishing "Black Reconstruction", Harcourt, Brace and Company; (b) continued work on my history of Negro troops in the World War; (c) a special study of the economic development of the city of Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-18-11

Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

HISTORY AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE

December 14
1 9 3 6

Mr. Rayford W.Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia.

15-10-30

Dear Mr. Logan:

It is a pleasure to hear from you and I trust everything is going nicely with you in Atlanta and that the project for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro will turn out as happily as you anticipate.

I am sorry that I cannot give you the names of people in Latin-America who might be helpful to you. For many years now my particular interests have been centered in the Far East, and I have rather lost close contact with Latin-American affairs and persons.

However, I can suggest two or three, who will, I am confident, be able to give you the information you desire. First of all, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education,2 West 45th Street, New York City; also, Dr. Samuel G.Inman, 254 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Inman's special field is Latin America; he has, I understand, been at the recent Buenos Aires Conference; and is an advanced liberal in all of his attitudes and points of view. Among other Latin-American specialists there is Professor Clarence H.Haring who may be addressed at Dunster House,Cambridge,Mass.

I believe you will find the information you wish from some or all of these persons.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

G H Blakeslee

GHB:F

December 19, 1936

My dear Professor Blakeslee:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of December 14. I shall, at your suggestion, write to Dr. Duggan and Dr. Inman. Professor Haring, under whom I did my work in Latin-American History, has already suggested the names of a few specialists.

15-10-31

I did not dare hope that you would be able to remember me after six years. It is very pleasing to know that the opportunity that you gave me to speak in Worcester prompted me to continue my interest in the field of Latin-America. I have followed with a great deal of interest your work in the Far East. While students of Latin-America regret this transfer of your interest, the problems of the Far East have been made clearer to us as a result of your studies. Let me, therefore, thank you for your personal interest in the proposed Encyclopaedia.

With kindest personal regards and holiday greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor George H. Blakeslee
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

Request for info - 1937

Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon
November 21, 1936

11/25/36

15-4-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a sophomore in a typical liberal arts college. Although I meet with few difficulties here on account of my race, I amm uncertain whether I should remain.

Being sincerely anxious to be of help in the advancement of my race, I question whether I should transfer to a Negro college in order to contact my own people more.

Your own broad experience and noreworthy achievements have, no doubt, furnished you with a viewpoint on this question which I wish very much you would share with me. My decision should be made by the close of this college year if I am to transfer at a logical time.

I hope that you will advise me so that I may make a wise decision.

Respectfully,

Julia Blanchard

Julia Blanchard

November 25, 1936

My dear Miss Blanchard:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois who is on a trip around the world, the receipt of your letter of November 21. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

154-4

Miss Julia Blanchard
Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon

December 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Bolton:

As you will see from this letterhead there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This Encyclopaedia will include individuals, topics, and events in the history of Latin-America as well as in other parts of the World. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to compile a list of specialists in each of the Latin-American countries who might be willing to cooperate in perfecting the list of subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. We have already received the cooperation of Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde for Haiti and Professor Richard Pattee for Puerto Rico. I am, moreover, in correspondence with Mr. Arturo Ramos of Brasil. As yet, however, we do not have the names of competent persons for any of the other Latin-American countries. If you would be so good as to suggest out of your wide personal acquaintance the names of individuals with whom I might correspond, we should be more likely thereby to make the Latin-American sections of the Encyclopaedia as authoritative as we hope the other sections will be.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor Herbert E. Bolton
University of California
Berkeley, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(Bond)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Atlanta University

15-22-36

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I passed through, hoping to see you — and to get your autograph on these volumes. I am leaving them with Mr. Young in the hope that he will ask you — and then send them to me at Dillard.

Thank you.

Horace Mann Bond

April 2, 1936

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

July 28, 1936

Mr. W. A. Shields
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Shields:

15-6-31

Your letter, dated July 21, regarding a mimeographed outline for the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro," has just come to my attention.

I hope that the material will be forwarded to me promptly from my New Orleans address, at which time I hope to send you, as soon as possible, the comments you request.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond

Horace M. Bond
662 E. 50th Place
Chicago, Illinois.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 6, 1936

15-6-32

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Logan:

I have examined your suggested list of subjects with some care. You will understand that these suggestions do not represent a re-study of the materials, but casual notes regarding various items as listed.

Page	
75	Is the Cass County settlement in Indiana or Michigan?
78	The list of standard colleges by classification will probably show many changes as a result of the December meeting of the Southern Association.
79	Private schools for Negroes does not include Lincoln Institute, Kentucky.
	Former schools for Negroes might include "Lincoln Normal University" or "Colored People's University," now The Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery.
80	Philanthropic Educational Funds and Foundations might include Mother Katharine Drexel. (I received much criticism from Catholics for not referring to her in a publication of mine.)
81	Approved Negro Hospitals—"Flint-Goodrich" should be spelled Flint-Goodridge.
98	"Les Cenelles", a book of poetry published by New Orleans free people of color, should be included here.
101	The New Orleans Tribune was a full size daily newspaper from 1864 through 1869. It was edited by Paul Trevigne and published by Dr. L. T. Roudinez.
122	Under pugilism I note the name of John Henry Lewis, with the John Henry omitted.
	In track and field (or am I being too obvious) there are four names I should like to suggest, viz., Jesse Owens,

Page

Ralph Metcalf, Cornelius Johnson, and Melvin Albritton.

124 I would suggest the name of Horace Mann.

125 I would suggest the name of Thaddeus Stevens.

15-6-33

129 I would suggest the name of Paul Trevigne, who for many years was a teacher in the institutions for Catholic youth here in New Orleans.

There are several other persons who established and taught in schools for free colored people here that are worthy of note.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond,
Dean

HMB/d

November 10, 1936

My dear Mr. Bond:

Thank you for your letter of November 6 with its detailed and helpful criticism of certain sections of the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dean Horace M. Bond
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

247 Monticello Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.
March 24, 1936

15-16-15a

Dear Mr. Du Bois

Although I have heard much concerning your latest book on the political development of the Negro in the United States, I have not had the opportunity to read it. I am extremely interested in your book, for I recently received my Master's degree in Political Science from Columbia University and used as the subject of my thesis "The Political Theories and Policies of the Negroes in Congress during Reconstruction." This should be closely related to your recent publication.

Unfortunately I have not been able to obtain employment, but I am asking, in full realization of the boldness of such a request, that you forward me a copy of your book with the understanding that I pay you as soon as I am financially able.

As reference, I offer the name of Professor

Arthur H. MacMahon of Columbia University, under whose guidance I wrote my thesis.

Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

Faithfully yours
Arthur H. Boswell

15-16-16

BASIL NICHOLAS HELLENAGORAS BOUSIOS
69 TIEMANN PLACE
NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

June 16, 1936.

To the Most Rt. Hon. Dr. William E. Burghart Du Bois,
Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University and a Leading
Learning Character of the Present-day Color Race,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

15-15-4

I am a young man, born in Macedonia, Greece, a Greek citizen. At present I am living in America, and writing a book on the ancient Grecian world, its spirit, its thought, its genius, its culture, its adventure, its conquest, and what it means to twentieth century civilisation. I thought that this is, and will be, the best memory I can leave in this bright part of the Western Hemisphere-the most beautiful earth and heaven of modern world, the most loving home of human liberty, the land which gave the world characters like: Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Marshall, Calhoun, Clay, Lincoln, Emerson, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Charles W. Eliot, Booker T. Washington, LaFollette and Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the country which in that short space of time has achieved and done more for the welfare of humanity than any other continent of the world-before going back to that Sunny-Hellas: the fine seat of learning in the ancient Mediterrean world, the "Alma Mater" of all the institutions of learning of all the ages, and the country which has made men throughout the ages to knell down and drink deep, long and happy at her large well of learning. What a well?

While I am concentrating upon that virgin soil of master learners and thinkers, theeverlasting Mediterrean race-the greatest race which ever lived, and the land where the Western civilisation had originated, and for which, I am seeking to interpret the influence over the English-speaking world - I should like also, as I am going along to obtain a few direct statements from some of you twentieth century "true leading learning" English-speaking gentlemen - gentlemen with cultural, educational, architectural, theological, philosophical, governmental, political, judicial, industrial, social, medical, naval, aeronautical, moral, international, scientific, economic, artistic, athletic, literary and miliraty virtues: things which create good citizens, higher institutions, more happiness, closer friendship, better understanding, and finally, pointing out the way to be progress.

Much I have heard and read about your personality, character, scholarship, leadership, friendship, literary

genius, actions, teachings, searchings, masterings, industry, integrity, loyalty, patriotism, vision and brilliant service to the sons and daughters of the color race of this advancing generation of ours-and these, have led me to write you this personal epistle, and I take the liberty of asking you to send me a statement "showing and demonstrating how the ancient Grecian thought has influenced the lives of the color people of the North American Continent, of the Africa Continent, of the European Continent and other parts of the world", which can be included in my forthcoming "Twentieth Century Grecian Symposium", as a jewel of friendship. Yes, I know that I have assigned you a rather difficult task, but I know of no other man than you, either in America or abroad to undertake and to do justice to this worthy theme. Please do not disappoint me-for I need your help and your leading burning twentieth century admirable spirit.

15-15-5

Yes, I am naturally understand all about your university duties, your most laudable forthcoming "Negro Encyclopedia" and other obligations-for I am very proud of you and you are to be congratulated for trying to bring the life and history to the homes of the people of the twentieth century world-but this is the first time in the annals of the Hellenic history a young man of Greece, asking for this personal favor and has attempted to make a such contribution and to bring home to Hellenic and the English-speaking youths the great things achieved by the ancient Hellenes.

I have here with me a very friendly and scholarly statement, by some one who is very dear to you, and for whom, I particularly admire his smiling wisdom, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. You see, my research work on Hellas, is nothing but by the best living characters.

Hoping your sheer intellectual power and high ideals will lead you to contribute something, which will be an inspiration to our youth: whom this "Grecian Project" will be dedicated to. If you will cooperate with me in this worthy forthcoming Grecian enterprise, I shall deeply appreciate it.

With great respect for your learning ability, integrity, industry, loyalty, vision and Long-Time brilliant public service, I have the honor to remain, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Χαίρε καὶ χαῖρε

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/70

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 28, 1936

The R. R. Bowker Company
62 West 45 Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I am interested in a projected Encyclopaedia of the Negro and I want very much to find out where the best collections of general and source material are in America with regard to the American Negro, the Negro in the West Indies and the Negro in Africa? Have you published any bibliographies or information of this sort?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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(Incorporated in the District of Columbia, May 10, 1932)

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ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS

Dr. Stokes, Chairman, 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Dillard, Vice Chairman, Charlottesville, Va.

Professor Brawley, Secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, In Charge of Preliminary Correspondence, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 21, 1926.

Miss D. Brackett,
International Institute of African Languages and Cultures,
Milbank House,
2 Wood Street,
London, S.W. 1, England.

My dear Miss Brackett:

Before leaving for Europe Doctor DuBois asked me to send you a mimeographed copy of the suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

It is a tentative, preliminary list. There is much repetition and overlapping, and there are probably many subjects which have been omitted.

He would be glad if you would look through the data at your leisure and send him any criticisms or suggestions that may occur to you; including omissions, additions, or condensations.

The data is being sent under separate cover.

Your answer may be addressed to him at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Doctor DuBois.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4212

Telegrams: AFRILAC-SOWEST, LONDON

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17/T

Millbank House
2 Wood Street, London, S.W.1

23rd July, 1936.

Enc. of the Negro

15-9-36

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of July 19. I was interested to hear that you have seen Professor Westermann and are hoping to see him again in September. Professor de Cleene wrote me the other day that he had seen you and would probably be giving you some assistance with the encyclopaedia on which you are working.

In regard to the material which you want for your new article about 'The African Roots of War', I believe the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, S.W.1. would be the people best able to help you with advice as to recent material. Their research department is an excellent one and they are always very willing to be of help.

Yours sincerely,

D.G. Brackett

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.,
c/ Kartzke,
4a Am Kupfergraben,
Berlin,
Germany.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4212 Telegrams: AFRILAC-SOWEST, LONDON

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Secretary General
Mr. H. Vischer
Secretary
Miss D. G. Brackett

17/J 27th November, 1936.

Dear Dr. Logan,

15-10-36

I am sorry to learn from your letter of the 23rd that you have been waiting for comments on the list of suggested subjects which might be treated in the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. As Dr. Du Bois was over here in the summer and was able to talk over his project with a number of experts including our Director, Professor Westermann, I think there is very little that one could add at this stage.

With all good wishes for the success of the work,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

D. Brackett

Dr. R. W. Logan,
Encyclopaedia of the Negro,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Professor Benjamin Brawley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brawley:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

13-24

Encyclopaedia

15-21-27

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 14, 1936

Dr. Benjamin Brawley
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Brawley:

I have sent Dr. Stokes a complete set of proposed subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro might treat. This includes "Africa", "North, South and Central America", and the "West Indies". I am venturing to send you the part on America.

Of course you will not have a chance to study it, but you can glance at it.

Let me hasten to say, first, it is not accurate, incomplete, with mistakes too numerous to mention. It is too detailed in some parts and too vague in others. It covers a lot of matter which probably will have to be left out and omits others. The proposed biographies aremuch too numerous and detailed, and the newspapers, but at any rate, I thought that before the meeting, you might have a chance just to glance this over and get an idea as to what I have been trying to do this year.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

1201 Harvard St., N. W.,
Washington, D.C.,
July 28, 1936.

Mr. W. A. Shields,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Shields:

I am just back from a trip and have your letter. Please send any further communications to my house address above, as I seldom go up the University hill in this weather.

15-6-28

In May Doctor DuBois sent me the outline of the American section of the proposed work. To this I have not yet been able to give due attention. I now understand that you are sending something else. However, within the next week or ten days I will get everything together and endeavor to write fully.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

1201 Harvard St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
August 5, 1936.

Mr. W. A. Shields,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Shields:

15-6-29

The outline for the Encyclopedia of the Negro that you submitted on behalf of Dr. DuBois seems to me admirable. On sheet enclosed I have jotted down just a few suggestions that we may wish ultimately to consider.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

[ENCLOSURE]

living persons to be omitted

15-6-30

Page 81. List of Negro physicians might be extended to include a few scholarly men of to-day in addition to Dr. Hinton.

89. The list of sculptors omits Richmond Barthé and Sargent Johnson, two of the most prominent men of to-day.

90. The list of singers omits Harry T. Burleigh, though of course he is also a composer.

92. The name of Eric Walrond is misspelled.

122. In connection with the men in Sports the name of Joe Louis should be Joseph Louis Barrow, though it might be necessary to have a cross reference. Jesse Owens will now have to be included, and perhaps one or two others in the Olympics this year.

123-4. The list of white persons connected with Negro history should include

Robert Gould Shaw
George Sale
Henry L. Morehouse
Henry M. Tupper
George Rice Hovey.

Note that we have to insist on the following spellings:
Phillis Wheatley
Charles W. Chesnutt
Paul Laurence Dunbar.
These so appear at some points in the outline but not always.

Note also that we shall have to check up on a name like Loguen, as the typing makes the e and the o look the same.

Under Biography include
R. H. Boyd
Elias C. Morris
Lacey K. Williams

Answered June 4 1936 Form #2

Ency.

A. W. BRAZIER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
ELECTRO-PHYSIO-THERAPY

301 Pythian Temple
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 1, 1936

15-21-13

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have learned through the press that the Phelps-Stokes Foundation contemplates the compilation of data for an Encyclopedia of the Negro. Talking with Mr. A. W. Dent, Superintendent of Flint Goodridge Hospital, he suggested that I write you, as Chairman of the Editorial Board, for your plans of operation throughout the states and the requisites for an appointment in this state. I would appreciate any information which you may give me concerning your work.

I have met you on several occasions, here in New Orleans and elsewhere, but particularly on your recent visit here in this city when I talked with you about the research which you are making.

Thanking you for an early reply and with best wishes for much success in your endeavors, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. W. Brazier

A. W. BRAZIER, M.D.

AWB:LT

Telephone BRyant 9-5700

Brentano's
BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
586 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

November 24, 1936.

11/27/36

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:- Att: Ellen Irene Diggs

Replying to your recent letter, we are pleased to quote prices of the following books:

F. L. Schuman- Hitler and Nazi Dictatorship	$4.20
G. Salvemini- Under the Axe of Fascism	3.00
L.P.Mair - Native Policies in Africa	5.00
Thwaite- The Seething African Pot: A study of black Nationalism 1882-1935	3.00

We do not have any of the above books in stock, but we could import them for you, delivery of which would take about six weeks. We could, however, supply the following title:

League of Nations:- International Labour Conference. The Recruiting of laboour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions. Geneva 1935. 1.25

Forwarding charges would be additional to above prices.

We wish to add that we allow a discount of 10% to schools and libraries, but not to teachers.

In the event that you wish us to import any of the above books for you and we do not have the pleasure of an account, we would be grateful if you would remit in advance. This is the policy of our store when sending abroad for books.

You will also hear from our Foreign department.

Thanking you, and awaiting the pleasure of your reply, we are,

Very truly yours,
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BC:GS

BMB

Telephone BRyant 9-5700

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BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
586 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

11/20/36

November 25, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

13-8

Dear Sir:

Supplementing the letter of our English Department, we are pleased to quote the following French and German books.

J. Paillard: LA FIN FRANCAIS EN AFRIQUE NOIRE. Paris. 1935. $.75
E. L. Guernier: L'AFRIQUE, CHAMP D'EXPANSION DE L'EUROPE.
Paris, 1935. (not listed in our catalogues)
Pelletier & Roubaud: EMPIRE OU COLONIES, Paris, 1936. $.85
Rippmann: WEISSES UND SCHWARZES SUDAFRIKA HEUTE UND MORGEN.
Gotha. 1936. $1.10

All of the above books would have to be imported for you, to be delivered in about five weeks.

A discount of 10% will be allowed if these books are ordered by the University.

At this time we should like to bring to your attention the following new book in German which may interest you.

Ruppert Recking: EIN JOURNALIST ERZAEHLT (Abenteuer und Politik in Afrika) $2.25

We shall be pleased to hear from you further.

Very truly yours,
BRENTANO'S BOOK STORES, Inc.

OW:AJ

German Department
O. Wetterson

2588 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dec. 5, 1936.

Social Mems

Dear Will,

It was a pleasant surprise to receive your letter from Berlin - and that, too, without having to say, "Heil Hitler." I think you are leading the life of Riley--Paris! London! Vienna! Berlin! and now China! and Lord knows where else. I'll swap places with you, even if it is China, with no chop suey. Here , we sit around only if we are on relief or are "working" for the famous WPA. And the election--no, no, the landslide--of something--Farley and his cohorts--and they were myriad--swept us into four years more--of the same. So some of us work and some of us are sought out by the Great God Opportunity for raises or bonuses or both. I am standing on my mark, but I'll be darned if I hear any starter say, "Go!"

15-13-24

Well, we have done it. That is to say we have built a house, a summer house at Reeveytown. You remember, perhaps, our driving up there when we were all down at Long Branch, and you may recall our pointing out the lots Nannette owns. Well, Ibam trying to make a community of the acres she owns, and so we built a model house. It has four rooms on the first floor and a balcony with a large room up there. We have a large fireplace and a large porch and all improvements--running water, bath room, electricity, use of bottled gas if we want it, and a heating unit in the fireplace for cool or damp weather. It makes a pretty appearance from the outside. You must come down and see us some time next summer.

Had a semi-professional group produce as a pre-view one of my plays--CUT RATE CRIME. They are going to produce it again some time later as well as another play, DAYLIGHT AND DARK, on the color question. Their organization is growing very fast and I am hoping may reach the influence of the Group Theater. I have been made an honorary member. The rest are white.

I have just received a notice from Zeta to the effect that Zeta will sit in as a group to your lecture on January 22. Rivers and I are entertaining the Boule at the model apartment at the Y. W., on Dec. 11. The Boule met at the homes of members all last year. It was quite successful. Rivers planned to entertain the Boule at his home, but the painters have made that impossible, so he asked me to join him at the Y. W. Archon Chester Chinn has just returned from abroad and will be with us.

The Dunbar has gone on a rental basis. I received my equity back and signed a lease for a year. That's how I could build a house. Money comes to you when you don't expect it-- sometimes.

Nannette has been very busy on the house matter, but she says she certainly has time to say hello and safe journey all the rest of the way till you get home. She wants to know how you stand the oceans. She can't. Some day when I strike it on Broadway--imagine---I am going to take her across the big pond, that is, unless they are tearing each other to pieces with the destructive inventive genius of the scientists. Poor Spain!

The race is still racing--sometimes in circles I fear.

We quite often look out our window and see Mrs. Du Bois taking Rosie girl to school. She certainly looks well and is growing fast. Mrs. Du Bois is in good health, except that she said she was tired today from taking Rosie girl to a party given by her school. I had a phone talk with Mrs. Du Bois and she told me where I had best send your letter. Time got away from me faster than I realized and it was too late to hope of reaching you in China. I am sending this to California well enough in advance to beat you by about a week.

We both send best of wishes for your safe return home and oodles of love and every other good thing.

John S. Brown Jr.

15-13-25

Answered June 4, 1936. Form # 2.

Ency.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS NW
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EUGENE A. CLARK
PRESIDENT

May 26, 1936

15-21-32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The current academic year will close in a few days and I have begun to make plans for the summer.

I expressed to you last fall my willingness to co-operate with you in writing an Encyclopedia of the Negro. Because of the press of work incident to teaching in a public school I have been unable to attempt anything up to this time.

It is my purpose to give a considerable portion of the summer to literary work which might very properly be in connection with your Encyclopedia.

A topic of interest to me is "Lincoln's Administrative Policies as they Affected the Negro". Please let me know if this will be acceptable and what should be the length of the article. If you have in mind any other historical subject on which you would have me write please inform me. I hope you are well.

Yours very truly,

T. I. Brown

T. I. Brown

TIB/PR

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 30, 1936.

Mr. H. Bryan,
6 Fairweather Street, Suite 3,
Roxbury,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bryan:

Dr. DuBois left for a trip around the world on June fifth; he is not expected to return until January, 1937.

Your letter marked, "Important - Personal - Please Forward" has been sent to him. I am writing this note to say that I can't be at all sure when it will reach him.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

MRS. HENRY C. BRYANT
911 12 TERRACE NO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

May 18,1936.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I understand that you are a member of the new committee for the defense of the Scottsboro boys.

It so happens that I have been asked to serve on the Alabama Committee of one hundred, who are pledging themselves to see that the boys get a fair trial.

Dr. Chalmers has been here several times and met with us and since his return to New York, we have had several meetings.

Please advise me as to what procedure you think the Negroes on this committee should take.

I have very little faith in the idea suggested that southern lawyers or Alabama lawyers,committed in their own minds to the innocence of the boys, can and will best handle the case.

This Alabama committee, which is in the process of formation, strikes me as being just too careful as to what it shall say and too insistent on having Dr. Chalmers and his committee turn things over entirely into their hands. If the national committee ever lets go there may be a fight to the finish, but the finish will be a long ways off.

15-18-8

MRS. HENRY C. BRYANT
911 12 TERRACE NO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

We have such a few Negroes who will stick to their guns in the presence of white people. So far, this committee consists of about sixteen white and five colored people. We hope to increase the number to one hundred by reaching out over the state and bringing in people who will say that they believe that the boys are innocent and that they desire to see them have a fair trial and acquitted.

Our good white friends are quite willing to say that they wish a fair trial, but when you pin them down to publishing the fact that they believe the boys innocent and wish to see them acquitted, my, how they do squirm. They are quite willing, they say, to be quoted as being convinced as individuals, but to say so, as a committee---well, that is bad publicity.

Personally, I do not believe that we will ever do anything constructive in this case until we get hold of people who are of the same opinion privately, publicly, individually and as groups. If they are afraid of it, then they ought to let it alone and not confuse things further by apparently cooperating. What do you think?

15-18-9

Sincerely.
Myra J. Bryant

N.B. Dr. Weaver has been here since I last wrote you and visited our White Collar project. I enjoyed meeting him very much.

MJB

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

Mrs. Myra J. Bryant
911-2 Terrace North
Birmingham, Alabama

911-12

My dear Mrs. Bryant:

15-18-10

I have been convinced from the first that possibly the only way to secure a semblance of justice for the Scottsboro boys is to employ Southern white lawyers, prevailing upon them, if possible, to accept a good Northern lawyer as a colleague. You know we had that arranged once, with Clarence Darrow as the colleague, but the Communist overthrew it. With the Southern lawyers, there is absolutely no chance to freedom. Of course, if you could get Southern lawyers with the right opinion, the outlook would be most hopeful.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

[1936]

Dallas, Texas
Aug. 24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear Sir: I like your column very much and never miss reading it.

I think your suggestion about the Book Club is good. Of course I am not a person of imfortance but I will do all I can to help.

I must confess I have not, innocently, did my part to help negro authors, I have praticallly depended on the library to supply me with their works.

I never knew what a hard time they had until I started writing myself. I have written a few short stories, twenty-four poems and a murder mystery, but unfortunately nothing have been published. Although publishers always assure me that said work is splendid, I wonder if they are being frank.

The negro newspapers here charges as much a line to pub-

15-13-17

lish poems. It's very discouraging! Then I think of other well-known and experienced writers whose splendid works remain unpublish because of lack of co-operation by our race. I feel deep remorse to think I too have been a slacker.

Thanks to you, I resolve to buy at least a half dozen books by negros, or good books concerning us, a year.

I am enclosing an article that appeared in a white daily paper here that I'm sure you have read. Is it true what she says about jobs in northern cities. I've always heard that employment was better for negros in the north.

I have always lived in the south and, regretfully, have never been above the Mason Dixie line. J.A. Rogers says the negro in the south lacks self-respect. Possibly we are more cowardly than the northern negro because we have been punished and kicked about so pitifully that the vast majority thinks his case is hopeless and rather than arouse the merciless wrath of the so-called, "superior" accepts his

15-13-18

but reluctantly, lest innocents are punished.

However in some cases it is true. For instance: In the Street of Paris here, at the Centennial here negro men are not allowed, but women can, and some of them do go. I think that's an insult to the race.

I thank you for the interesting things your column have taught me, and hope you continue to do so a long time.

Thank you kindly,

Anita Bumpass.

15-13-9

BUREAU ON NEGRO AFFAIRS
1519 LOMBARD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
TELEPHONE, PENNYPACKER 6570

February 13, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

15-18-5

I am hoping, in the first place, that you will remember me, and if you don't, I am certain that Dr. Hope can refresh your memory.

My organization, The Bureau on Negro Affairs, a public relations-research organization which is non-profitmaking, is planning to publish a magazine modelled after "The Nation" which will carry some "straight from the shoulder" articles twice a month. I am wondering, therefore, if you will be kind enough to contribute for our March 1st edition, a fifteen-hundred-word article on "Communism At The Gates". I am asking you to write on this particular subject because our organization and our magazine are dedicated to fighting the spread of Communism among Negroes in the United States, and because I quite definitely agree with the point of view which you took at Baltimore Sunday afternoon.

Hoping that I may have the honor of hearing from you, please believe me

Sincerely yours,

Joseph V. Baker
DIRECTOR

JVB:OLA

February 21, 1936

15-18-6

Mr. Joseph V. Baker
Director
Bureau on Negro Affairs
1519 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

Owing to the large amount of literary work which I have on hand, I regret that it will be impossible for me to contribute to your magazine.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDB/DM

PENNYPACKER 6570

BUREAU ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

1519 LOMBARD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

March 20, 1936

15-18-7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Kirby Page has asked me to attempt to have conversations with you concerning the effort of the Emergency Peace Campaign to make America conscious of the waste of war during the next two years when I am in Atlanta on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

I am making a swift trip to Atlanta and Tuskegee with two or three stops in the Carolinas, in an effort to ascertain the reaction of both students and college faculties to this Peace effort.

Will you be kind enough to see me?

With heartiest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph V. Baker,
DIRECTOR

JVB:OLA

Social memo - 1937

15-12-130

Moscow Daily News
Petrovksy Per. 8.
July 27. 1936.

Dear Dr. DuBois.

Your letter reached me yesterday. I shall be glad to help you in any way that I can. Since making arrangements takes time I would suggest that you write to Karl Radek now, explaining what you plan. In addition to doing that, write to VOKS — Society for Cultural Relations with Russia — telling in detail what you wish. Through these two channels I think the entire matter can be taken care of. — On my part, I will make these contacts also. (I know some one at VOKS

and will see Elizabeth Fotemkin. She & Radek both may be away, since this is vacation time, but I will see them as soon as possible. I can send you a copy of the draft Constitution, (now before the people for discussion) which gives information on the status of minority groups, if you cannot get it ~~from~~ in Berlin. The address given above is that of the English-speaking paper for which I work. It is well-known & permanent, & my present address is not. Thanks so much for the news from home. It takes long to receive a letter and one sometimes feels cut off. Am glad to know that you & your family are well. Give them my love when you write and tell them to hug the baby for me. Will let you know of my progress in the matter from time to time.

Very sincerely
William J Burroughs

Socius memo - 1937

15-18-30

Moscow Daily News
Petrovsky Blvd. 8.
July 7, 1936

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Upon inquiry I learn that Elizabeth Potemkin has left Moscow for the states some months ago.

From VOKS I learned that you can get all help and information. If you will write to them stating in detail what you need, they will help you gladly. This is the address - VOKS - Bolshaya Gruzinskaya 17 - Mr. A. Fraser - President. If you will write in time they can make all arrangements & contacts for you. Meanwhile I will also write to Radek.

I am enclosing a copy of the new draft Constitution which has some points bearing on your problem. I also have Stalin's book on the National question which is one of the finest things of its kind, which you can use when you get here. The friend with whom I spoke at VOKS had some splendid suggestions.

Hoping you are well. I am

Yours sincerely

William J. Burroughs

Moscow Daily News
Petrovsky Per.8
Oct.18,1936

15-13-1

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

On receiving your radiogram I made inquiry right away as to what could be done about the visa. I was informed that it will be quite impossible to change this decision. It is not as easy as formerly to get permission to come here. During my questioning I learned of several cases where in spite of refusal, applicants had made repeated efforts to have the negative ruling reversed, with absolutely no success.

However I really believe as I told you in my last letter, that with the short time at your disposal, and with the people who could help you so occupied, it would be quite useless to try to cover so large a subject as the position of the minority groups in the S.U. On the national policy of Soviet Russia, which has international meaning, such a structure of well-being and new life has grown up , that six months could well be devoted to it.

I hope that your health continues good and tha t your trip to China will be enjoyable .

Sincerely

Williams J Burroughs

Request for information
1936

Habana July 27 - 1936.
Cuba.

32-4-51

Distinguished and respectable
Mr. W. E. Burghardt :-

Mr. Manager of the
Review titled the Crisis.
have written to you, because
I have read your important
review, and I wish you
send me a comprehensive
date about its price and
form of sending the money
& be not only a subscriber
of it. But I be a direct
Patner of that associations
of which you are manager.

I am Cordially
Your Friend.
Guillermo - L. Castiguy.

My Address is

Calle L. entre 11 y 11 No. 193.

Vedado de Habana-

Cuba.

Mme P. F. Caillé
42, AVENUE DU PARC MONTSOURIS (XIVe)

Paris, le 30 Septembre 1936

Enc. of the Negro

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 28 septembre et vous en remercie. Je m'empresse devous faire parvenir la documentation concernant l'utilisation des troupes noires pendant la guerre. Je l'ai faite aussi complète que possible, bien que les sources auxquelles on doit puiser pour un travail de ce genre soient très décousues. Néanmoins je suis certaine qu'aucun livre important ne m'a échappé. Je joins une liste courte d'articles relevés au cours de mon travail et qui peut vous rendre service.

Je pense que vous pourrez vous procurer facilement la thèse de monsieur Davis en vous adressant directement aux "Imprimeries réunies" à CHAMBERY. Je ne pourrai malheureusement pas vous fournir son adresse car je ne suis pas restée en rapports avec lui, ayant terminé ce travail pour lui depuis quatre ans déjà.

Au cours de mes recherches, deux questions se sont posées que je désire vous soumettre avant de faire quoi que ce soit.

Tout d'abord j'ai relevé plusieurs historiques de régiments, parus pour la plupart aussitôt après la guerre, et que je vous envoie sur un feuillet séparé. Mais il est

pratiquement impossible de savoir d'une manière certaine quels sont les régiments qui ont utilisé des troupes noires, la plupart en ayant incorporé pour des périodes de temps variant de quelques jours à quelques mois. Il se peut donc que la plupart de ces historiques ne concernent aucunement les troupes noires. Le Ministère des Colonies auquel je me suis tout d'abord adressée a fait quelques recherches qui n'ont abouti à aucun résultat. Au Ministère de la Guerre, cette liste pourrait être établie par une personne spécialisée du Ministère même, mais cela nécessiterait pour elle un travail d'environ huit jours, aussi n'ai je rien voulu faire de ma propre initiative. Si vous pensez avoir besoin de ces renseignements précis, il faudrait que vous vous acressiez au "Ministère de la Guerre - Deuxième Section - Service des Archives de la Grande Guerre".

En ce qui concerne les documents officiels concernant l'utilisation des troupes noires, j'avais fait pour monsieur Davis un travail très long et très complet et n'avais d'ailleurs relevé que des documents parus entre 1915 et 1918. Les plus importants de ces documents sont relevés dans sa thèse et sa documentation. Je préfère donc que vous les consultiez et que vous me disiez si cela vous suffit. Sinon, je referai ce travail de mon mieux.

Puisque vous me le demandez, je me permets de vous envoyer mon relevé de compte. J'ai travaillé pour vous pendant 41 heures, soit Frs. 615. Il va sans dire que je reste à votre disposition pour les détails complémentaires dont vous pourriez avoir besoin.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

October 24, 1936

15-17-32

My dear Dean Deutsch:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois I am writing you concerning a lecture-engagement for Dr. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois is in Europe and will return to this country December 30, 1936, and will be available for lectures in your vicinity from December 31 to January 8 or 9, 1937, on the subject "The World in 1937". While abroad he is visiting the following countries: England, France, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. He is returning, as perhaps you know, by Hawaii. The fee is one hundred dollars for each lecture which will cover all expenses.

I understand you would like to have him appear before your student body around the fifteenth of January. The above dates I can offer you now, and any later dates for your vicinity will require further consideration.

Trusting that we can arrange a satisfactory date, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dean Monroe E. Deutsch
Vice-President and Provost
University of California
Berkeley, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Berkeley, California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1936

ROBERT G. SPROUL
PRESIDENT

MONROE E. DEUTSCH
VICE-PRESIDENT AND
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY

11/6/36

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-17-28

My dear Miss Diggs:

Your letter of October 24 has just reached me and I hasten to reply.

It would indeed be a great delight to us to have Dr. Du Bois speak upon our campus, but your letter at once raises certain very difficult barriers. In the first place, it is impossible for us to arrange for a lecture in the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, 1937. Our calendar here in Berkeley is markedly different from that in other American universities and our instruction in January does not begin until January 18. Obviously, too, a lecture at as early a date as that would not be possible.

There is, of course, further, the problem of fee. I do not believe that the University, in the present financial condition, is prepared to offer the sum of $100 for a lecture.

We would assuredly, let me repeat, be happy to have Dr. Du Bois speak upon our campus, but it would have to be some weeks later than the date you indicate, and I fear that we should not be able to meet the fee suggested.

I am,

Very sincerely,

Monroe E. Deutsch

MED:D

Department of Sociology November 6, 1936

My dear Mr. Deutsch:

Thank you for your letter of October 31. Since, as stated in your letter, a lecture by Dr. Du Bois would have to be some weeks later than the period between December 31 and January 8 or 9, it maybe that the entire matter will have to be deferred until Dr. Du Bois' return to this country.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Monroe E. Deutsch
University of California
Berkeley, California

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

PIEDMONT AVENUE
AND
BANCROFT WAY

November 30, 1936

Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. duBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-16-53

Dear Madam:

It has come to my attention that Dr. duBois is planning to be in California sometime during the next University semester. I presume he will be absorbed with many responsibilities, but I wish very much that he might meet at some time with our International House group. Our main gatherings come on Sunday evenings. At that time we have some four hundred and fifty students, representing thirty-five to forty racial and national groups sitting down to supper in the Auditorium. Following the Sunday Supper, there is a brief informal address of about half an hour on some subject of international or interracial importance. I can think of no one I would rather have to speak to us than Dr. duBois. As soon as his program is more or less completed I would like to see whether or not it is possible for him to be present on one of these gatherings.

Even if it is not possible for him to speak at one of the suppers, we would love to have him as our guest at International House during his stay here. We have a delightful guest room which we could place at his disposal.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you as to whether or not it would be possible for us to have Dr. duBois with us.

Very sincerely yours,

Allen C. Blaisdell

ALLEN C. BLAISDELL
Director

ACB:mhc

Department of Sociology

December 11, 1936

My dear Mr. Blaisdell:

I have delayed answering your letter of November thirtieth with the expectation of having definite information. It may be that Dr. Du Bois will be able to lecture at the International House in Berkeley on Sunday evening, January 3, 1937.

When Dr. Du Bois returns to this country he will have visited England, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, China, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. The following are some of his lecture subjects: "Germany and Russia, 1936", "The World in 1937", "Manchoukuo, China and Japan", "Europe and Africa, 1936". The fee is one hundred dollars and will cover all expenses.

As soon as I have definite information as to whether he will be available for Sunday, January 3, 1937, I shall be happy to write you again.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Allen C. Blaisdell, Director
International House
University of California
Berkeley, California

Department of Sociology

December 11, 1936

Dear Blaisdell:

This morning I wrote you a letter stating "It may be that Dr. Du Bois will be able to lecture at the International House in Berkeley on Sunday evening, January 3, 1937." I can now definitely offer you that date.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Allen C. Blaisdell, Director
International House
University of California
Berkeley, California

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

PIEDMONT AVENUE
AND
BANCROFT WAY

December 14, 1936

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Air Mail Special 12/17/36

15-16-54

Dear Miss Diggs:

I received your two letters of December 11th, stating that Dr. Du Bois can be with us at International House on Sunday evening, January 3rd. Unfortunately, the Christmas holidays at the University of California extend from December 20th to January 14th. Our first Sunday gathering is on January 24th. We would, therefore, not be able to present Dr. Du Bois to our group on the date suggested. Is there a possibility of his being in Berkeley at a later date sometime either on or after January 24th? I thought it just possible that he might be returning this way. The Sundays available on our program are January 31st, February 7th, February 14th, with a possibility of January 24th, though there is an outstanding invitation on that date which may be accepted.

Though Dr. Du Bois may not be able to be of service to us during his earlier visit, we would be very happy to have him as our guest and do anything possible to make his stay here in the bay area a successful one. I personally shall not be here after January 1st as I have to be in southern California for several weeks. However, upon hearing from you, I will leave word at the House in regard to the final arrangements for Dr. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

Allen C. Blaisdell

ALLEN C. BLAISDELL
Director

ACB:mhc

December 17, 1936

15-16-55

My dear Mr. Blaisdell:

Thank you for your letter of December 14. Since Dr. Du Bois will be in the vicinity of New York January 24, it will not be possible for him to speak for you on that date; and arrangements for a later date will have to be taken up with him. However, your letter and your offer to entertain him as your guest will be brought to his attention upon his arrival in San Francisco, December 30.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Allen C. Blaisdell, Director
International House of the
University of California
Berkeley, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
THE BANCROFT LIBRARY
BERKELEY

December 30, 1936

Enc. 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-10-20

Dear Mr. Logan:

My personal acquaintance does not extend beyond Mexico and for that country I suggest the names of Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Calle 25 No. 62, Tacubaya, D.F., México, and Señor Genaro Estrada, Avenida Sierra Madre 135, Lomas de Chapultepec, México, D.F., México.

Professor Percy Martin of Stanford University has prepared a Who's who in Latin America which you may find highly useful in corresponding with those countries. Indeed, Professor Martin, who has been conducting a voluminous correspondence with South American persons, would be, I'm sure, the most competent person to give you the information you seek. In other affairs I have always found the American consuls to a degree helpful.

I'm sorry I am not qualified to afford the information which you ask and am sure my friend Martin will generously supply the deficiency.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert I. Priestley

Herbert I. Priestley
Librarian of the Bancroft Library

HIP/awc

AC/ep

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1936

Mr. W. A. Shields
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-6-21

My dear Mr. Shields:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter together with the materials you sent me relating to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I have been very busily engaged during recent weeks and have not had an opportunity to give attention to the matter. However, you may expect to hear from me soon.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

AMBROSE CALIVER, Director
Survey Vocational Education
and Guidance of Negroes

AC/cbm

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

November 11, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-6-22

My dear Mr. Logan:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 23 concerning suggested subjects sent me for criticisms. I will be out of the city for a few days, but upon my return next week I shall write you regarding the Encyclopaedia.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

AMBROSE CALIVER
Senior Specialist in the
Education of Negroes

See letter addressed
To Dr. Du Bois

AC/cbm

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

December 28, 1936

Enc of the Negro

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-10-21

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I have studied the list of subjects suggested for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. What few remarks I have to make will be confined to the list of topics pertaining to the Negro in America.

My general observation is in the nature of a question concerning the basis of selection used in formulating the biographical lists. If there is not some definite objective criteria for selection many persons are likely to be omitted who deserve mention, and others may be included who may not merit such consideration. For example a presiding elder may take up space that more appropriately should have been assigned to the president of a State college. It seems to me that significance or uniqueness of position, official connection with important organizations or institutions, and definite contributions in the various fields of human knowledge and endeavor should be among the criteria used in evaluating a person for inclusion in your biographical sketches.

The second point I wish to raise is in connection with your list of schools. It is suggested that care be exercised in making the list complete, and in having the information about the institutions of as recent a date as possible. For example, it would be well to plan to correct the "rating" status of institutions on the galley proof, as this list is supplemented each year. Also, the source of the "rating" should be noted, that is, whether it is the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the State Department of Education, or the North Central Association, etc.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

12/28/36

I think these cover the major suggestions I have to offer at this time. It is hoped they may be of service in revising your outline.

Very cordially yours,

AMBROSE CALIVER
Senior Specialist of the
Education of Negroes

15-10-22

Lecture

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 13, 1936

Mr. C. H. Calloway
2546 Michigan Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Calloway:

As perhaps you know, I'm sailing June 5 for Europe where I shall spend several months in Germany, England, France and Austria. I shall return by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii, reaching Los Angeles the first week in January, 1937.

I am planning to deliver five lectures on the way from Los Angeles to New York on "The World in 1937". My charge will be $100 for each lecture and board, but I pay my own traveling expenses. I am wondering if it would be possible to arrange such a lecture in Kansas City? Could you find out and let me know with whom I might correspond?

15-12-16

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DK

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

TRANSATLANTIC—CRUISES—TRANSPACIFIC

H. C. JAMES,
GENERAL AGENT

TELEPHONE WALNUT 2217

404 C. & S. NAT'L BANK BLDG.
ATLANTA, GA.

May 14, 1936

PLEASE REFER TO FILE
NO. 10-5

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

12-11-51

Your letter of May 9th received and we note that you have found a satisfactory steamer from the Orient to Honolulu.

Unfortunately, all of our steamers sail to and from Vancouver and we do not have any service from Honolulu to San Francisco.

If you will write to the Matson Line at New York, no doubt they can furnish you the desired information.

Yours truly,

H. C. James
General Agent.

DBB:H

Cannon, Mrs. Elizabeth [c. FEB. 1936]

Marooned Tigresses

Stockbridge, Ga., Feb. 3, 1936. — (NAP)

Two burley Negresses found marooned in small white and green cottage off coast of Stockbridge, Ga., near Highway no. 42.

They wood is out; they coal is out; they meat is out; they bread is out; and they water is been out. They is drinking snow, washing dishes with snow, en cooking with snow. They is now headed fer they neighbor's chicken roosts, en hen nests (since rabbits ain't a-runnin'), en fer any trees what they axes contacts.

They wuz found not having no school, caze they chillun ain't been since Wednesday. They wuz rat lonesome thru the week-end, case one friend dey would er larked ter er'a-seed couldn't come ter see em.

But moest of all:

Dey Money — hit sho' is out!

15-22-4

Taken from the 'Henry County Constitution' of Feb. 3, 1936

P.S. Dear Doctor,

After reading the above article, would you be so kind as to get the enclosed check cashed, and send me the cash in a registered letter, as soon as you find it convenient to do so. The extra 15¢ is for registering the letter. If there are any extra charges, we will take care of them, too.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Catherine

634 St.Nicholas Avenue
Apartment 3-E
New York City
May 11,1936

Dear Dr.DuBois,

I know you will not believe me when I say that I tried very hard to see you before I left, but I failed. I stopped by even the morning that I was on my way out,but Miss Wilson said you were not in. I thought once that I might see you when you came to New York,but I know that that will hardly be possible since I am leaving for Texas and Mexico on the eighteenth of this month.

15-27-2

Mr.Banks has been up since Friday,primarily for the meeting of A.U. trustees,but we have seen all the plays possible during the off hours.He even went to Lakehurst to see the German Zeppelin.

Oh,I must tell you that the Plymouth is no more! Honey bought me a new car yesterday. It is a Studebaker coupe' that looks a little better than your friend,the Plymouth.

Mrs.Duncan remained at Red Oak until the time for summer school.

We both are wishing for you a most interesting and enjoyable trip. Be careful. Take good care of yourself,and hurry back to A.U. and "the gang."

Most sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Cannon

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 14, 1936

Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon
634 St. Nicholas Avenue
Apartment 3-E
New York, New York

My dear Elizabeth:

15-27-3

I was so sorry to have missed you both times. I was an hour too late for the first notice and five minutes too late for your call. As soon as I came back to the office, I walked over to Spelman and looked about, but you were already gone. I'm so sorry that I'm going to miss you, but I know you will have a pleasant trip to Texas.

Try out the new car carefully and let me know the results. After all, the Plymouth was not so bad. I shall try to drop you a note from Europe.

My best regards to yourself and your husband.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

K. HOMER CANNON
RES. COLFAX 2082

RAYMOND W. CANNON
RES. COLFAX 2082

LAW OFFICES
308 PALACE BUILDING
OFFICE MAIN 5997
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

January 21, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta university,
Atlanta, Georgia,

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

15-1-67

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 8, 1935. I have been out of the city handling some legal matters and I am sorry to say that some of the mail addressed to me was not forwarded which explains my delay in answering your letter.

I agree with you that some source of information concerning the Negro is constantly being sought and for this reason I believe the Encyclopaedia of the Negro you have proposed and described is highly in order. You ask if I would be willing to contribute a short article or articles. I would be willing to contribute an article either on the history or the develop ment of Greek Letter societies among Negro men and women of college grade.

Very sincerely yours,

Raymond W. Cannon

RWC/R

Carnegie Endowment

January 16, 1936

Mr. James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for
Inter-Racial Peace
Columbia University
New York, New York

14-31-41

My dear Sir:

For some time I have been engaged on a history of the Negro in the world war, chiefly American Negro troops, but with a good deal about black troops in the English, French and Belgian armies. At first, I conceived this simply as an historical record, and since 1918 when I was in France with the press ship directly after the Armstice until today, have collected a mass of material, some of it unique and very valuable. I got it partly in shape for publication five or six years ago, but realized that it was too bulky and had to be cut down to readable and publishable size. Last year the Social Science Council made a small grant to help me work it over.

I am planning to get it ready for the press next year, but in the meantime, the more I study the material and the general literature that has come out about the war, the more I conceive of this history as a potent tract for peace. The unnecessary suffering and intrigue, the effect of the war upon the Negro peoples today, the Italian-Ethiopian aftermath, all makes me certain that I could write a volume which would be an effective attack upon the war from the point of view of the so-called lesser peoples.

I write to ask you if your foundation or any other of the peace foundations would be disposed to help me further in getting this volume ready for the press and getting it published. It may be, of course, that when it is once ready for the press that I can find a publisher. On the other hand, it is equally possible that no publisher would undertake it unless some pusment were made.

The work of getting it ready for the press involves the entire re-writing, verification of authorities and copying of documents. I estimate that this, with the clerical and skilled help, would cost about $3,000.

I would be very glad if you could give me any advice as to how I might secure aid and co-operation.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY
405 WEST 117TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

JAMES T. SHOTWELL, DIRECTOR

January 27, 1936

14-31-45

Dear Professor DuBois:

I am very much interested indeed in the plan of your history of the Negro in the World War, of which you wrote me in your letter of January 16. I only wish I had known of it earlier, for I am by no means clear as to how the Endowment could support it at the present time. The War History, which I edited, was financed by a special fund of the Carnegie Corporation so that it did not come out of the budget of the Endowment. That fund was definite and limited; it is now exhausted.

Could you send me a table of contents of the volume you have in mind? I should like to see what possibilities there are and am sincerely interested.

With all best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

James T. Shotwell

Professor W.E.B.DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

11-21-42

February 4, 1926

Mr. James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
405 West 117th Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 27, I beg to say that I shall prepare within the next month a detailed list of chapters and subjects in my proposed book on the war history of the Negro.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

February 26, 1936

14-31-47

Mr. James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
405 West 117 Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

In accordance with my letter of February 4, I am sending you enclosed an outline of the manuscript concerning which I spoke. I wish very much that you could examine the manuscript itself and that I could emphasize a little better my feeling that this could be a most effective, practical peace document. Usually we talk about peace in the abstract, but here is a chance to see what war means in the concrete as applied to people who are already under social difficulties, and what should interest American Negroes and the Negroes in the world have in world peace.

Repeatedly in the history of the United States, this argument has been made and it will come again. No matter what the cause of war is, Negroes ought to support the war policy loyally and fully, because by fighting shoulder to shoulder with America, they will gain recognition as American citizens. This was the argument in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in the Civil War, in the Spanish American War, and in the World War. Results prove that it was justified only in the Civil War, where Negroes were after all fighting for their own freedom. In the other cases, they got little or no credit for their effort. They fought in many cases against their own conscience and simply helped further to muddle a muddled world.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY
405 WEST 117TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

JAMES T. SHOTWELL, DIRECTOR

March 12, 1936

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

14-31-48

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of February 26, but I have been lecturing in the Middle West and in John Hopkins, and have got behind with my correspondence.

I think you know my sympathy for the kind of work you are doing, but I am sorry that the Endowment is not in a position to help. As I told you in my letter of January 27, the Economic and Social History of the World War has not been supported by the Endowment from its own funds but on a definite and limited fund from the Carnegie Corporation, and with no possibility of additions being made to it. I am, therefore, not in a position to sponsor the publication of this volume under the Endowment. I know that the volume also has another appeal and a very strong one, but that would not come directly within the purview of this Endowment . It would be more like something that the Sage Foundation or the Milbank Fund, or some such organization devoted to American problems, could undertake. My Division is distinctly international and the trustees are obliged to interpret it that way owing to the terms of the trust.

With best wishes and sincere regret,

Sincerely yours,

James T. Shotwell

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

2 + 12 + 1936

Clarksburg W Va

Dr W E Du Bois Dear

I am writeing you Dear

Sir Please Send me

one of your Latest Books

15-13-30

Address Clarksburg W Va

John Carrington

G. D.

at once C o D

February 22, 1936

Mr. John Carrington
Clarksburg, West Virginia

My dear Sir:

15-16-19

I have no copy of my book, "Black Reconstruction" on hand just now, but I am ordering copies sent me by the publisher. They will be here in about a week. The cost to you postpaid will be $4.00. Please remit and I will send the book as soon as it comes.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Short Rate Cancelation Table

FOR TERM OF ONE YEAR

	Per cent. of Annual Prem.		Per cent. of Annual Prem.
1 day	2	50 days	28
2 days	4	55 "	29
3 "	5	60 "	30
4 "	6	65 "	33
5 "	7	70 "	36
6 "	8	75 "	37
7 "	9	80 "	38
8 "	9	85 "	39
9 "	10	90 " or 3 months	40
10 "	10	105 "	45
11 "	11	120 " or 4 months	50
12 "	12	135 "	55
13 "	13	150 " or 5 months	60
14 "	13	165 "	65
15 "	14	180 " or 6 months	70
16 "	14	195 "	73
17 "	15	210 " or 7 months	75
18 "	16	225 "	78
19 "	16	240 " or 8 months	80
20 "	17	255 "	83
25 "	19	270 " or 9 months	85
30 "	20	285 "	88
35 "	23	300 " or 10 months	90
40 "	26	315 "	93
45 "	27	330 " or 11 months	95
		360 " or 12 months	100

FOR TERM OF THREE YEARS

	Per cent. of 3 yr. Prem.		Per cent. of 3 yr. Prem.
1 month	7.4	19 months	55.4
2 months	11.1	20 "	58.
3 "	14.8	21 "	60.7
4 "	18.5	22 "	63.3
5 "	22.2	23 "	65.9
6 "	25.9	24 "	68.5
7 "	27.8	25 "	71.2
8 "	29.6	26 "	73.8
9 "	31.5	27 "	76.4
10 "	33.3	28 "	79.
11 "	35.2	29 "	81.7
12 "	37.	30 "	84.3
13 "	39.6	31 "	86.9
14 "	42.3	32 "	89.5
15 "	44.9	33 "	92.1
16 "	47.5	34 "	94.8
17 "	50.2	35 "	97.4
18 "	52.8	36 "	100.

The Travelers

The Travelers Indemnity Company

Hartford, Connecticut

Residence Burglary, Robbery, Theft and Larceny Policy

No. R 2323311

ISSUED TO

DR. W.E.B.DU BOIS

Expires MAY 28, 1937

NOTIFY US OF LOSS OR ANY CHANGE

CARTER & JONES, INC.

INSURANCE

Phone Beekman 3-7322

45 John Street NEW YORK N. Y.

The Travelers

FOR VALUE RECEIVED the interest of the Assured in this Policy is hereby assigned to

_____

of _____

Business address of Assignee

subject to the consent of THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY.

_____

Signature of Assured

_____ 19____

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY hereby consents to the above assignment and to the transfer of the insurance afforded by this Policy upon condition that the Assignee shall be subject to all the provisions, conditions and obligations of this Policy, and provided further that:

1. The Assignee has no other Burglary, Robbery, Theft or Larceny Insurance, *except as herein stated:*

_____

2. The Assignee has not sustained, nor received indemnity for, any loss or damage by burglary, robbery, theft or larceny, within the last five years, *except as herein stated:*

_____

3. No Burglary, Robbery, Theft or Larceny Insurance applied for or carried by the Assignee has been declined or canceled within the last five years, *except as herein stated:*

_____

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

_____

Secretary

_____ 19____

RESIDENCE BURGLARY, ROBBERY, THEFT AND LARCENY POLICY

The Travelers Indemnity Company,
Hartford, Connecticut,

(A STOCK COMPANY, HEREIN CALLED THE COMPANY)

Declarations

Item 1. Name of Assured is DR.W.E.B.DU BOIS .

Item 2. Location of the premises containing the property hereby insured is 210 WEST 150TH ST., .
NEW YORK CITY (City or Town) — NEW YORK (County) — Street and Number — NEW YORK (State)

Item 3. The building is fully described as follows: ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
State whether private residence, two-family house, boarding or lodging house, apartment house, apartment hotel or flat house

Item 4. The portion of the building occupied by the Assured and herein called "the premises" as defined in Condition B, is APARTMENT #3-A
If the premises are located in a two-family house, an apartment or flat house, or in an apartment hotel, specify floor and apartment or suite number

Item 5. The premises are occupied for private residence purposes only, *except as herein stated:* NO EXCEPTIONS

Item 6. The Assured's occupation and business are DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
State position and also kind of business

Item 7. The Assured's business address is 69-5TH AVE.,NEW YORK CITY
Also state name under which business is transacted or name of firm with which Assured is connected

Item 8. The Assured has not sustained, nor received indemnity for, any loss or damage by burglary, robbery, theft or larceny, within the last five years, *except as herein stated:* NO EXCEPTIONS

Item 9. No Burglary, Robbery, Theft or Larceny Insurance applied for or carried by the Assured has been declined or canceled within the last five years, *except as herein stated:* NO EXCEPTIONS

Item 10. The insurance provided by Paragraphs **I, II** and **III** of this Policy and the premium therefor shall apply as stated in Sections **(a), (b)** and **(c)** of this Item:

		Insurance.	Premium.
Section (a)	On jewelry, watches, necklaces, bracelets, gems, precious and semi-precious stones, articles of gold, platinum, and sterling silver; furs and articles containing fur which represents their principal value. In no event shall this Section apply to articles specifically covered in whole or in part by Section **(c)** hereof	$ 500.	$ 13.75
Section (b)	On all other household goods and personal property of every description, and plumbing, heating, refrigerating, electric, gas and water fixtures and equipment, but not exceeding $100 on stamp and coin collections and $50 on money and securities. In no event shall this Section apply to any property described in Sections **(a)** and **(c)** hereof . .	$ 500.	$ 10.31
Section (c)	On articles separately described and enumerated, and specifically insured to an amount not exceeding the amount set opposite each article as follows:		
	_____	$ NIL	$ NIL
	_____	$ NIL	$ NIL
	_____	$ NIL	$ NIL
	_____	$ NIL	$ NIL
	_____	$ NIL	$ NIL
	The insurance provided by this Policy and the premium therefor shall also apply:		
Section (d)	As provided in Paragraph **IV** (Personal Hold-up)	$ NIL	$ NIL
Section (e)	As provided in Endorsement No. attached	$ NIL	$ NIL
Section (f)	**Total Amount of Insurance under this Policy and the premium therefor**	$ 1000.	$ 24.06

Item 11. The premium is payable $ 24.06 in advance, $ NIL on first anniversary, and $ NIL on second anniversary.

Item 12. The **Policy Period** shall be from MAY 28, 1936 to MAY 28, 1937 at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, at the location of the premises as to each of said dates.

Date of Issue FEB.21, 1936

Countersigned by Robert W McCluskey Jr Agt
Countersigned by _____ Res Mgr

I-134 Edition May 1935 R

The Travelers Indemnity Company,
Hartford, Connecticut,

(A STOCK COMPANY, HEREIN CALLED THE COMPANY)

Does Hereby Agree ***with the Assured named in Item 1 of the Declarations forming a part hereof:***

THEFT FROM PREMISES

I. To Indemnify the Assured FOR ALL LOSS by BURGLARY, ROBBERY, THEFT or LARCENY, of any of the property insured hereunder, from within the premises occupied by the Assured and as hereinafter defined, committed by a guest or by a domestic servant or other employee of the Assured, or by any person not specifically mentioned in Subdivision (1) of Condition A hereof;

THEFT FROM BANK VAULT

II. To Indemnify the Assured FOR ALL LOSS by BURGLARY, ROBBERY, THEFT or LARCENY, committed as aforesaid, of such property from within that part of any vault leased or used by the Assured and located in any bank or trust or safe deposit company situate in the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada;

DAMAGE

III. To Indemnify the Assured FOR ALL DAMAGE (except by fire) to such property and premises caused by such Burglary, Robbery, Theft or Larceny or attempt thereat;

PERSONAL HOLD-UP

IV. To Indemnify the Assured (if insurance is provided in Section (d) of Item 10 of the Declarations but not otherwise) FOR ALL LOSS or DAMAGE by ROBBERY, of money and securities not exceeding $50, and jewelry, watches, silverware, clothing and other personal effects, owned by the Assured or by any permanent member of his household who does not pay board or rent (excluding domestic servants and other employees), or by a relative of the Assured permanently residing with him, provided such loss or damage shall occur within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada. "Robbery" as used herein shall mean a felonious and forcible taking of such property from any person whose property is covered by this paragraph: (a) by violence inflicted upon such person or by putting him in fear of violence; (b) by any other overt felonious act committed in the presence of such person and of which he was actually cognizant; (c) who has been killed or rendered unconscious by injuries inflicted maliciously or sustained accidentally.

LIMITS OF INDEMNITY

V. The Company's Liability is limited as specified in the several Sections of Item 10 of the Declarations and in Conditions A, C and D hereof, and subject to such respective limits the total liability of the Company is limited to the total amount of insurance stated in Section (f) of the said Item 10. If more than one Assured is named, the liability of the Company shall not exceed the amount for which it would have been liable if only one Assured had been named.

POLICY PERIOD

VI. These Agreements shall apply only to loss or damage as aforesaid, occurring within the Policy Period defined in Item 12 of the Declarations or within any extension thereof under Renewal Certificate issued by the Company.

These Agreements are subject to the following conditions which are conditions precedent to any recovery hereunder:

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

A. The insurance provided in Paragraphs I, II and III shall apply: (1) to all property insured hereunder and owned by the Assured or by any permanent member of his household who does not pay board or rent, or by a relative of the Assured permanently residing with him; (2) to the extent of twenty-five per centum (25%) of the limits of liability specified in Sections (a) and (b) respectively of Item 10 of the Declarations to all such property owned by others including the Assured's employees who for the purposes of this insurance shall not be considered as members of the Assured's household.

DEFINITION OF PREMISES

B. (1) If the Assured occupies the entire building designated in the Declarations, "premises" as used in this Policy shall mean the interior of such entire building. (2) If two families occupy the building so designated, "premises" as used in this Policy shall mean the interior of only that part of such building which is occupied by the Assured. (3) If more than two families occupy the building so designated, "premises" as used in this Policy shall mean the interior of only the apartment or rooms specified in Item 4 of the Declarations, excluding entrances, porches, halls, stairways, elevators and dumbwaiters not used by the Assured exclusively.

ENTRANCES PORCHES BASEMENTS LAUNDRIES STOREROOMS

C. (1) If the premises are located in a building occupied by not more than two families, One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) and no more of the insurance hereunder shall apply to property (excluding money and securities) hereby insured, while contained within entrances and porches not completely within such building but which are a part thereof. (2) If the premises are located in a building occupied by more than two families, One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) and no more of the insurance hereunder shall apply to property (excluding money and securities) hereby insured, while contained within basements, laundries and rooms, in or attached to such building and provided for the common use of the Assured and other tenants therein, or while contained within porches and storerooms similarly located, but which are provided for the sole use of the Assured exclusively. In no event shall the Company be liable for more than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) under this Condition C.

GARAGES STABLES OUT-BUILDINGS

D. One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) and no more of the insurance hereunder shall apply to property hereby insured, while contained within a private garage, stable or outbuilding occupied by the Assured and located in or adjacent to the building containing the premises. In no event shall the Company be liable for loss of or damage to money, securities, motorcycles, automobiles, their equipment or appurtenances, or animals or birds, contained within any such garage, stable or outbuilding. In no event shall the Company be liable for more than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) under this Condition D.

OCCUPIED AND VACANT

E. The premises shall be deemed to be "occupied" within the meaning of this Policy while the Assured or any member of his household is actually in the premises, or so long as any one of his domestic servants or caretakers is in charge of the premises and remains therein every night. Under all other circumstances the premises shall be deemed "vacant" for the purpose of this insurance.

PERMISSIBLE VACANCY

F. The Assured is permitted to leave the premises vacant for not more than six months in all in any policy year. Such six months vacancy, or any specific extension thereof by endorsement issued to form a part hereof, is herein called "permissible vacancy." During permissible vacancy the insurance under Paragraphs I and III of this Policy shall cover in full as written, provided notice of loss or damage shall be given immediately upon discovery thereof and not later than fifteen days after the termination of such permissible

vacancy, in the manner and as required in Condition I. In no event shall the Company be liable under Paragraph I or III for any loss or damage occurring during any period of vacancy in excess of permissible vacancy except as provided in Condition G.

LETTING OR SUBLETTING **G.** While the premises are occupied by a tenant of the Assured as a residence and not for use as a boarding or lodging house or for any business or professional purposes, the insurance under Paragraphs I and III of this Policy shall apply to property covered thereby, excluding money, securities, jewelry, watches, necklaces, bracelets, gems, precious and semi-precious stones, and articles made in whole or in part of gold or platinum. In no event shall this Policy cover loss of or damage to property of any such tenant or any member of his household, nor shall the insurance under Paragraphs I and III cover loss or damage caused by any such person. Knowledge possessed by any such tenant or any member of his household respecting any loss or damage occurring in the premises shall be considered knowledge of the Assured and the Company shall not be liable for loss or damage under such circumstances unless immediate notice thereof shall be given in the manner and as required in Condition I.

EXCLUSIONS **H.** The Company shall not be liable for loss of or damage to articles carried or held as samples, or for sale, or for delivery after sale; nor for loss or damage if the premises are used in whole or in part as a boarding or lodging house or for any business or professional purposes unless it is so stated in Item 5 of the Declarations.

NOTICE OF LOSS **I.** The Assured upon knowledge of any loss or damage shall give immediate notice thereof by telegraph to the Company at its Home Office in Hartford, Connecticut, or to a duly authorized agent of the Company and shall also give immediate notice thereof to the public police or other peace authorities having jurisdiction.

PROOF OF LOSS PROSECUTION **J.** Affirmative proof of loss or damage under oath on forms provided by the Company must be furnished to the Company at its Home Office in Hartford, Connecticut, within sixty days from the date of the discovery of such loss or damage. Such proof shall contain a complete inventory of all the property stolen or damaged, stating the original cost, the actual cash value of each article at the time of the loss and the amount of loss thereon, and shall also contain statements in detail as follows: (1) describing the damage done to the property; (2) defining the interest of the Assured in the property for which indemnity is claimed; (3) reasonable evidence of the commission of a burglary, robbery, theft or larceny, to which the loss or damage was due and of the time of its occurrence; (4) describing other similar insurance, if any, on the property insured and the purposes for which and the persons by whom the premises were occupied at the time of the loss. The Assured upon request of the Company shall render all assistance in his power to facilitate the investigation and adjustment of any claim, exhibiting for that purpose any and all books, papers and vouchers bearing in any way upon the claim made and submitting himself and his associates in interest and also, so far as he is able, his employees and members of his household to examination and interrogation by any representative of the Company, under oath if required. In the event of loss or damage for which claim is made the Assured shall, at the request and expense of the Company, take legal action to secure the arrest and prosecution of the offenders and the recovery of the property.

INSPECTION CANCELATION **K.** The Company shall be permitted at any reasonable time to inspect the premises and may require the Assured to make the premises reasonably secure. This Policy may be canceled by the Assured by mailing written notice to the Company stating when thereafter such cancelation shall be effective, in which case the Company upon demand shall refund the excess of premium paid by the Assured above the short rate premium for the expired term, in accordance with the table printed hereon. This Policy may be canceled by the Company by mailing written notice to the Assured at the location of the premises shown in Item 2 of the Declarations or at his business address shown in Item 7 thereof, stating when thereafter such cancelation shall be effective, in which case the Company upon demand shall refund the excess of premium paid by the Assured above the pro rata premium for the expired term. The mailing of notice as aforesaid shall be sufficient proof of notice and the effective date and hour of cancelation stated in the notice shall be the end of the Policy Period. Cancelation shall be without prejudice to any claim originating prior to such effective date. Delivery of such written notice either by the Assured or by the Company shall be equivalent to mailing and the check of the Company or its representative similarly mailed or delivered shall be a sufficient tender of any refund of premium due the Assured. Reinstatement, if granted by the Company after cancelation, shall be in writing.

PAYMENTS AND REPLACEMENTS **L.** In no case shall the Company be liable for more than the actual cash value of the stolen or damaged property at the time of the loss or damage, with due allowance for depreciation however caused. If any property hereby insured consists of articles in a pair or set, the Company shall in no event be liable for more than the value of the particular part or parts stolen, without reference to any special value which they may have as part of such pair or set; nor for more than a proportionate part of the insurance hereunder applicable to such pair or set. Any indemnity paid under this Policy shall reduce the limit of indemnity applicable to the loss or damage, and shall also reduce the total amount of insurance, by the amount so paid. The Company may repair any damage to the property or replace any stolen or damaged property with property of like quality and value or pay for the same in money as the Company may elect. Any property for which the Assured has been indemnified by payment or replacement shall become the property of the Company, but the Assured shall be entitled to it upon reimbursing the Company for the indemnity paid for such property or the cost of its replacement. The party to this contract recovering any such property or receiving the return thereof shall immediately notify the other party in writing of such recovery or return.

OTHER INSURANCE **M.** The insurance hereunder shall not cover any articles separately described and enumerated in and specifically insured in whole or in part by the policy of any other insurer. The Company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss of or damage to articles not so described, enumerated and specifically insured, than the amount applicable thereto as hereby insured bears to the total amount of all valid and collectible insurance covering such loss or damage.

LIMITATIONS **N.** No suit shall be brought under this Policy until three months after proof of loss as required herein, has been furnished, nor at all unless commenced within two years from the date upon which the loss or damage occurred. If any limitation of time for notice of loss or damage or for any legal proceeding herein contained is at variance with any specific statutory provision in relation thereto, in force in the state in which the premises of the Assured as herein described are located, such specific statutory provision shall supersede any condition of this Policy inconsistent therewith.

SUBROGATION **O.** The Company shall be subrogated in case of payment of any claim under this Policy, to the extent of such payment, to all of the Assured's rights of recovery therefor.

ASSIGNMENT **P.** No assignment of interest under this Policy shall bind the Company unless its consent shall be endorsed hereon. If the death of the Assured shall occur while this Policy is in force, and written notice thereof shall be furnished the Company within thirty days thereafter, the insurance hereunder during the unexpired portion of the Policy Period shall continue in force as to the property then covered by this Policy, in favor of the executors or administrators of the Assured and those persons whose property is covered under Condition A. Loss or damage occurring after the Assured's death or occurring prior thereto but not paid until after the Assured's death, shall be paid to the Assured's executors or administrators or to the actual owner of the stolen or damaged property covered under Condition A.

CHANGES **Q.** By acceptance of this Policy the Assured agrees that it embodies all agreements existing between himself and the Company or any of its agents relating to this insurance. No provision or condition of this Policy shall be waived or altered except by endorsement issued to form a part hereof and signed by the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Company; nor shall notice to any agent, or knowledge possessed by any agent or by any other person, be held to effect a waiver or change in any part of this Policy. Changes in the written portion of the Declarations if initialed by any Manager, Assistant Manager or General Agent of the Company, shall bind the Company and the Assured. Personal pronouns herein used to refer to the Assured shall apply regardless of number or gender.

DECLARATIONS **R.** The statements in Items numbered 1 to 12 inclusive in the Declarations are declared by the Assured to be true. This Policy is issued in consideration of such statements and the payment of the total premium in the Declarations expressed.

In Witness Whereof, The Travelers Indemnity Company has caused this Policy to be signed by its President and Secretary at Hartford, Connecticut, and countersigned on Page 1 by a duly authorized Agent of the Company.

F. S. Gannison
Secretary

L. E. Zacher
President

April 11, 1936

Mr. Horace Cayton
John Avery Apartments
608 Eighth Avenue, South
Apartment 3
Nashville, Tennessee

15-11-111

My dear Mr. Cayton:

Miss Shirley Graham writes me that I can stop at your house Tuesday night, April 14, and Thursday night, April 16. It is very good of you to put yourself to this trouble.

I shall arrive Tuesday afternoon, probably about three or four o'clock.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-12-163

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Chandler's sister is writing a thesis on "The Contribution of Negro Women to Education". She is bringing in various philosophies of Negro thinkers. She would be glad to be referred to some source material.

Also, she would like to know whether you have written anything on the type of training for the Negro race, especially with regard to that which Booker T. Washington believed in.

He is coming in this afternoon for a reply.

March 4, 1936

REFERENCES FOR MR. CHANDLER

"Servitude to Service", by Miller, Frost, Bruce ~~and~~ etc., ~~Company~~, 1905.

"The Negro in the South", by Washington and Du Bois, 1907.

"The Souls of Black Folk", Chapters 3 and 6.

Atlanta University Publications, Numbers 5, 6, 12, 14, 15 and 16.

"Homespun Heroines", by Hallie Q. Brown.

"Unsung Heroes", by Elizabeth Ross Hayes, 1921.

"Women Builders", by Sadie I. Daniel. The Associated Publishers, Washington, 1931.

15-18

March 4, 1926

Seven Decades of Negro Freedom 1905

Miller Great Negroes America Past

Washington + DuBois

Scale of 8.7 ch III + VI.

RU Pub 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16

M,Q Brown Information Interviews

Negro Negroes

B. U. School of Education
29 Exeter Street
Boston, Mass.
March 12, 1936

15-12-141

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As a graduate student at Boston University School of Education, I am engaged in the writing of a thesis on "Negro Women's Contribution to Negro Education." Hence, I am writing to ask you for your present and past theories regarding Negro education.

I shall appreciate any consideration you give this letter.

Very truly yours,

Jennie L Chandler

JENNIE L. CHANDLER

Your work [illegible] in my [illegible]
[illegible] are in most libraries

March 18, 1936

Miss Jennie L. Chandler
Boston University School of Education
29 Exeter Street
Boston, Massachusetts

15-12-162

My dear Miss Chandler:

On March 4 Dr. Du Bois gave your brother the following references, which he said he was planning to forward to you.

"Servitude to Service", by Miller, Frost, Bruce, etc., 1905.

"The Negro in the South", by Washington and Du Bois, 1907.

"The Souls of Black Folk", Chapters 3 and 6.

Atlanta University Publications, Numbers 5, 6, 12, 14, 15 and 16.

"Homespun Heroines", by Hallie Q. Brown.

"Unsung Heroes", by Elizabeth Ross Haynes, 1921.

"Women Builders", by Sadie I. Daniel. The Associated Publishers, Washington, 1931.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BERKELEY

December 21, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
2408 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Logan:

I have your letter of the 7th. While I know a name or two, here and there in Hispanic America, there is available something much better than that for your purposes. Professor Percy Martin, of Stanford University, has published a number of Who's Who volumes on Hispanic American countries. With them at hand, you can obtain the names most likely to serve you in the way you seek. I suggest, also, that you get in communication with Dr. James A. Robertson, Editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review, for further assistance. His address is Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

15-10-23

1.

2.

X

With all best wishes to you in your most commendable project, I am

Yours sincerely,

Charles E. Chapman.

LONDON: C. W. Daniel Co. COPENHAGEN: Klinte's Forlag TOKYO: The Maruzen Co., Ltd. WELLINGTON: George J. Hicks & Co.
STOCKHOLM: C. B. Fritze's Kgl. Hofbokandel BOMBAY: D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Company

Chapman & Grimes, Publishers

Mount Vernon Press

Cables
Seegee Boston

5 Mount Vernon Square
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Telephone
CAP itol 1108

June 5, 1936.

Request to write article

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

15-15-3

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We judge that in the course of your experience you must have prepared material that would be well worth publishing in book form.

If you have such a manuscript and care to submit it we will be very glad to see that it is given prompt and careful attention.

We hope we may hear from you in the near future and beg to remain

Very truly yours,

Chapman & Grimes

(Not acknowledged)

October 30, 1936

Gentlemen:

In answer to your letter of June 5, 1936, permit me in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe to say that if you wish to consider a book to be published at your expense, with royalties, Mr. Du Bois has manuscripts. He does not pay to have his books published.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Chapman & Grimes
Mount Vernon Press
5 Mount Vernon Square
Boston, Massachusetts

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-15

(Chicago Public Library)

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/52

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Miss Vivian Harsh
George B. Hall Branch Library
Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Harsh:

I want to thank you very much for the information you gave me while in Chicago and for the opportunity of looking at your very interesting library. I called on Miss Wendell of the American Library Association and she is going to see what she can do in locating source material for me in libraries. I called on Mr. Lynch, but unfortunately he was not at home. I am writing Mrs. Peterson Delaney at Tuskegee, Mrs. Purnell, the head of the colored branch in Indianapolis and Kansas City, and Mrs. Porter and Miss Dunlop and others whom you mentioned. If you have any further suggestions or information, I should be very glad to hear from you at your leisure.

I hope you will not forget your promise to send me a bibliography of the Negro in Chicago.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(Chicago, Public Library)

Encyclopaedia

411/26/64

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Mrs. Louise Walker
C/O Miss Vivian Harsh
George B. Hall Branch Library
Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Madam:

You will note by the enclosed literature that I am interested in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Preliminary to this project, I am trying to locate this year the best collections of books and pamphlets and source material concerning the Negro in the various libraries of the United States and in private hands. I should be very glad indeed if you would give me any information on this subject or the names of any persons with whom I might communicate.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

Encyclopaedia

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
C. B. RODEN, LIBRARIAN
HARRY G. WILSON, SECRETARY
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MICHIGAN AVE. & 48TH ST.

41/12F/27

February 27, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Just as soon as the extra copy of the bibliography of the Negro in Chicago, which was to have reached me last Monday, is received I shall forward it to you.

Mrs Florida Ridley, 513 - Belmont Ave., Toledo Ohio, has some very valuable records and books on the Negro. You probably are acquainted with her daughter, Constance Ridley Heslip, who is at present on the teaching staff of the University of Toledo.

Edward H. Morris, Jessimine, farm, Benton Harbor Michigan, also has documents and information of value about the Negro in Chicago.

If you have not already applied to The Chicago Historical Society-North Ave., & Clark St., L.H. Shattuck, Director, I should advise doing so, for I think they may have information not to be found elsewhere.

Yours very truly,

Vivian G. Harsh

GEORGE C. HALL BRANCH
MICHIGAN AVE. & 48TH ST.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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April 16, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very sorry this bibliography has been delayed so long. It happened that the worker who agreed to obtain extra copies for me left it for some one else to do and in some way the message miscarried.

A copy has been typed for you from the copy on file here. It is enclosed with this note. I hope you will find it satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

Susan G. Harsh

A-81-51

Encyclopedia

41|12F|91

April 21, 1936

Miss Vivian G. Harsh
George C. Hall Branch
The Chicago Public Library
Michigan Avenue and 48th Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Harsh:

I thank you very much for the bibliography which you kindly forwarded to me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/25

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

March 2, 1936

Mr. L. H. Shattuck
Director, The Chicago Historical Society
North Avenue and Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I have been told that the Chicago Historical Society has some valuable material on the Negro. May I ask if this is true and will you kindly give me some idea of the nature of this matter? I am doing some preliminary work on a project for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopaedia

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41/12F181

March 6, 1936

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In response to your request of March 2, we are enclosing a short title list of the material in our Library relating to the Negro.

Yours very truly,

L H Shattuck

Director.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Encl.

LHS/r

February 21, 1936

The Committee on
Fellowships and Scholarships
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I understand that Miss Pauline Young of Philadelphia is applying for a followship in the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. I write to recommend favorable action on her application.

I have known Miss Youn for several years. She has done excellent work as librarian of the colored high school in Wilmington, Delaware, and lately she has been associated with me in library research for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This project was started by the Phelps Stokes Fund and has the approval of the American Council of Learned Societies. I am in charge of preliminary work and Miss Young's [redacted]tion has been of great assistance and value.

Very sincerely yours

Head of the
Department of Sociology

WEBD/DW

d 15-14

Young

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

The Committee on
Fellowships and Scholarships
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

15-14-34

I understand that Miss Pauline Young of Philadelphia is applying for a fellowship in the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. I write to recommend favorable action on her application.

I have known Miss Young for several years. She has done excellent work as librarian of the colored high school in Wilmington, Delaware, and lately she has been associated with me in library research for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This project was started by the Phelps Stokes Fund and has the approval of the American Council of Learned Societies. I am in charge of preliminary work and Miss Young's co-operation has been of great assistance and value.

Very sincerely yours

Head of the
Department of Sociology

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 15, 1936

Mr. Chih Meng
Associate Director
China Institute in America
119 West 57 Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

15-27-1

Referring to your letter of December 18, 1935, I beg to say that I have planned definitely to make a short visit to China. As I said before, I am commissioned by the Oberlaender Trust to study education and industry in Germany for about six months and I am sailing June 5. After finishing my work in Germany, I shall go to Russia and to China by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. I shall probably arrive in Mukden about the middle of November, and then shall spend about ten days in Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai.

Any suggestions that you have of services that I could render or perhaps a lecture or two, I should be very glad to receive.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA
Incorporated
119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address "Huamei" Telephone: CIrcle 7-3772

Lectures

May 19, 1936.

Dear Sir:

15-11-28

Replying to your kind letter of May 15th, we are very much interested in your visit to China some time this Fall. We are writing to certain educational institutions in Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai, notifying them of your visit and asking them, if possible, to let us know whether they wish to arrange some lectures for you. As we stated before, in China lectures on scholastic and learned subjects have not been put on a remunerative or commercial basis. Is our understanding correct that you are willing to give your lectures gratis?

Will you be good enough to give us an address at which we may reach you between now and the time you leave Germany so that we may notify you of the institutions or individuals whom we would like to have you get in touch with upon your arrival in China.

Very sincerely yours,

Chih Meng,
Associate Director.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA
Incorporated
119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address "Huamei" Telephone: CIrcle 7-3772

Sept. 10, 1936.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You may be interested in the following response which we have received from one of our Committee members in Shanghai:

15-12-135

"I note with interest that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a well known American scholar, expects to visit us next fall. We shall be glad to invite him to lecture to our students. Kindly advise him to let us know the definite time of his arrival in Shanghai, and his mail address, so that we may get in touch with him. If he so desires, we shall be glad to arrange for him to lecture in other universities. Please make it clear to him that he must not expect any remuneration.

(signed) Herman C. E. Liu,
President,
University of Shanghai."

We are sure that Dr. Liu will be pleased to hear directly from you. He is one of our leading educators in China and will be in a position to assist you in every way possible upon your arrival in Shanghai.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Chih Meng,
Associate Director.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o Dr. Georg Kartzke,
Oberlaender Trust,
Hegel Haus,
Am Kupfergraben 4a,
Berlin, Germany.

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THE CHINA INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
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~~59 HONGKONG ROAD~~
SHANGHAI, CHINA
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POELIU DAI, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 27, 1936

Lectures 1936

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Cathay Hotel
Shanghai

15-11-31

Dear Professor DuBois,

Through President Herman C. E. Liu of the University of Shanghai, I have extended to you, on behalf of the China Institute of International Relations, an invitation to lunch at the Bankers' Club, 59 Hongkong Road, on November 30, 1936 at 12:30 p. m. The other guests will include a few prominent leaders of Shanghai:

T. N. Dzau

Dr. P. W. Kuo, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade and concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Institute of International Relations
~~Dr. O. Kuangsen Young, editor-in-chief~~ of the China Press
Mr. Singloh Hsu, General Manager of the National Commercial Bank, Shanghai
Mr. T. K. Ho, Associate Director of the Shanghai Municipal Council
Dr. T. C. Tai, Secretary-General of the Bank of China, Shanghai
Dr. Y. S. Tsao, former President of Tsing Hua University and at present secretary to the Governor of the Central Bank
Mr. Hollington K. Tong, General-Manager of the China Publishing Company, Shanghai
Mr. H. C. Chen, Director of the Educational Bureau for Chinese, Shanghai Municipal Council.

I shall come to call for you at your hotel on Monday, the 30th, around quarter to twelve.

Looking forward to seeing you soon,

I am

Yours very sincerely,

P. DAI

P. S. I am sending to your research Relin Tai also 4 copies of the China Quarterly which our Institute publishes and enclosing herewith a pamphlet describing the purpose & work of the Institute.

Dr. Li Chi

Director of

The Social Science

Institute

Academia

Sinica

Nanking

China

(Author of "People of China"

Harvard)

(Encyclopedia Negro)

2 W. Marshall Street
Richmond, Virginia
August 7, 1936

Mr. W. A. Shields, Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Shields:

In reference to your letter of July 21 concerning the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I wish to say that I have not received the list.

Very truly yours,

Walter R. Chivers

Walter R. Chivers

WRC:ejk

15-6

Lecture

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER LECTURE COURSE — 1936

OUR SPEAKERS AND DATES

Jan. 6—**Elmer A. Carter,** Editor of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, **"The Cost of Survival in a Changing World."**

Jan. 20—**Prof. Chas. S. Johnson,** Professor of Sociology, Fisk University: **"Vital Aspects of the Economic Status of the Negro."**

Feb. 9—**James Weldon Johnson,** Professor of Creative Literature, Fisk University: **"The Art of Being Civilized."**

Feb. 17—**Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,** Former Editor of THE CRISIS and Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University: **"Italy and Ethiopia."**

Feb. 24—**Prof. Chas. H. Wesley,** Professor of History, Howard University: **"The Passing of the Negro Tradition."**

March 2—**Rabbi Louis L. Mann,** Sinai Temple, Chicago: **"The Tenfold Social Challenge of Our Day."**

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Dr. W. H. Brummit, Co-Chairman
O. Grady Gregory, Co-Chairman

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A. Harold Thomas
W. H. Thompson
Percy R. Turnley
John Webb
W. Lee Whibby

15-11-57

Church of the Good Shepherd

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor

57th Street and Prairie Avenue

Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 9, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We opened our lecture course last Monday night auspiciously with Elmer A Carter speaking. An interested and rather large crowd was out despite the inclement weather. We are looking forward to your coming Feb. 17, and are sending you a program to give you an outline of what we propose to do.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley.

HMK:M

Program

January 6th, 1935

A. L. Foster, Presiding

Soloist, Alberta Pope, Soprano

The Choir . . . "Listen to the Lambs" . . . . . *Dett*

"In That Great Getting Up Morning"

Calvin Delph, Soloist

Lecture . . . . . Elmer A. Carter

"The Cost of Survival in a Changing World"

DISCUSSION

January 20th, 1935

Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Presiding

Soloist, Mable Arnold, Mezzo-Soprano

The Choir . . . "I'll Never Turn Back No More" . . . . . *Dett*

"Oh! Holy Lord" . . . . . *Dett*

Lecture . . . . . Prof. Chas. S. Johnson

"Vital Aspects of the Economic Status of the Negro."

DISCUSSION

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by the Hostess Club. Mrs. Blanche Ellis, president.

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Lecture

Program

February 9th, 1936

David A. McGowan, Presiding

15-12-19

Soloist, Norris Johnson, Bass

The Choir . . . "Goin' Home" . . . . . *Dvorak*

Soloist, Nathan Black, Pianist

Lecture . . . . . James Weldon Johnson

"The Art of Being Civilized."

February 17th, 1936

Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Presiding

Soloist, Margaret Clark, Contralto

The Choir . . . "My Lord What A Morning" . . . . . *Dett*

"Done Paid My Vow" . . . . . *Dett*

Lecture . . . . . Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

"Italy and Ethiopia."

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by the Hostess Club. Mrs. Blanche Ellis, President.

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SIXTH ANNUAL

WINTER LECTURE COURSE — 1936

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

57th STREET AND PRAIRIE AVENUE

REV. HAROLD M. KINGSLEY, PASTOR

OUR SPEAKERS AND DATES

JAN. 6—ELMER A. CARTER—
Editor of OPPORTUNITY MAGAZINE
"THE COST OF SURVIVAL IN A CHANGING WORLD"

JAN. 20—PROF. CHAS. S. JOHNSON—
Professor of Sociology, Fisk University
"VITAL ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEGRO"

FEB. 9—JAMES WELDON JOHNSON—
Professor of Creative Literature, Fisk University
"THE ART OF BEING CIVILIZED"

FEB. 17—DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS—
Former Editor of THE CRISIS, and Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University
"ITALY AND ETHIOPIA"

FEB 24—PROF. CHAS. H. WESLEY—
Professor of History, Howard University
"THE PASSING OF THE NEGRO TRADITION"

MARCH 2—RABBI LOUIS L. MANN—
Sinai Temple—Chicago
"THE TEN FOLD SOCIAL CHALLENGE OF OUR DAY"

CHAS. H. MANNEY, *Chairman*
DR. W. H. BRUMMIT, *Co-Chairman*
O. GRADY GREGORY, *Co-Chairman*

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Program

February 24th, 1936

Rev. A. J. Carey, Jr., President Theta Chapter,
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Presiding

Soloist, S. Wellington Martin, Bass

Soloist, Harriet Hammond, Pianist

The Choir ... "Deep River" ..... *Burleigh*

"Jesus, Son Of Mary, Hear" ..... *Dett*

Lecture ..... Prof. Chas. H. Wesley

"The Passing of the Negro Tradition."

March 2nd, 1936

Atty. Alva Bates, Presiding

Soloist, Irene Jackson, Soprano

Soloist, John Blue, Tenor

The Choir ... "Water Boy" ..... *Robinson*

"Kilicongo" ..... *Strickland*

Lecture ..... Rabbi Louis L. Mann

"Tenfold Social Challenge of Our Day."

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by the Hostess Club. Mrs. Blanche Ellis, President.

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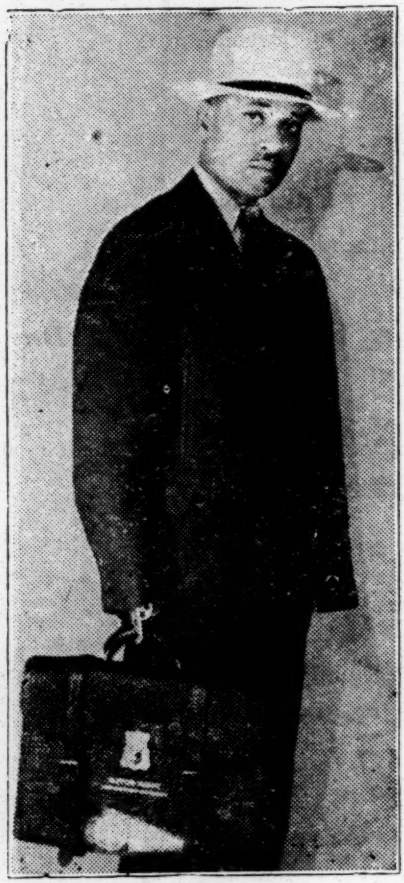

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February 14, 1936

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
57th Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

I-5-11-50

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

Enclosed is a letter which I have just sent to Miss Sander.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

February 21, 1936

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
57th Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

15-11-59

My dear Dr. Kingsley:

I am of course surprised and thrilled at the size and character of the a diences that you furnish me in Chicago. Years ago I decided that lecturing, so far as I was concerned, was finished and about useless, but I have almost changed my mind in later years. Thank you very much for your interest.

Remember me to Dr. Roberts and others.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 13, 1936

15-20-58

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5712 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

As you know, I am sailing for Europe June 5. I shall stop in London and Paris, and then spend four or five months in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Then I shall go to Russia for a few weeks, and return by way of China, Japan and Hawaii.

I plan to land in Los Angeles the first week in January, and then to make a trip West, delivering on the way five lectures. I am not yet quite certain as to when and where these lectures could be delivered, but I think probably I could lecture in Los Angeles January 8, and I could lecture in Chicago January 11 or 14 or thereabouts. The only other dates that I propose taking are Pittsburgh and New York, with possibly Denver or St. Louis. About five lectures in all. I shall talk on "The World in 1937", and I think I shall be able to say something worth hearing. I am proposing for these five lectures to charge $100 each so as to recoup in this way my very large expense of travel.

I write you thus ahead of time to see if you would like my services, provided suitable dates can be found.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 Prairie Avenue
Englewood 6538

Church of the Good Shepherd
Congregational

WENTWORTH 9190

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue

Chicago

May 15, 1936

15-20-5-7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlant, Ga.,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of May 13 and wish to congratulate you on the splendid trip that you are about to take and wish you every good fortune. We shall be glad to have you in January and hope that you can set a definite date soon so that we may be able to work toward it in our publicity. A hundred dollar guarantee is a little bit high for us especially in view of the fact that we may run into sub-zero weather just as we did this year. However,we feel that there may be a special advertising value in this trip that may help some, and we are putting you down to speak on "The World in 1937".

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley.

P.S. I would like to make the suggestion that your engagement with us will be the only appearance on the South side as other engagements in this section lessen the drawing power of our speakers. We have no desire to be selfish, but it is good business to have the exclusive on the speaker as far as the South side is concerned.

H. M. K.

Lecture

May 21, 1936

15-20-58

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5712 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

I know that the $100 guarantee is not a good deal, and for that reason, I am delivering but one lecture in each city, so that you may be certain that I will not only have no further lectures on the Southside, but no further lectures in the city during the proposed visit.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-20-59

September 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

When I talked with Dr. Du Bois in Europe this summer he told me he was to speak in Chicago on January 18, 1937 for you. Upon my return to the office I am unable to find any letters regarding the Chicago engagement. I am just beginning my work with Dr. Du Bois and at present am arranging his lecture tour. If you can give me any information regarding this engagement I shall appreciate it very much.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
The Church of the Good Shepherd
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

P. S. I am unable to find a more specific address for you in the files.

(Church of the Good Shepharol)

The Congregational Church Extension Boards

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY
THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION SOCIETY

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

ERNEST M. HALLIDAY, D. D.,
GENERAL SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. BOULT,
TREASURER
FRANK F. MOORE,
ASSISTANT TREASURER

October 3, 1936

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:
REV. HAROLD M. KINGSLEY, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF NEGRO WORK IN THE NORTH
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

15-20A

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Altanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Miss Diggs:

I have your kind letter of September 30. Dr. DuBois is scheduled to speak here on January 13, 1937, on the subject "The World of Color in 1937", a lecture that will give his impressions of his trip around the world, which he will have then completed. Trusting that this is satisfactory, I am

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley

HMK:M

October 6, 1936

My dear Reverend Kingsley:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of October 3, 1936. Dr. Du Bois seems to have the impression that he is to speak in Chicago for you on January 18, 1937, and that date would fit into his tentative schedule more conveniently than January 13, the date given in your letter. Would it be as convenient and satisfactory for you to have Dr. Du Bois come January 18 instead of January 13, 1937?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 Prairie Avenue
ENGLEWOOD 6538

Church of the Good Shepherd
Congregational

WENTWORTH 9190

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue

Chicago

October 12, 1936

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-20A

My dear Miss Diggs:

In reply to your letter of Oct. 6 I would say that we shall take Dr. DuBois on Jan. 18, but it would be preferable Jan. 13 or some other night other than Monday because we are in the vicinity of a large South side forum which has lectures every Monday night. If Jan. 18 is your best date please confirm it by return mail so that we may proceed with our advertising.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley

HMK:M

October 14, 1936

My dear Reverend Kingsley:

Thank you for your letter of October twelfth and permit me to confirm Wednesday, January 13, 1937, as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Chicago. We appreciate your desire not to conflict with the regular Monday night lectures of the South side forum.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
57th Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-20A

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 Prairie Avenue
Englewood 6538

Church of the Good Shepherd
Congregational

Wentworth 9190

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue

Chicago

November 28, 1936

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

11/30/36

15-30A

My dear Miss Diggs:

I am in receipt of a letter from Miss Charlotte Sander, of the Adult Education Council of Chicago saying that "I have no record of your booking of Dr. DuBois Jan. 13, 1937. I suggest you check with his secretary." In looking over our extensive correspondence I note that this date was not only definitely settled in October for Jan. 13, but that the following statement by Dr. DuBois entered into it:

> "The only other dates that I propose taking are Pittsburgh and New York, with possible Denver or St. Louis. About five lectures in all. I shall talk on 'The World in 1937" and I think I shall be able to say something worth hearing. I am proposing for these five lectures to charge $100 each so as to recoup in this way my very large expense of travel."

To my mind this means that Dr. DuBois is to lecture here at our church exclusively, that he does not speak anywhere else in Chicago while here. Please advise me.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley

HMK:M

November 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

I have your letter of November twenty-eighth. The lecture engagement for Dr. Du Bois was not made through the Adult Education Council and therefore Miss Sander would not have a record of it. In a letter to you dated October 14, I confirmed "Wednesday, January 13, 1937, as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Chicago" at the Church of the Good Shepherd. That date is being reserved for you.

It is my understanding that Dr. Du Bois, at this time, will not lecture anywhere else on the Southside of Chicago without your consent.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5712 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
ENGLEWOOD 6538

Church of the Good Shepherd
Congregational

WENTWORTH 9190

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue

Chicago

Dec. 3, 1936

12/5/36

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-20A

My dear Miss Diggs:

The understanding that Dr. DuBois will not lecture anywhere on the South side of Chicago does not confirm with the letter he wrote on May 13, which stated the following:

> "The only other dates that I propose taking Are Pittsburgh and New York, with possibly Denver or St Louis. About five lectures in all. I shall talk on "The World in 1937", and I think I shall be able to say something worth hearing. I am proposing for these five lectures to charge $100 each so as to recoup in this way my very large expense of travel."

quoted in my letter of Nov. 28. Please note this. It means that Dr. DuBois does not lecture anywhere else in Chicago at that time. It is on this basis that we promised to pay $100 that he deliver one lecture in Chicago and that lecture at Good Shepherd. We have proceeded with our advertisement on this basis. We expect Dr. DuBois to fulfill this agreement.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley

HMK:M

December 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

I have your letter of December third. I wish to assure you that no arrangements have been made or will be made for Dr. Du Bois to speak anywhere else in Chicago during the month of January, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-80A

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5712 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

City Club of Rochester

Founded 1910 *Rochester, N.Y.*

January 11, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

15-12-16

Just a line to tell you again how much the City Club of Rochester appretiated your splendid address on Saturday last. On all sides I heard praise for the lucidity and dispassionateness with which you handled a very intricate subject.

I hope the City Club may have the pleasure of hearing you again soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J May R.S.

Arthur J. May
President

AJM:RS

x

Night letter

Note: Carbon for Mrs. Shaw

Charge to Atlanta University

February 5, 1936

51-116-9

Special memorandum

Dr. Arthur G. May
C/O City Club
232 Fitch Building
Rochester, New York

Am speaking in Buffalo Friday night February Seven Stop Will telephone you Saturday morning

W. E. B. Du Bois

6017 Jefferson
Springfield Mo.
April 7, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-16-14

Dear Dr. DuBois-

Am enclosing an order for Five ($5.00) Dollars for a copy of your latest book - Black Reconstruction to be autographed and sent to the most liberal minister in this section of the state the Rev. G. Bryant Drake,
- Pastor First Congregational Church
511 E. Calhoun St. Springfield Mo.
Would it be asking too much to enclose these names on the card and send it either inside the book or under separate cover.

It is an expression of appreciation for his untiring effort in behalf of colored people in this section.

Thanking you
I am Very truly
(Mrs.) Pearl M. Clark

15-16-12

April 9, 1936

Mrs. Pearl M. Clark
608 North Jefferson Street
Springfield, Missouri

My dear Madam:

In accordance with your letter of April 7, I am forwarding today an autographed copy of "Black Reconstruction" to the Reverend G. Bryant Drake. I am enclosing your card in the book.

I am also refunding 50¢ to you, as the cost of the book is $4.50. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
LINDA A EASTMAN - - - - - - LIBRARIAN
MARILLA W FREEMAN LIBRARIAN OF THE MAIN LIBRARY
325 SUPERIOR AVENUE N E CLEVELAND OHIO

April 6, 1936

41/12F/37

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We read with interest your note in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of March 15 in regard to the projected Encyclopaedia of the Negro, with your request for information as to considerable collections of general and source material about the Negro.

I am sure you will wish to know that the John G.White Collection of Folklore and Orientalia of this Library contains a large collection of books on Africa, not only its folk-lore, but also its ethnology and ancient history. There are several hundred volumes on African languages. Mr. Gordon W. Thayer, Librarian of the John G. White Collection, regrets that there is no complete bibliography of this material, but we believe you will be interested to know of its existence, and shall be happy to have you examine it and to be of help in any way in our power.

~~As you may doubtless know,~~ Miss May Klipple, Ball Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, is compiling a bibliography of African folk-lore, which Mr. Thayer believes, from specimens submitted, will be quite comprehensive.

With cordial interest,

Yours very sincerely,

Marilla W. Freeman

Marilla W. Freeman
Librarian of the Main Library

MWF/EW

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/89

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 9, 1936

Miss Marilla W. Freeman
Cleveland Public Library
325 Superior Avenue, N.E.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Madam:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of April 6.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[COLEMAN]

ATLANTA
FEB 1
1 7 PM
1936

BUY U[illegible]GS
B[illegible]
ASK YOU[illegible]TER

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-12-167

Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 1, 1934

Dr. DuBois:

I am a sociology student at Emory University. I have read a little of your work and have heard of you in other ways. Only recently I learned that you are now in Atlanta. I should like very much to meet you and have a talk with you, but my time is very limited since I also work, beginning at noon each day. Could you spare me some time on Saturday morning before eleven o'clock or anytime on Sunday? Next Saturday would suit me.

I should very much appreciate an interview. Kindly let me know at the address below, or by phone after 8:30 P.M.

Lee Coleman
968 Argonne Ave. N.E.

February 5, 1936

6-12-159

Mr. Lee Coleman
968 Argonne Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I am going to be out of town lecturing most of this month, leaving tonight. I shall not, therefore, be able to see you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(Colorado Springs Public Forum)

COLORADO SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
406 NORTH WEBER STREET
HOBART M. CORNING, SUPERINTENDENT

March Twenty-third
1936

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

As you probably know, we are conducting a series of public forums in Colorado Springs under a Federal appropriation. These forums will be operated in Colorado Springs for the next ten months. Some time during the course of these forums I would like to bring to Colorado Springs some outstanding negro leader.

15-11-2

It has been suggested that you may be interested in forum work and ~~that~~ you might be available to come to Colorado Springs for a period of from two to three weeks. If you are interested will you please fill out the blank which I am enclosing herewith and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

H. M. Corning

HMC-M

[ENCLOSURE]

COLORADO SPRINGS PUBLIC FORUMS

Official Project No. OP 5-211

A Demonstration Center in Adult Civic Education directed by the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior; financed by an appropriation from Federal Relief funds; sponsored by the Colorado Springs Board of Education.

H. M. CORNING, Colorado Springs Forum Project Administrator.
E. L. ANDERSON, Business Manager.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

INFORMATION BLANK FOR USE OF FORUM LEADERS

Name _____ Date _____ 193

Present address _____ Are you an American citizen _____

Are you in any capacity on the payroll of the Federal Government? _____

Training (give degrees, dates, honors) _____

Experiences other than teaching that you think would contribute to your ability as a Forum Leader _____

Teaching experience _____

Major writings _____

References: (name seven people who know of your work and character.)

Suggest the titles of at least 6 lectures which you might be prepared to present.

If you are interested in Forum Leadership here, please state when you would be available.

Please enclose your photograph.

Lecture (Colorado Springs Public forum)

March 31, 1936

Mr. H. M. Corning
Colorado Springs Public Schools
Administration Building
406 North Weber Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado

15-11-3

My dear Sir:

I am leaving the United States June 5th to be gone seven months. I shall have no time before then for lectures and after that, doubtless, it would be too late for your purposes.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

15-7 (COLORED COOP. FARMERS OF GEORGIA)

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

40017

This certifies that the sum of $ 2 - (Two dollars) has been paid to the undersigned by the party whose name appears hereon as "Purchaser."

This card redeemable between May 1, 1936, and November 1, 1936, either in cash or in trade in the purchase of any or all of the following commodities, at the then prevailing retail prices:

VEGETABLES, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, FRUITS, and WATERMELONS.

PURCHASER Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

Address Atlanta Univ.

Date May 22, 1936

COLORED COOPERATIVE FARMERS OF GEORGIA

By John H. Lee Director

L. B. Blaylock

15-7

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

40018

This certifies that the sum of $ 2- (Two dollars) has been paid to the undersigned by the party whose name appears hereon as "Purchaser."

This card redeemable between May 1, 1936, and November 1, 1936, either in cash or in trade in the purchase of any or all of the following commodities, at the then prevailing retail prices:

VEGETABLES, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, FRUITS, and WATERMELONS.

PURCHASER Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

Address Atlanta Univ.

Date May 22, 1936

COLORED COOPERATIVE FARMERS OF GEORGIA

By John N. Lee

L. B. Bloxlock Director

15-7

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

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This certifies that the sum of $ 1- (One dollars) has been paid to the undersigned by the party whose name appears hereon as "Purchaser."

This card redeemable between May 1, 1936, and November 1, 1936, either in cash or in trade in the purchase of any or all of the following commodities, at the then prevailing retail prices:

VEGETABLES, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, FRUITS, and WATERMELONS.

PURCHASER Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

Address Atlanta University

Date May 22, 1936

COLORED COOPERATIVE FARMERS OF GEORGIA

By John Hales Director

L. B. Blaylock

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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[redacted]

BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO

2477-D-

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RESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1936 MAR 4 PM 8 50

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

CAN YOU SPEAK AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WEDNESDAY EVENING MARCH 25 DISCUSSING NEGRO IN THE NORTH STOP FUNDS LIMITED AND CAN OFFER TOTAL HONARIUM OF ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS STOP HOPING HOWEVER THAT YOU CAN COMBINE ENGAGEMENT WITH SOME OTHER TRIP TO NEWYORK OR WASHINGTON AND THUS ACCEPT PLEASE TELEGRAPH REPLY=

MABEL CARNEY.

15-11-49

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

make Copy for Mrs. Stacy

1

Telegram

Charge to Atlanta University

March 5, 1936

15-11-50

Miss Mabel Carney
Teachers' College
Columbia University
New York, New York

Will speak March Twenty Five

W. E. B. Du Bois

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

RURAL EDUCATION

March 6, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We were greatly pleased to receive your telegram yesterday indicating that you could be here in New York to speak again in our Rosenwald series of lectures on Negro Education and Race Relations, Wednesday evening, March 25.

Since you have already spoken in this series two or three times in the past, I need not go into detail concerning our objectives in presenting these lectures to our students.

(5-11-51)

The series this year, however, is something of a departure in that it will be devoted to a consideration of THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH. There will be five lectures in this series. The first two will present the social, economic and educational conditions of northern Negroes; the second two will consider the basic policies and philosophy for Negro life in the north; and the last a practical account of how Negroes and whites cooperate in public education and other social services here in New York. The first speaker of the series, following this general outline, will be Dr. Ira D. Reid; the second, probably Mr. Arthur Huff Fauset of Philadelphia; the third, yourself; the fourth, Professor E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University; and the last, Dr. John Roberts, Associate Superintendent of New York City Schools.

Printed announcements of this series will soon be available and distributed to the various speakers.

Meanwhile I have written to give you the general scheme of the series so that you may fit your own discussion into our plan. In this we rather hope that you will present some of your recent ideas and later reflections concerning segregation and its wisdom in the present social order. Use your own judgment about this, but come prepared to say some things, which will challenge the audience and make them do a little original thinking.

I will write you again later after our announcements are in print. Meanwhile I cannot conclude any letter to Atlanta University without extending my sympathy and condolences in the great loss Atlanta and all other centers of education and light have suffered in the death of Dr. John Hope.

Most sincerely yours,

Mabel Carney

Mabel Carney

5-11-52

P. S. As stated in my telegram, the honorarium for this lecture will be $50.00. We regret so small a fee for a man of your ability, but as I am running the series this year on the mere remnants of the appropriation made by the Rosenwald Fund for last year, our resources are very much limited. M.C.

Lecture

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

RURAL EDUCATION

March 23, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
226 West 150 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending this letter merely as a check-up on your appointment for the address here at Teachers College, Columbia University, on Wednesday evening of this week, March 25.

This lecture is one of the enclosed series on THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH, and will take place at 8 o'clock in Milbank Chapel, which is Room 117 in our main Teachers College building (entrance at 525 West 120 Street, midway between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue).

15-11-53

As announced, the topic we should like you to discuss is "Basic Philosophy and Policies for Negro Life in the North". Under this title, you are at perfect liberty to say anything you wish, however. We leave the content of the lecture entirely to your own judgment. Milbank Chapel holds about 250 people, and will probably be filled to capacity for your meeting. In fact, we may be unwise not to use a larger room, but students are accustomed to having the series in the Chapel, so it seemed best to hold to this rule.

For twenty minutes before your address we shall have a musical program furnished by the Oleanders Quartet of Wilberforce, Ohio, now singing with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

We are all looking forward with much pleasure to hearing you again here in Teachers College, and anticipating one of your fine, challenging lectures.

Cordially yours,

Mabel Carney

Mabel Carney
Professor of Education

MC:AR

[Enclosure]

Teachers College

Columbia University
New York City

LECTURES ON NEGRO EDUCATION

(Unit Course 146ab)

Wednesday Evenings — March 11 to April 8, 1936
Milbank Chapel, 8-9:30 o'clock

GENERAL TOPIC: THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

Wednesday, March 11, 8 p.m.

THE STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF NEGROES IN NORTHERN ENVIRONMENTS. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, and formerly Director of Department of Research, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Wednesday, March 18, 8 p.m.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES IN THE NORTH. Mr. Arthur Huff Fauset, Principal, Joseph Singerly Elementary School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wednesday, March 25, 8 p.m.

BASIC PHILOSOPHY AND POLICIES FOR NEGRO LIFE IN THE NORTH. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor and Chairman of Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Wednesday, April 1, 8 p.m.

SEGREGATION AND ITS CHALLENGE TO NEGROES IN THE NORTH. Professor E. Franklin Frazier, Department of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, April 8, 8 p.m.

PRACTICES AND POLICIES OF RACIAL COOPERATION AND ADJUSTMENT IN THE SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY. Dr. Jacob M. Ross, Principal, Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn; formerly Principal, Frederick Douglas Junior High School (Harlem) New York City.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Census of 1930 classifies 11,891,143 people of the United States or 9.7 percent of our total population as persons of African descent. Included in this group are 3,326,482 children of school age, only 69 percent of whom are enrolled in school and for whom the per capita expenditure averages less than one-third of that for white children. All this with its related issues of physical, social, economic, political and spiritual well-being for Negroes constitutes a major problem of American life and one in which educators and social workers are becoming increasingly interested.

Realizing this interest in Negro welfare, Teachers College with the aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board has conducted an annual series of lectures in this field for several years. A specialized course on the education of Negroes (Education 246D) is offered by Teachers College also both in the Summer Session and during the regular academic year.

Of the twelve million Negroes in the United States 2,409,219 now live in the northern states, chiefly in our large cities. This year, for the first time, these discussions will be devoted to a consideration of this group.

The above lectures may be attended either separately or as a series and are open without charge, card or credit to all students of the University and others interested. They may be taken also as U146ab for unit course credit as part of Education 199, under the regulations governing Unit courses. (See Catalog P. 92.)

Lecture

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

RURAL EDUCATION

March 30, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This is my first opportunity to thank you formally for the splendid address you gave here in Teachers College last Wednesday evening, March 25. Our students throughout the whole institution have expressed great appreciation of your discussion that evening and our student paper, the Teachers College News, gave us a very good write-up and ran your picture on the front page. See copy enclosed.

I have already asked our Financial Office to send you a check for $50.00, as previously agreed. This check should arrive within the next week; if delayed, please let me know.

15-11-54

The one remaining question now is how we are to get a digest of your address for publication in a small bulletin we propose to issue summarizing the series. Do you prefer to make this digest yourself, or do you want us to do it from the rough notes enclosed? All we want is a brief summary of about 1,500 words, which you would be willing to have us publish under your name.

I apologize for the stenographic notes enclosed, but the woman who took the address was not accustomed to doing much of this work and found it difficult to follow a speaker as rapid as you are.

Please let me know your wishes regarding the digest, since I want to get the manuscripts in shape for publication shortly after the close of the series about April 10.

Cordially yours,

Mabel Carney

Mabel Carney
Professor of Education

MC:AR

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

RURAL EDUCATION

Lecture

April 17, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois

15-11-35

The revised digest of your lecture recently delivered at Teachers College, Columbia University, has just arrived this morning, and I write to thank you for preparing this for us.

We hope to have these lectures in print soon, and copies will be sent to you as soon as the report is available.

Sincerely yours

Mabel Carney

Mabel Carney

MC/ENS

545-A

15-13a

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Our records indicate that the attached note signed by your customer has been paid in full. We are returning the documents to you, so that you may forward them to him in the event they are of no further use to you.

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Commission on Interracial Cooperation

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MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK
ARTHUR RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7963

March 12, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-7-50

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Enclosed is a copy of our review of mob violence during the last five years. It is, you will observe, something of a footnote to the reports of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching. We believe, however, that in the present study we have broken some entirely new ground.

If, when you have looked through this report, you think of persons to whom it should be sent, I should be glad to have their names and addresses.

The publication date of the report is Monday, March 16.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Raper

Arthur Raper

ar:cb

March 16, 1936

Mr. Arthur Raper
Commission on Interracial
Cooperation
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

15-2-49

My dear Mr. Raper:

I want to congratulate you on the pamphlet, "The Mob Still Rides". I think it is a very fine and necessary piece of work. I presume you already have sent this to most persons who should have it, but if I think of any other addresses in the near future, I shall let you know.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF BOSTON
(Non-Sectarian)
Symphony Hall

CLARENCE R. SKINNER, *Leader*

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1936

MUSIC 10:30—10:45 A .M.

Ave Maria	*Arcadelt*
Arabesque	*Vierne*
Adagio	*Bach*

Jessie Hatch Symonds, *violin* — Mrs. Roland M. Baker, *piano*

Margaret Gorham Glaser, *organ*

10:45 A. M. ORDER OF SERVICE

INVOCATION	—	
HYMN (1)	—	"Send down Thy truth, O God"
READING	—	
INTERLUDE	—	Die Nussbaum — *Schumann*
PRAYER	—	
RESPONSE	—	Spirituel — *Tansmann*
NOTICES	—	
OFFERING	—	Romance — *Debussy*
HYMN (2)	—	"Lift every voice and sing" (National Negro Anthem)
ADDRESS	—	W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS, Guest Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University
		"The Italo-Ethiopian Situation: Its Relation to the Black People in Africa".
HYMN (3)	—	"Let there be light, Lord God of Hosts"
BENEDICTION	—	

15-12-21

NOTICE—Quiet During Music! Please do not disturb those near you by talking during the music.

It is requested that all remain until after the Benediction.

FORUM 12:00—12:30 P. M.

Statement of Purpose

The Community Church is a free fellowship of men and women united for the study and practice of universal religion, seeking to apply ethical ideals to individual life and the co-operative principle to all forms of social and economic life.

Future Speakers

Jan. 19—**RABBI EDWARD L. ISRAEL**, of Baltimore

"Sinclair Lewis' 'It Can't Happen Here:'—Is Fascism Coming in America?"

Jan. 26—**MARY vanKLEECK**, Director, Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation

"Economic Foundations for Ethical Progress"

Feb. 2—John Haynes Holmes
Feb. 16—Richard C. Cabot
Feb. 23—Hans Kohn
Mar. 1—Scott Nearing
Mar. 8—Reinhold Niebuhr
Mar. 15—Louis Fischer
Mar. 22—George Soule
Mar. 29—Lewis Browne
Apr. 5—John Haynes Holmes
Apr. 19—Robert Frost
May 3—John Haynes Holmes

Speakers for Sundays omitted will be announced later.

Joint Luncheon Meeting
of
Mass. Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty
and the
Twentieth Century Association

Saturday **January 18, 1936** **1:00 P. M.**

at
Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, Boston
Subject

"The Death Penalty as an Archaic Feature of Corrections"

"Stop Watch" Speeches by
DR. L. VERNON BRIGGS, Psychiatrist
DR. MIRIAM VAN WATERS, Superintendent Woman's Reformatory
MR. WENDELL P. MURRAY, Attorney
REV. RAYMOND CALKINS, Cambridge
REP. FRANK B. COUGHLIN, of Norwood
DR. WALTER H. COMMONS, Springfield College

Joint Chairmen:
HERBERT C. PARSONS, President, M.C.A.D.P.
CORNELIUS A. PARKER, President Twentieth Century Association

Luncheon 75 cents. Make reservations at Twentieth Century Association 3 Joy Street. Boston. Capitol 1630.

(Adv.)

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM **TODAY**
Milk and Washington Streets **3:30 P. M.**

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

"The Responsibilities of Labor"

Doors open at 3 P. M. **Admission Free**

(Adv.)

Calendar of Events

Jan. 12. Today. 3:30 P. M. 21 Joy Street. **Youth Group.** Open House 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. Speaker: **Dr. Fred C. Smith,** Harvard Bureau of Vocational Guidance of the Graduate School of Education. Subject: "Vocational Adjustment of Youth". All young people welcome.

Jan. 17. Friday Evening. Mr. Albert V. Danielson, 51 Gloucester Street, is opening his house for an evening of bridge and other games and a social hour for the benefit of the Fellowship. Subscription 35c. R. S. V. P. Mr. Danielson. Take any car to Massachusetts Station and walk down Boylston Street to Gloucester St.

Jan. 19. Sunday. 3 P. M. 6 Byron Street. **The Fellowship of the Community Church.** Speaker: **Mrs. Joseph S. Mitchell.** Musical program by Joseph L. Klein, violin, accompanied by Norman S. Gellatly.

Jan. 22. Wednesday. 6:30 P. M. Special Meeting Room at the Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street. **Peace Action Council Supper Meeting.** Speaker: **Dr. Willis N. Huggins,** Representative of the Minister to Great Britain, representing American Aid for Ethiopia. Subject: "The Plight of Ethiopia". This is an unusual opportunity to hear first-hand information about the Ethiopian struggle. Supper 60c.

Jan. 22. Wednesday. 8 P. M. Cooperative Apartments, 21 Joy Street. **Discussion Group No. I.** Topic: "Can We Maintain Democracy?" Leader, **Louis Devolder.** Registration 50c. Others are still welcome to join this group at this second meeting. Meetings first and third Wednesdays.

Jan. 28. Tuesday. 8 P. M. 21 Joy Street. **Arts Group.** Speaker: **Kenneth W. Porter,** who will read some of his own poetry. Music by Charles Gallagher. All interested in art, music, literature or drama are invited to meet with this group. Initial dues of 25c, and 10c a meeting to cover costs.

Jan. 31. Friday. 8 P. M. 100 Charles Street, Apt. 7. **Discussion Group No. II.** The first of 5 bi-weekly meetings at Mr Casgrain's apartment. Topic: "Morality without Dogma'.' The several leaders are being selected by Dr. Skinner and the committee. Those interested please register with the Secretary at once. Registration fee 50c to cover the 5 meetings. This meeting was originally scheduled for Jan. 17th.

New Groups. We plan to form two new groups if we find response among our people: a Choral Group that Albert D. Edwards, of the W.P.A. hopes to direct for us, and a Social Justice Council to back up our Social Justice Committee in its work for civil liberty. Those interested are asked to notify the Secretary at the Secretary's Table, or at the Church office, 6 Byron Street.

If interested in any of the above activities, please fill in the blank below and mail it to the Church Office at 6 Byron Street or leave it at the Secretary's Table Sunday morning.

I am interested in the following: ( ) Discussion Group I; ( ) Discussion Group II; ( ) Fellowship; ( ) Arts Group; ( ) Youth Group; ( ) Peace Action Council; ( ) Choral Group; ( ) Social Justice Council. Please send me notices of the meetings I have checked.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

- 1 -

Send down Thy truth, O God
  Too long the shadows frown,
Too long the darkened way we've trod,
  Thy truth, O Lord, send down.

Send down Thy Spirit free,
  Till wilderness and town
One temple for Thy worship be—
  Thy Spirit, O send down.

Send down Thy love, Thy life,
  Our lesser lives to crown,
And cleanse them of their hate and strife—
  Thy living love send down.

Send down Thy peace, O Lord;
  Earth's bitter voices drown
In one deep ocean of accord—
  Thy peace, O God, send down

Edward R. Sill

- 2 -

National Negro Anthem

Lift ev'ry voice and sing,
Till earth and heav-en ring,
Ring with the har-mo-nies of Lib-er-ty;
Let our re-joic-ing rise,
High as the list-'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the roll-ing sea.
Sing a song full of the faith
That the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope
That the present has brought us;
Facing the ris-ing sun of our new day begun
Let us march on till vic-to-ry is won.

Ston-y the road we trod,
Bitter the chast-'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our wea-ry feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come ov-er a-way
That with tears has been wa-tered
We have come, tread-ing our path
Thro' the blood of the slaugh-tered,
Out from the gloom-y past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our wea-ry years,
God of our si-lent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way.
Thou who hast by Thy might,
Led us in-to the light,
Keep us for-ev-er in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the pla-ces,
Our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine,
Of the world, we for-get Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we for-ev-er stand,
True to our God,
True to our na-tive land.

James Weldon Johnson

- 3 -

Let there be light, Lord God of Hosts!
Let there be wisdom on the earth!
Let broad humanity have birth!
Let there be deeds, instead of boasts!
Within our passioned hearts instill
The calm that endeth strain and strife;
Make us Thy ministers of life;
Purge us from lusts that curse and kill!

Give us the peace of vision clear
To see our brothers' good our own,
To joy and suffer not alone;
The love that casteth out all fear!
Let woe and waste of warfare cease,
That useful labor yet may build
Its homes with love and laughter filled!
God, give Thy wayward children peace!

William Merrell Vories

RALPH O. GOTHARD
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Secretary

CONSUMERS AND CRAFTSMENS GUILD
OF HARLEM INC.

A Voluntary, Self-Help, Cooperative, Non-Profit, Membership Fraternity

Temporary Mailing Address:
~~252 WEST 130th STREET~~ 315 West 113th Street.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 7th, 1936

Request to quote

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

In June, 1935, there appeared in CURRENT HISTORY, an article written by you entitled, "A NEGRO NATION WITHIN THE NATION."

15-12-56

As an expression of appreciation this letter is somewhat belated, but nevertheless I want to say that in my most humble opinion, it was the most forceful and comprehensive resume on the past, present and future possibilities of the Negro in America that I have had the pleasure of reading. With but pitifully few exceptions, however, I have been unable to find anyone who had seen or even heard of it.

I came to the general conclusions expressed in your article many years ago and have devoted no inconsiderable part of my time in trying to develop a technique whereby such an ideal as you visualize could be brought into being. My studies have convinced me that a membership organization, such as we have already formed, is the practical approach, for through it we will be able to contact and cooperate with those who WANT to help themselves---all others we plan to let severely alone.

I am going to ask you, in behalf of this organization which I have the pleasure to represent, to give us permission to reprint your article in pamphlet form, giving credit where due, for distribution among our members, and prospective members.

And, in appreciation for the many contributions you have made to the progress of the Negro in America, and particularly because you have had the great courage to express your new convictions in spite of the opposition of your former associates, we would feel highly honored of you would accept an Honorary Membership in our organization and become at the same time a member of our Advisory Board.

If you can spare the time for a personal interview on one of your trips to the City, the writer would be happy to call on you.

Yours very truly,

Ralph O. Gothard

RALPH O. GOTHARD
Executive Director

Request for recommendation

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 22, 1936.

Miss Mary Abell Watson, Director,
Cooperative Bureau for Teachers,
1776 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Miss Watson:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and is not expected to return until January, 1937.

It is not possible, therefore, for him to write you about ALISON BURROUGHS.

Your request will, of course, be brought to his attention upon his return.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

15-13

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THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

of the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

NATIONAL UNION *of* CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

MEMBER *of the* INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

167 WEST 12th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

March 20, 1936

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Official Organ
"CONSUMERS' COOPERATION"

Telephone: TOMPKINS SQ. 6-5250
Cable Address: COOPAM

15-7

Dear Mr. DuBois:

At the request of Mr. Tage Palm who is keenly interested in the Consumers' Cooperative Movement, we are sending you literature describing the purpose and methods of operation of consumers' cooperatives.

America has followed for years the philosophy of rugged individualism. In the present economic collapse we have turned, under the New Deal, to dependence on paternalistic protection. But as the depression continues we are faced more desperately than ever before with the necessity of doing something for ourselves. In the United States 1,800,000 members of consumers' cooperatives are doing a business of a million dollars a day and their non-profit business on a cooperative basis is now forming the nucleus of a social order based on "cooperation for service" rather than "competition for profit".

Each of us is responsible for doing his or her part in determining which road America will take. Shall we go back to Individualistic Capitalism, to the right towards State Corporatism as in Italy and Germany, to the left towards State Communism as in Russia, or shall we take the road straight ahead, of orderly evolution through peaceful planned progress toward a cooperative Democracy, as the older democratic countries of Europe such as Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Switzerland and others are doing?

We are mailing you a leaflet describing briefly the Cooperative Movement and a sample copy of our magazine, CONSUMERS' COOPERATION, on the back cover of which is a list of other available literature.

The way to advance the Cooperative Movement is, first to become thoroughly familiar with the subject. Use the enclosed blank and subscribe to our magazine, order such books and pamphlets as you choose, and study the principles and practices of the movement thoroughly. Then organize a study group to discuss the movement. Such a group will eventually desire to put in practice the ideal of Cooperation or "Self-help through Mutual Aid", and will decide to start a cooperative club, store, oil station, dairy, or any one of a number of possible activities depending upon the particular situation in the community. This is the way to start building immediately a unit of the new economic order. Let us know what we can do further to assist you.

For further information we suggest you also write to:

United Consumers Cooperative Ass'n.

4523 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Very truly yours,

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

Wallace J. Campbell

[1936] Co-operation

LEARN ALL ABOUT CONSUMERS' COOPERATION

THE PRACTICAL, EVOLUTIONARY WAY TO BUILD ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

America is beginning to use the words "consumer" and "cooperation." But Americans generally do not yet know what these words really mean when joined together to describe the new economic system—Consumers' Cooperation—which is being built to replace competitive Middleman Monopoly. It is high time that everyone in America learned what it really means to be a consumer and to cooperate. The old order is fast breaking down. "The crumbling order of selfish greed" must be replaced by a cooperative order for human need.

We read many articles and hear many addresses discussing the three alternatives of Capitalism, Communism and Corporatism (Fascism). Yet there is a fourth alternative being developed on a large scale in over forty countries in the world. Its results are particularly evident in such countries as Great Britain, Scandinavia, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries which have been political, religious and educational democracies for many years. These countries are demonstrating that there's another way out—through voluntary democratic Consumers' Cooperation—without violence or dictatorship, but by gradual evolution.

Over half, or seven million, of the families in Great Britain are already members of Consumers' Cooperatives. More than 40% of the retail and wholesale business in Sweden is now being done by the Cooperatives. Finland, which is right next to Russia, is turning to Consumers' Cooperation instead of to Communism. Denmark has pulled itself up out of the slough of despond through adopting Cooperation until today over 97% of the farmers own their own farms. Switzerland has towns which are entirely Cooperative. These are patterns for Democratic America.

Through Consumers' Cooperation we will build a Cooperative Democracy. Its principle of "one person, one vote" will give us economic democracy. Its principle of "minimum interest on shares" will give us security instead of speculation. Its principle of "distributing the surplus savings as dividends on the basis of patronage" will give us just distribution of wealth.

Consumers' Cooperation recovers the ownership of the means of production and distribution for the people. We, the people of America, have largely lost the ownership of the country in which we live. The way to regain ownership is through Consumers' Cooperation. It is not only the democratic economic system for the future but it can be put in practice at once by any group which wishes to cooperate and buy together. It pays as it goes in both material and moral benefits to its members.

Consumers' Cooperation starts right in your own home neighborhood. It begins by organizing a cooperative study and buying club, retail store, oil station, milk dairy, etc., owned by the consumers. Local associations then join together and form a wholesale and the wholesale starts manufacturing. It is Economic Democracy, of, by and for the people. It is "Self-help through Mutual Action." It is the way to "start clearing your own little corner of creation." Everyone has his or her part to do in building the new economic order that will constantly increase production and justly distribute it. Everyone should do definite work right in his own home neighborhood in organizing a Consumers' Cooperative.

The literature of Consumers' Cooperation is large. There are general histories of the movement, discussions of principles and practice, descriptions of its growth in different countries. A suggested list of some of the best pamphlets, books and magazines is given on the next page. Select those you wish and study through to the truth about Consumers' Cooperation—the last great struggle for democracy—which is the extension of the principles of freedom and justice that are the foundation of American political democracy to the organization of an economic democracy. Order from:

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

No. 342 — **167 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.** — Price 2c

2 — $1 per 100

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE PAMPHLETS

What Is Consumers' Cooperation, Dr. J. P. Warbasse ..... **$.05**
A boiled-down statement of consumers' cooperative principles and practice.

The Cooperative Movement, J. H. Dietrich **$.05**
A sermon on Cooperation by a Minneapolis minister in a State where there are over 4,500 consumers', credit and marketing cooperatives.

A Cooperative Economic Democracy, E. R. Bowen ..... **$.10**
A summary of consumers' cooperative foundations and developments in America.

America's Answer—Consumers' Cooperation E. R. Bowen ..... **$.10**
A comprehensive, condensed summary of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement. A challenge and a call to action.

How St. F. X. University Educates for Action, M. M. Coady, editor ..... **$.20**
A description of the development of Nova Scotia's outstanding adult education project which has resulted in the creation of a powerful cooperative movement in Eastern Canada.

Cooperation Here and Abroad, Hugh J. Hughes ..... **$.10**
A general story written by a former farm paper editor and Minnesota State Director of Markets.

The Discovery of the Consumer, Mrs. Sidney Webb (Beatrice Potter) (1928) **$.10**
Written after 40 years of study by the one who first clearly "Discovered the Consumer."

Kagawa and Cooperatives, edited by Victor Edward Marriott ..... **$.10**
A biography and the selected writings of the man who has been an inspiring force in the development of Cooperatives in Japan.

A Short Introduction to Consumers' Cooperation, Ellis Cowling ..... **$.15**
A simple concise presentation of the philosophy, history and present status of the cooperative movement; primarily for high school students but excellent for general use.

Fundamentals of Consumers' Cooperation, V. S. Alanne ..... **$.25**
Especially valuable for study courses and discussion groups.

Seeking a New World Through Cooperatives, Carl Hutchinson ..... **$.25**
Prepared especially for Church young people's discussion groups.

The Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative Associations and Clubs (Post paid) ..... **$.15**

The Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative Oil Associations (Post paid) ..... **$.15**

Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative Housing Associations, (Post paid) ..... **$.15**

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE BOOKS

The National Being, George W. Russell **$1.75**
Perhaps the most beautifully phrased combination of cooperative idealism and practical action ever written, by George W. Russell, better known as AE, the great poet-cooperator, formerly secretary of the Irish Agricultural Society.

Sweden—The Middle Way, Marquis W. Childs **$2.50**
An intensely interesting analysis of the factors which have produced Sweden's remarkable economic recovery: consumers' cooperation, labor organizations, government operation of utilities. Four chapters specifically on the cooperative movement. Beautifully illustrated.

Cooperative Movement in Great Britain, Beatrice Potter (1891) **$1.10**
The first clear analysis of the significance of consumers' cooperative ownership and control as compared with employee ownership. Still standard.

John T. W. Mitchell, Percy Redfern (1924) **$1.00**
The biography of the great leader of the C.W.S. who forged out the philosophy of consumer cooperative ownership. Every man and young man should read it as the story of the ideal business man.

Cooperation, Hall and Watkins (1934) **$3.00**
New textbook published by the Cooperative Union. A superior book for personal and school study of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement.

Fresh Furrow, Burris Jenkins (Cooperative Edition) **$1.00**
A novel based on the development of the consumers' cooperative movement in the Middle West. Written by Kansas City's famous pastor-novelist.

The Consumers' Cooperative Movement, Beatrice and Sidney Webb (1921) **Paper $2.00**
Written after thirty years of study in the birthplace of Consumers' Cooperation by the greatest English economic investigators and writers.

The Peple's Year Book, (1936) **Paper $.75 Cloth 1.35**
National and International. The annual of the great English and Scottish Wholesale Societies. Full of facts and figures and beautiful illustrations. No other business report like it.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

CONSUMERS' COOPERATION—167 West 12th Street, New York City, New York **$1.00**
The Official Magazine of the Consumers' Cooperative Purchasing Movement in the United States, with special articles on cooperative promotion, education and business in addition to national and international cooperative news. Published monthly by The Cooperative League, which is affiliated with The International Cooperative Alliance.

AFFILIATED COOPERATIVE WHOLESALES

(The following Wholesale Cooperatives are members of The Cooperative League. You are invited to correspond with any of them)

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE, Superior, Wisconsin

130 affiliated retail stores. 28,000 individual members. Handles groceries, bakery goods, clothing, general merchandise. Wholesale volume (1934) $1,787,773. Has recently acquired a four story warehouse building. Publication—COOPERATIVE BUILDER.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES ASSOCIATED, Amarillo, Texas

60 affiliated retail associations. 12,000 individual members in the Texas Panhandle, New Mexico and Southern Oklahoma. Handles petroleum products, auto accessories and farm supplies. Wholesale and retail volume (1934) $4,000,000. Publication—PRODUCER-CONSUMER.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
North Kansas City, Mo.

270 affiliated retail associations. 100,000 individual members. Handles petroleum products, automobile accessories, farm machinery, supplies. Wholesale volume (1934) $1,776,839. Organized and operating the first Cooperative Compounding Plant in the world. Publication—COOPERATIVE CONSUMER.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SERVICES, Inc.,
433 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.

11 cafeteria type restaurants operated as a chain. 4,214 individual members. Volume (Fiscal year ending March 31, 1935) $395,109. Largest cooperative restaurant society in America. Publication—COOPERATIVE CRIER.

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTORS, Inc., 30 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

Serves 50 affiliated consumers' clubs, non-profit organizations, cooperative associations and individual members. Handles about 200 specification products—operates its own testing laboratory. Distributes by mail and other means; organizes consumers into local consumers' unions. Publication—CONSUMERS' DEFENDER.

EASTERN COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE,
112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.

21 affiliated retail associations. 11,400 individual members. Volume (1934) $187,583. Handles groceries, tires, etc. Wholesale supply for Eastern cooperative stores, dairies, oil stations, cafeterias, houses, clubs, etc.

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE, Springfield, Mass.

More than 1,000 local outlets, 56,200 individual members. Manufactures in its own plants feed and fertilizer; grows and selects seed; purchases paint, disinfectants, spray materials. Wholesale volume (1934) $12,300,000. Publication—EASTERN STATES COOPERATOR.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan

113 affiliated retail associations, 35,000 individual members. Handles farm supplies: feed, seed, fertilizer, machinery, twine, petroleum products. Wholesale volume (1933) $1,348,491. Sells "organization and service" to the farmers along with the merchandise. Publication—MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

FARMERS UNION CENTRAL EXCHANGE,
Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.

211 affiliated retail associations. 100,500 individual members. Handles petroleum products, flour, feed, twine, tires, batteries, paint. Wholesale volume (1934) $2,615,519. A Consumers' Wholesale Cooperative established by organized producers of farm products. Publication—FARMERS UNION HERALD.

(SUBSCRIPTION AND ORDER BLANK) ☐ New ☐ Renewal

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE, 167 W. 12th St., New York City:

Please enter my subscription to CONSUMERS' COOPERATION for one year, $1.00.

Please enter my order for the following pamphlets and books:

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Name ---------- or R.F.D. ---------- -------

Place ---------- Date ----------

FRANKLIN COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION,
2108 Washington Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

13 affiliated retail associations, 4,000 individual members. Wholesale volume (1934) $2,225,934. Largest consumers' cooperative milk distributors in the United States. Publication—MINNEAPOLIS COOPERATOR.

GRANGE COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE,
3123 Western Ave., Seattle, Washington

57 affiliated retail associations. 2,500 individual members. Handles groceries, general merchandise, feed, petroleum products, tires. Wholesale volume (1933) $102,378. Oldest cooperative purchasing organization in the Pacific Northwest. Publication—GRANGE NEWS.

INDIANA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
504 Farm Bureau Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

89 affiliated retail associations. 50,000 individual members. Handles feed, fertilizer, petroleum products and other farm supplies. Wholesale volume (1934) $3,225,827. Has made steady progress through the depression. Publication—HOOSIER FARMER.

MIDLAND COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE,
Broadway and Johnson Sts., Minneapolis, Minn.

115 affiliated retail associations. 40,000 individual members. Handles gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases, tires, accessories, batteries, chains, paint, oil equipment, coal. Wholesale volume (1934) $1,751,006. First cooperative oil wholesale in the United States. Publication—MIDLAND COOPERATOR.

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.,
620 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

State offices in seven other states, 160,000 individual members. Handles automobile, property, fire, farm, theft, travel, accident insurance. (1934) assets $4,000,000, surplus $550,000. One of the ten largest mutual casualty insurance companies in the United States. Publication—OHIO FARM BUREAU NEWS.

OHIO FARM BUREAU SERVICE COMPANY,
620 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

76 County Farm Bureau Cooperative Associations. 42 petroleum bulk plants. Handles petroleum products, fertilizer, farm machinery, etc. Wholesale volume (1934) $1,900,941. Retail cooperatives are being extended to cover the state. Publication—OHIO FARM BUREAU NEWS.

PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE, Walla Walla, Washington

46 affiliated retail associations. 12,000 individual members. Handles gas, oil, tires, fertilizer, grease, twine. New organization, developing rapidly.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
3607 Derry St., Harrisburg, Pa.

New organization, with several county cooperatives already organized. Handles automobile insurance, petroleum products, etc. Publication—PENNSYLVANIA FARM REVIEW.

RECREATION COOPERATIVE, Inc., Delaware, Ohio

A national mail order cooperative for the promotion of cooperative leisure time activities such as music, dancing, drama, games, etc., and for the supplying of necessary materials and equipment.

WORKMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
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90 affiliated retail associations. 65,681 individual members. Handles insurance on household furniture and recently empowered to handle dwelling fire insurance. Has one rate only, irrespective of locality or character of dwelling.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE DIVISIONS

Eastern States Cooperative League, 112 East 19th St., New York City; Central States Cooperative League, 3954 West 27th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Northern States Cooperative League, Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota; California Cooperative Council, 1723 West Pico Street, Los Angeles, Northern Division, Box 307, Berkeley, Cal.; National Cooperative Women's Guild, Box 1000, Superior, Wisconsin.

Use the reverse side of this to subscribe to the national magazine CONSUMERS' COOPERATION and to order such pamphlets and books as you may select from the bibliography.

No. 349 4/11/36

RECEIVED from W E B Du Bois
nyc

$		
3	75	for literature or books
		" membership
		" subscription
		"
Total		

The Cooperative League,
167 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

J. N. Peterson Financial Secretary

15-7

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL·N·C

January 16, 1936

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

W

15-9-16

Dear Mr Du Bois:

I have delayed replying to your letter of January 8 with reference to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro until after I should have more time to think over the matter.

There is no doubt of the need for an authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race. It is highly desirable that the project you describe be carried to completion if this can be done in a satisfactory manner.

My feeling is that scholarship in this field is still in its infancy and that a great deal of original investigation needs to be done before any really authoritative encyclopaedia will be possible. I think, for instance, of the anthropology of the southern Negro, in fact, of the whole question of African origins, African influences, of tribal inheritances and survivals. If the plans for the Encyclopaedia can be laid in such a manner that research will be possible in fields that have been neglected, it is clear that the Encyclopaedia will serve not only as a source of information in this field but also as a stimulus to investigation.

I would be glad to do anything in my power to help with your plans, but I could not at present commit myself to writing any article. I am not sufficiently well informed on any particular subject and I doubt whether it would be possible for me to take time for any research in this field within the next two or three years.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. Couch

W. T. Couch
Director

wtc b

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL · N · C

October 31, 1936

Mr Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Mr Logan:

15-9-4

I have made a hasty examination of the list of suggested subjects for treatment in the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I had hoped to get more time to study this matter, but I have had less spare time during the past six months than I have had in years. I do not see any chance to get time to study this matter as it should be studied if my opinion is to be worth anything.

I would be in favor of trusting Dr DuBois and others who are able to give adequate time to the subject.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. Couch

W. T. Couch
Director

wtc b

November 3, 1936

My dear Dr. Couch:

Dr. Du Bois will regret that you did not have time to study the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, but will be happy to know of your expression of confidence in him.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. T. Couch
University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(Council of Jewish Women)

October 24, 1936

My dear Mrs. Swartz:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois I am writing you concerning a lecture-engagement for Dr. Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois is in Europe and will return to this country December 30, 1936, and will be available for lectures in your vicinity from December 31 to January 8 or 9, 1937, on the subject "The World in 1937". While abroad he is visiting the following countries: England, France, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. He is returning by Hawaii. The fee is one hundred dollars for each lecture which will cover all expenses.

Do you think the Council of Jewish Women would be interested?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mrs. Jacob Swartz
Council of Jewish Women
San Francisco, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

COVICI, FRIEDE, INC., PUBLISHERS

432 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

DATE JULY 20 1936

INVOICE NUMBER F 4106

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ATLANTA, GA

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July 20, 1936

15-36

December 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Cox:

As you will see from this letterhead there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This Encyclopaedia will include individuals, topics, and events in the history of Latin-America as well as in other parts of the world. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to compile a list of specialists in each of the Latin-American countries who might be willing to cooperate in perfecting the list of subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. We have already received the cooperation of Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde for Haiti and Professor Richard Pattee for Puerto Rico. I am, moreover, in correspondence with Mr. Arturo Ramos of Brazil. As yet, however, we do not have the names of competent persons for any of the other Latin-American countries. If you would be so good as to suggest out of your wide personal acquaintance the names of individuals with whom I might correspond, we should be more likely thereby to make the Latin-American sections of the Encyclopaedia as authoritative as we hope the other sections will be.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor Isaac J. Cox
2611 Hartzell Street
Evanston, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Cox]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

1. Names
2. Cooperation of
Amer. scholars
in field of L.A.

December 24, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-10-24

My dear Mr. Logan:

In response to your letter of recent date concerning Latin American contributors to your proposed Encyclopedia, I am glad to suggest the following names.

Chile C.R.

Professor Luis Galdames, c/o Instituto Pedagogico, Santiago, Chile. Senor Galdames is a brilliant educator and historical writer of Chile and has, in addition, done advisory work on the educational system of Costa Rica. If able to do so, I am sure he would be glad to contribute to the success of your work.

Chile

You might also consider the name of Senor Alejandro Fuenzalida Grandon, who has written much on the social history of Chile. I cannot give you his exact address, but I think a letter in care of the Biblioteca Nacional(Santiago) would reach him.

Peru

For Peru,I would suggest the name of Senor Julio Tello. He has written much on pre-historic Peru and would I think have information regarding later developments. Possibly a letter to Dr. Alberto Giesecke, c/o American Embassy in Lima would bring you further information regarding Peruvian correspondents.

Colombia

For Colombia, I might suggest the name of Dr. Enrique Otero d' Acosta, Apartado 992, Bogota, Colombia.
He has written much on the early Colonial History of that country, and would be helpful. A letter of his was published about two years ago in the Hispanic American Historical Review.

Mexico

For Mexico and Central America, Senor Rafael Heliodoro Valle would be a good man. I cannot give is address off-hand, but his name appears on the cover of the Hispanic American Historical Review. You might find his address, and the address of others, in the publication known as Who's Who in Latin America. That was brought out by Professor Percy A. Martin of Stanford University. If you have not already written him about your project, I would suggest that you do so.

Argentina

Possibly a letter to Victor Daniel Goyta, Secretario Honorario of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norteamericano, Maipu 686, Bueons Aires, would bring you some information from that country.

Trusting that these suggestions may prove of some value to you, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

I. J. Cox

IJC:PH

Telephone:
Holborn 9311.

41 Museum Street,
London, W.C. 1.

May 4th, 1936.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your very striking article on THE CLASH OF COLOUR in the ARYAN PATH of March last has induced me to resume a brief contact that I was privileged to have with you some years ago, when I was Educational Secretary of the Indian Students' Union & Hostel at 112 Gower St., London. You might recall my writing to you about the interest of our members at that time in THE CRISIS, and I believe I also referred to the pleasure which I had derived personally from your book, DARK PRINCESS.

15-12-47

Your remarks in the ARYAN PATH about the need for a rapprochement between Americans of colour and Indians seem to me so very apposite and timely that I have felt compelled to send you a little pamphlet about our little group of people of West Indies origin, who are to my mind one of the most likely avenues by means of which such a drawing-together might be effected. The pamphlet will tell you all that need be said at this stage about us, but to avoid any misapprehensions I ought to say that the effort for political recognition as a group (alongside the people with whom our cultural and economic future is linked) ought not to mislead you into thinking that our aims our anti-national or pro-English. We are proud of our Indian citizenship and only wish to ensure that our Negro origin may not be used against us in the general scramble for communal protection that is going on in India today.

I would like, however, to deal specifically with the point raised in your article as to needd for more literary contact between coloured America and India. This is a line along which I have been trying to work myself in recent years, since I have practically become a whole-time writer; but I have failed so far in effecting a good connexion with the Negro papers of the U.S.A., in spite of efforts that I have been made on my behalf by people like my good friend, Paul Robeson, and others. Sometime ago I met Mr. Abbott of the CHICAGO DEFENDER in London and had some correspondence, but nothing came of it; and since then I had been led to believe that the slump had made the American Press economise on foreign correspondence. Have matters changed in this respect now?

Telephone:
Holborn 9311.

41 Museum Street,
London, W.C. 1.

Would you think it impertinent of me, too, if I asked your advice as to the possibility of securing a market for some of my plays and short stories in your part of the world? * I have already published a dramatic version of the history of a famous Indian woman, who opposed the British in the great Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The book had a very good press in India, when it came out - as you will see from the sheets of comments that I have enclosed about THE RANI OF JHANSI. I have written other plays too, of which one is a full length study of a Negro professional man's life in Europe (London & Paris) and another a symbolic one-act drama of ~~an~~ International emphasis with a Negro tramp as the chief character. Both these plays are under consideration here at present, but I am anxious that they should be submitted to reputable American publishers or theatre managers, who could be trusted with MSS from abroad. Could you be so good as to recommend any such, if you feel that there is a chance of my work being given a sympathetic hearing.

* I could send over a copy of this book for you to look at, if you feel you'd like to see it. P.C.

About my short stories, I shan't say much; but will ask you to be kind enough to look at the sample I am sending, entitled INDO-AFRICA, UNLIMITED. This, as you can see, has already seen the light of day in the HINDU of Madras, India, one of the best (if not the best) Indian-owned journals of the East. I have further stories ~~of~~ with a more specifically Indian background that I could also send across, if there was a chance of securing a sale of American rights. So far I have only disposed of British ~~Empire~~ or Indian rights in these stories, so that American papers would be free to purchase any other rights that they might care to secure (including rights of publication in the U.S.A.).

15-12-48

I am told that you are no longer editing THE CRISIS. Is this true? I haven't seen the paper for a long time, so please excuse my ignorance as to the latest position there. If there is any demand for a foreign correspondent on European or Eastern affairs among your circle of journalistic acquaintance, please recommend me in the right quarter. I have for years been doing research in this line of inquiry for the Trade Union Movement of Great Britain and other responsible organisations. Besides this I am Reader of MSS for Messrs. Geo. Allen & Unwin, one of the best publishing houses here. I have brought out a book on the new Indian Constitution and am au fait with affairs in the Near East and Russia.

P.T.O.

Please excuse me for this lengthy screed

Yours sincerely
Philip Cot

P.S. You are at liberty to send my story, Indo-Africa, unheralded, to any suitable Journal that you think might

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Miner Teachers' College
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Cromwell:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

d 15-24

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIVISION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE, BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OTELIA CROMWELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE DIVISION

November 16, 1936

Doctor Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-14-7

My dear Doctor Logan:

I am enclosing a few suggestions as to the material outlined for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Will you accept my apologies for the deferred answer to your letter of October the twenty-third in which you ask for criticisms?

Best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Otelia Cromwell

Otelia Cromwell

[ENCLOSURE]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIVISION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE, BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OTELIA CROMWELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE DIVISION

Memorandum
for
Dr. R. W. Logan

Encyclopaedia of the Negro

Comments of List of Subjects Submitted

Page

75 Question --- What is the basis of the selection of the list of towns and settlements.

15-14-8

78 Note --- I. Omission of Howard University from list of Standard Four-year Colleges, Class A.

II. Omission of group - Standard Four-Year Teachers Colleges, Class A.

Miner Teachers College

Stowe Teachers College

(There may be others accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges)

III. Omission of Cheney -- I do not know its rating

79 Former Schools for Negroes

(Include) Institute for Colored Youth

80 Philanthropic Educational Funds and Foundations

Question --- Would you include here the Guggenheim Foundation?

90 "Negro American Authors"

Include Brown, William Wells
Cromwell, John Wesley
Cotter, Joseph S.

~~Include~~

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MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE, BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OTELIA CROMWELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE DIVISION

Page

90 (cont.)

Harmon, Florence M.
Hurston, Zora Neale
Johnson, Fenton
Griggs, Sutton
Schuyler, George S.
Randle, Annie K.
Crummell, Alexander
Motoh, Robert Russa
Pickens, William
Roman, Charles Victor
Washington, Booker
Fauset, Arthur Huff
Haynes, Elizabeth Ross
Merritt, Raleigh H.
Roberts, Eslanda Goode
Daniel, Sadie I.

I believe they are all living

15-14-9

93 Negro Poets

Include

Dunbar
Nelson, Alice Ruth
Dubois, W. E. Brughardt

6.K.

Bennett, Gwendolyn
Brownlee, J. P.
Brown, Sterling
Horne, Frank
Johnson, Helene
McBrown, Gertrude Parthenia
Cuney, Waring
Shaw, Ester Popel
Cattim, Ethel
Alexander, Lewis
Campbell, Alfred Gibbs
Clifford, Carrie W.
Collins, Harry Jones
Corbett, Maurice N.
Cox, John T.
Delaney, Clarissa Scott
Dungree, J. Riley

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DIVISION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE, BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OTELIA CROMWELL
CHAIRMAN OF THE DIVISION

15-14-10

Page

93 (cont.)

Flemming, Sarah Lee Brown
Fordham, Mary Weston
Fortune, Timothy Thomas
Harleston, Edward Nathaniel
Henderson, S. S.
McGee, Perry Honce
McGirt, James E.
Menard, J. Willis
Peters, E. P.
Peters, A. T.
Porter, G. W.
Posey, Edwin
Scott, R. Alonzo
Seward, Walter E.
Smith S. P.
Thompson, Priscilla J.
Todd, WalterE.
Toomey, Richard E. S.
Walden, Eslay
White, Charles F.
Whitfield, N. M.
Wilds, Myra Viola

98 Question--Why limit bounds at "1910"?

132 Cromwell, John W.
Omit "politician"
Write "Teacher, Writer,

134 Just, Ernest Everett
Add "Scientist"

95 Negro Performers of Music

Question-- Would you substitute "Musician "for" Performers of Music"?
Include-Tibbs, Roy
Allen, William

Question--Are you omitting Negro Singers?

November 30, 1936

My dear Dr. Cromwell:

Thank you very much for your letter of November sixteenth and your numerous suggestions for completing the list of suggested subjects that the proposed Encyclopaedia should treat. Dr. Du Bois will be very grateful to you for this expression of your interest.

With most cordial personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Miner Teachers College
Georgia Avenue
Washington, D. C.

15-14

October 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Crooks:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, the receipt of your reprint from "Human Biology" a record of research for September, 1936. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-1

Mr. Kenneth B. M. Crooks
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Iowa State College

247 Sheldon Ave,
Ames, Iowa
February 1, 1936

W

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

15-9-17

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of December 4, 1935, was forwarded to me here from Kentucky State Induatrial College. I regret that I could not have given it more prompt attention.

It is certainly in accordance with my opinion that an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is well worth the venture. I am glad to indorse such a move, and would be glad to offer my full cooperation in making it a success. As I have had no previous information concerning the probable plan of such a work, I am hardly in position to say that I would be able to contribute an article if it should be requested of me. However, whatever the plan may be, I am sure I can cooperate with the contributors in getting data on subjects in my field, the Biological Sciences. For the past years my interest has been directed to experimental researches in Zoology, and to my knowledge there is no concerted literature in which one may find information concerning the contributors and their contributions in this field. I feel that such a work is in demand in order to give better acquaintance and stimulate more interest among the Negroes in the field of Zoology.

If you find further need of my services in this undertaking, I shall be available to cooperate with you in what ever way I can after June 15th., at which time I plan to be back at Kentucky State Industrial College.

Very truly yours,
Hubert B. Crouch
Hubert B. Crouch

Encyclopaedia

15-2½-53

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 2, 1936

Frank

Mr. Cundall
Librarian of the
Jamaican Institute
Kingston, Jamaica

My dear Sir:

I am interested in a project for launching an Encyclopaedia of the Negro which is to cover the history and condition of Negroes in the United States, West Indies, South America and Africa. The project is only in embryo as yet, but it will probably be carried through.

I am doing some preliminary work, especially in the arrangement of a list of subjects which such an Encyclopaedia should cover. I am writing to ask if you or any competent person known to you, could undertake to make me a list of subjects covering all the West Indies Islands which would indicate matters which the Encyclopaedia should treat: islands, places, histories, biographies, and the like. This, of course, would be only a preliminary list and later could be added to and re-arranged, but I should like a tentative effort of this sort, and the results should be in my hands on or before May 1.

Would you kindly let me know if you could undertake this, or if you have anyone else in mind who could, and could you give me any idea of the cost of such a service?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-21-54

Encye

The Institute of Jamaica.

For the Encouragement of Literature Science and Art.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

18th April, 1936.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the April the 2nd, which has only reached me to-day, I certainly could not undertake to prepare a list to reach you by the 1st of May, nor do I know anybody in Jamaica who would do so.

Yours faithfully,

Hawtrey Rendell

Secretary.

Professor W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

15-21-55

December 14, 1936

My dear Cundall:

You may recall that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois wrote you on April 2, 1936, to request that you undertake a compilation of the list of subjects covering all the West Indies which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should include. You replied on April 15 that it was obviously impossible for you or anyone else to complete the task by May first.

At the request of Dr. Du Bois, who is temporarily absent, I am writing to ask you whether without being hurried you could:

1. prepare a list of subjects dealing with the history of Jamaica which you think such an Encyclopaedia should treat;
2. prepare a similar list for the other British possessions in the West Indies, or suggest some person or persons who might be willing to do so;
3. suggest a person or persons to prepare a similar list for the French, Dutch, and Swedish possessions in the Caribbean.

Since we are strictly limited as to the sum that may be spent for this preliminary work it would be advisable to give Dr. Du Bois an idea of the cost of the preparation of these lists.

It is greatly desired here that you will find it possible to aid in this enterprise for your position in the fields of the bibliography and historiography of Jamaica and the other West Indies would assure us the same authoritative treatment which we hope to have for the Negroes in other parts of the world.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mr. Frank Cundall
The Institute of Jamaica
Kingston
Jamaica

15-21-56

The Institute of Jamaica.

For the Encouragement of Literature Science and Art.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

29th December, 1936.

My dear Professor Logan,

In reply to your letter of the 14th of December, I regret that I am unable to comply with your request, much as I should like to do so. The most that I can promise is, that if you have a list compiled, I should be only too glad to go through it and make any suggestions that occur to me, but I cannot undertake any new work at my time of life. I am devoting my spare time to "Lives of the Governors of Jamaica." The first volume (dealing with the seventeenth century) appeared six months ago, and the second (dealing with the first half of the eighteenth century) is now in the press. I am fairly well on in the third volume (dealing with the second half of the eighteenth century), and my spare time is fully occupied with this work.

In reply to No.2. I would suggest that you apply to the Reverend Father J.J. Williams, S.J.,

Boston College,
Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts.

or to, Dr. Lowell J. Ragatz,

George Washington University,
Washington, D.C.

Yours faithfully,

Frank Cundall

Secretary.

Professor Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Lecture

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 13, 1936

15-20-49

Mr. L. S. Curtis
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri (Saint Louis)

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I am not just sure about your initials or your whereabouts, but I hope this is going to reach you.

As perhaps you know, I'm sailing June 5 for Europe where I shall spend several months in Germany, England, France and Austria. I shall return by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii, reaching Los Angeles the first week in January, 1937.

I am planning to deliver five lectures on the way to Los Angeles to New York on "The World in 1937". My charge will be $100 for each lecture and board, but I pay my own traveling expenses. I am wondering if it would be possible to arrange such a lecture in St. Louis. Could you find out and let me know with whom I might correspond?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Apt. B.
9321 N. Newstead Av.
ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
STOWE TEACHERS COLLEGE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

May 18, 1936.

15-20-50

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter addressed to Lincoln University was forwarded here, and reached me this morning.

I am glad to learn of the very extensive world tour which you are just about to begin. The new points of view that you will undoubtedly derive from first hand contact with the situation in Europe and Asia should mean much to all of us when interpreted through your lectures.

I am confident that we shall be able to arrange a lecture here in St. Louis during the month of January, 1937. The Race Relations Discussion Group(membership composed of Negroes and whites), the program committee of which I am chairman, could probably promote the lecture. I talked with the president this evening, and we will present the matter to the group next Monday. The secretary of the Committee of Forty, with whom I discussed the lecture this evening was also very enthusiastic. This Committee which is composed of representatives of a number of Negro clubs and organizations in St. Louis and vicinity, promoted a very successful lecture by James Weldon Johnson last May. This lecture was financed with subscriptions from more that a hundred patrons, and then thrown open to an audience of fourteen-hundred in our largest high school auditorium.

The president of the Race Relations Discussion Group is Mr. John T. Clark, St. Louis Urban League, 2947 Delmar Blvd; the secretary of the Committee of Forty is Mr. O. O. Morris, Pine Street Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo. You may communicate with these gentlemen directly if you choose. However, I am a member of both organizations and will do what I can to have one of them promote this lecture, of turn it over to some other group that will.

How can we communicate with you between June 5th next, and January, 1937?

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. Curtis

L. S. Curtis

P.S. Mabel and our twins send greetings!

15-20-51

May 25, 1936

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Apartment 3
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I can offer St. Louis tentatively the date of Friday, January 15, 1937, for the proposed lecture. I shall be very glad to have you take up the matter with Mr. Clark or Mr. Morris or anyone else. I shall be there until June 28, and in New York at 210 West 150 Street, Apartment 3A, until June 5. After that for several months my address will be:

c/o Dr. Georgs Kartaks
Oberlaender Trust
Hegel Haus
Am Kupfergraben 4a
Berlin, Germany

After October 1, however, you may communicate with me here at Atlanta University.

For Pete Sakes, why didn't you wire me about the twins. Watch your step. Congratulations to Mabel.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

September 29, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I have a copy of a letter dated May 25, 1936, addressed to you from Dr. Du Bois regarding a lecture. I am writing to ask if Friday, January 15, 1937, as stated in the letter, is satisfactory for his lecture in Saint Louis.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Apartment 8
Saint Louis, Missouri

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-20A

932 N. Newstead Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

October 5, 1936.

15-20-52

Miss Irene Ellen Diggs,
Sec'y to Dr. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of September 29 regarding date of lecture by Dr. Du Bois here in St. Louis.

At present I see no reason why Friday, January 15 should not be satisfactory. However, the committee which plans to promote this lecture does not meet until the last week of this month, and consequently definite arrangements have not been made. If you have any suggestions of alternative dates, of if there are any changes in Dr. Du Bois' plans, kindly let me know.

Would Dr. Du Bois be willing to make a morning appearance before the students of Washington University in addition to his evening lecture? Some members of the committee are anxious to know this, so kindly let me know your opinion on this at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

L. S. Curtis

L. S. Curtis.

October 8, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

Thank you for your letter of October 5, 1936. It will be quite satisfactory for Dr. Du Bois to speak in Saint Louis on Friday, January 15, 1937. We shall reserve that date for Saint Louis. The fee, as perhaps you know, is one hundred dollars and will cover all expenses except board and lodging for one day.

I feel reasonably sure that Dr. Du Bois will be willing to appear before the students of Washington University. However, I shall give you a definite answer perhaps by the time your committee meets the last of the month or very soon thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Department of Sociology November 12, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I am writing this letter concerning an appearance of Dr. Du Bois before the students of Washington University in addition to his evening lecture in Saint Louis. In my letter of October eighth I promised to "give you a definite answer perhaps by the time your committee meets the last of the month or very soon thereafter." I regret to inform you that it will not be possible for Dr. Du Bois to appear before the students of Washington University.

Regretting the necessity of this reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

932 N. Newstead Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.,

11/27/36

November, 25, 1936.

15-20-53

Miss Helen Irene Diggs,
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Madame:

I write to inform you that the committee which is sponsering the lecture by Dr. Du Bois, here, on January 15, 1937, has begun to solicit patrons for the same, and will very soon begin to advertize the lecture for that date.

A few weeks ago, President Charles W. Florence of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. told me that he would be pleased to have Dr. Du Bois lecture there on Thursday, Jan. 14th. In as much as it will be necessary for Dr. Du Bois to pass through Jefferson City on his way to St. Louis, you might ask him if he would like to undertake this lecture on the day preceeding the one here. If so, you might get in touch with President Florence. You may state that I referred you to him if you wish.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. Curtis

L. S. Curtis.

November 27, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

Thank you for your letter of November 25. According to the schedule I now have arranged for Dr. Du Bois, he will be coming to St. Louis from Chicago. However, it may be that he will be in the vicinity of Jefferson City on January 10 or 11. As soon as I have definite information I shall write you. I will also delay writing to President Florence until that time.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

15-20A

932 N. Newstead Ave,
St. Louis, Mo.,

December, 3, 1936

15-20-54

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs,
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois,
Atlanta Univeristy,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Madam:

The Committee which is promoting the Du Bois lecture here in St. Louis, scheduled for January 15th, has requested me to write you again in order to find out whether Dr. Du Bois is free on Thursday, January 14th. The High School Auditorium where it was planned to hold the lecture can be secured without charge on Thursday, but $25.00 must be paid for its use on Friday. Many members of the committee object to raising this extra amount of money.

Kindly let me know one way or the other by return mail. We are holding up the printing of patrons tickets awaiting your reply.

Very truly yours,

L. S. Curtis

L. S. Curtis

Department of Sociology

December 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

I have your letter of December third requesting a change of date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Saint Louis from Friday, January 15, to Thursday, January 14, 1937. Would it be possible for you to present him in Saint Louis on Tuesday, January 12, 1937?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

932 N. Newstead Ave
St. Louis, Mo.

Dec. 10, 1936 12/12/36

15-20-55

Dear Miss Diggs:

Our committee has accepted Tuesday, Jan 12th. for the lecture by Dr. Du Bois here in St. Louis. We have already secured the hall for that day, and the patron tickets are in process of being printed.

We should be pleased to know when Dr. Du Bois arrives in the United States.

Very sincerely yours

L. S. Curtis

Department of Sociology

December 12, 1936

My dear Mr. Curtis:

Thank you for your letter of December tenth. Tuesday, January 12, 1937, is being reserved as the date for Dr. Du Bois' lecture in Saint Louis.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I am sending to President Florence.

In answer to your inquiry, Dr. Du Bois is returning to this country December 30.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. L. S. Curtis
932 North Newstead Avenue
Saint Louis
Missouri

15-204

January 6, 1936

Mr. W. P. Dabney
Dabney Publishing Company
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

15-1-10

My dear Dabney:

I am coming through Cincinnati twice in February, once on February 6. Do you know anybody with a big church there who would like to make oodles of money on a lecture by me? If so, send me his name. If not, I shall see you anyway on or about the 6th.

I hope this willfind you in good health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DABNEY PUBLISHING CO.
and Office of
"THE UNION"
Phone MAin 5168
238 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

1/8/26

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois —

Dear Doc — Just returned and found your letter awaiting me. Will be in the city around the 6th etc of Feb. So don't hesitate to advise definitely in advance. From what I have been informed "Speaking" is a little slow here financially just now. Preachers say "why give up any when we can get it all — for our selves." However if in the next few days I see an opening I shall advise you at once!

Yours in fastness

Dabney

(The fatted calf awaits the prodigal son.

15-3-30

15-3-32

February 21, 1936

Mr. Wendell P. Dabney
Dabney Publishing Company
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

I was talked of calling on you in Cincinnati. I had engagements last week in Peoria, Chicago and Muncie and meant to stop on the way up but was asked to come around by Birmingham and then when I got to Chicago and Muncie the weather was so cold that after waiting two hours in freezing temperature, I finally got a train that got into Cincinnati Thursday morning. I immediately stopped on another train to Atlanta.

I am sorry not to have had the pleasure of seeing you, but I'm going to get there when the weather is more decent.

I got here just a few hours after the death of President Hope. It is a tremendous loss to all of us.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DABNEY PUBLISHING CO.
and Office of
"THE UNION"
Phone MAin 5168
238 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

2/27/36

Dear Doc -

"Everything happens for the best." "The moving finger writes," etc.

Was in Washington — when the Good Spirit moved you to board the next train for Atlanta. Had looked for you on the 6th & was several days thereafter — then was forced to journey to New York & return to Washington for a short divine. The Chicago Defender has a note as to what about you & your qualifications for the place just vacated by the late Jas. Hope. Should you become the man I hope the lord — don't forget me when thou Entereth thy Kingdom.

Heartily Dabney

15-3-33

Encyc

C

DR. ULYSSES GRANT DAILEY
4758 SOUTH PARKWAY
KENWOOD 0789
CHICAGO

Jan 26

My dear Dr DuBois

Despite this tardy response to
yours of Dec 4 regarding the Encyclopedia
you may rest assured of my warm
interest in the project. The time is
ripe for such an undertaking

I am interested in the
biographies of Daniel Hale Williams,
James Derham (Durham), and the three
Dumas

Yours very truly,

U. G. Dailey

15-1-71

(Dallas Central Forum)

November 27, 1936

My dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of November twenty-fourth. According to the schedule I now have arranged for Dr. Du Bois, he will be in the vicinity of New York on January 24. However, it may be that he will be in your vicinity later in the year.

Regretting the necessity of this reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Mr. L. Virgil Williams, Principal
Booker T. Washington High School
Dallas, Texas

(Dallas Central Forum)

DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

OFFICE OF
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
L. V. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL

November 24, 1936

11/27/36

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-17-10

Dear Miss Diggs:

In conference with Mr. Fritz Cansler, I find that Dr. DuBoise will be available for lectures during the month of January, following his return from abroad. In your letter to Mr. Cansler you suggested the date of January 13, 1937. We would be able to invite Dr. Duboise for a lecture on January 24, under the auspices of the Central Forum of Dallas. This organization has regular monthly meetings--the fourth Sunday of each month, at 4 p.m. Because of the regularity which has been our custom, we would not wish to change our date lest it might detract something from the effectiveness of our meeting. The public has become acustomed to these fourth Sunday meeting. I would be pleased to have you book Dr. DuBoise for this engagement.

Please let me know at the earliest possible date if this can be done.

Very ~~truly~~ yours

L. Virgil Williams

L. Virgil Williams
Principal.

LVW:p

(Dallas Central Forums)

DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

December 4, 1936

OFFICE OF
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
L. V. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL

12/7/36

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Diggs:

15-17-11

Thank you for your letter in reply to the proposal of the visit of Dr. Du Bois to Dallas during the month of January. Since it will not be possible for him to come at that time, can you give me an idea of the month he will be most likely to come, and if so can he arrange to appear on the fourth Sunday of that month. We are very anxious to present Dr. Du Bois since his return from abroad.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours

L. Virgil Williams

L. Virgil Williams
Principal.

LVW:p

M. S. DAVAGE
President

CLARK UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Under Auspices
Board of Education
Methodist Episcopal
Church

January 10, 1936

My dear Dr. DuBois:

15-1-59

Please pardon my delay in replying to your letter of sometime ago concerning a proposed encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am very greatly interested in such a project and would be glad to give all the cooperation possible.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Davage

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

MSD*H

Boston, Mass.
1-16-36

15-12-153

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In pursuance to our brief interview back-stage here following your address at the Symphony Hall on Sunday, Jan. 12th, I am asking that you favor me with a copy of the afore-mentioned address. Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration, I am

yours, Chas. H. Davis Jr.

P.S. Please write me:
7 Harvard Law School,
Cambridge, Mass.

March 21, 1936

15-7-26

Mrs. Ruth Davis
C/O Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Davis:

I sent flowers from Washington to the hospital for Rachel. I hope she received them. Will you kindly let me know how she's getting on and when I may write her. I am sorry to trouble you.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
September 19, 1936

Mr. Rourgee DeBose
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

15-30A

Dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

His secretary is on vacation; your letter will be referred to her when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

Very truly yours,

S.A. Sullivan
Acting Secretary

Natal De Cleene

NIEUKERKEN (WAES). 27 / VI / 36

Mon cher Monsieur,

[illegible]

En réponse à votre honorée lettre, je me propose de venir vous voir à Bruxelles, Hotel Cecil, Lundi matin vers 10 heures. De toutes façons je dois me rendre à Anvers avant midi, pour la délibération des examens.

Si ce rendez-vous ne vous convient pas, ou si vous préférez faire une visite à l'Université Coloniale d'Anvers, nous pouvons également nous rencontrer ici après quatre heures.

A moins que vous ne me fassiez connaître votre préférence pour Anvers, je me rendrai à Bruxelles Lundi dans la matinée.

Agréez, je vous prie Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués et dévoués

N. De Cleene

15-24-31

Adresse: De Cleene
Nieukerken (Waes)

Natal De Cleene

NIEUKERKEN (WAES), 12 / XI / 36

Mon cher Monsieur.

15-24-33

Veuillez m'excuser d'être en retard avec l'examen des listes de mots, dont il est question dans l'Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Une surcharge de besogne en est la cause.

Je m'en occupe pour le moment, et tâcherai d'être prêt pour la date fixée.

Croyez, je Vous prie, à l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs

N De Cleene

Encyclopaedia

41/124/54

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Mrs. Sadie Peterson Delaney
Librarian
Veterans' Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mrs. Delaney:

You will note that I am interested in a project of the Negro Encyclopaedia. Preliminary to this work, I am locating this year the best collection of books on the Negro in America, the West Indies and Africa. What do you know of the location, value and content of such collections anywhere in the United States? I should be glad of any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Mrs. Sadie Peterson-Delaney
P.O. Box 162
Tuskegee, Alabama.
March 28, 1936.

41/112F/55

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am sure that you will pardon my delay in answering your letter and request when I tell you that circumstances , your letter was addressed to, Tuskegee Institute and mislaid in the post office for a long time and I have just received it today,.

I wish to congratulate you on the beginning of another scholarly piece of work and when it is completed I hope that you will please inform me as wish to secure several copies, one for the library and a personal copy also my assistant and several others will wish to have a copy ,

In asnwer to your request according to all information that I can secure the Schomberg collection is the largest of its kind on record probably you are aware of this.,

Best regards to Mrs. DuBois

Sincerely yours

Sadie Peterson-Delaney

Sadie Peterson-Delaney
Librarian

November 16, 1936

My dear Mrs. DeLay:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois who is on a trip around the world, the receipt of your letter addressed to A. C. McClurg & Company. You may quote from any of Dr. Du Bois' published writings if it is made clear that the matter is a quotation and if he is given due credit.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-2

Mrs. Esther H. DeLay
428 East Crown Street
Princeton, Illinois

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL
OF
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

April 11, 1936

15-3-49

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is with deep appreciation of Doctor John Hope and his splendid work that I have taken the privilege of nominating him for the Spingarn Medal Award for 1935.

You know, as well as I, of Doctor Hope's refined and noble attributes and of his contributions not only to the Negro race but to all those with whom he lived and worked. You know of his years of work for the uplift of Negro youth and for the betterment of American life. It would seem to me, however, that his work in the creation and development of the University system in Atlanta reached its culmination during the past year, and that such an outstanding achievement merits the recognition of this award even though now it would have to be conferred posthumously.

Would not it be a pleasure for you to write Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman, Spingarn Medal Award Committee, endorsing the nomination of Doctor Hope? By thus honoring him the Spingarn Award Committee would focus recognition upon those qualities in Doctor Hope's life which we would have our younger men emulate.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent

AWD:egm

A. W. Dent
Superintendent

15-3-50

April 21, 1938

Mr. A. W. Dent
Superintendent
Flint-Goodrich Hospital
of Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Dent:

I have written to Mr. Villard in accordance with your suggestion of April 11 and also to Mr. Embree.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ROOM 209
154 EAST AVENUE
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

March 16

1 9 3 6

C

14-31-62

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Gerogia.

My dear Doctor DuBois,-

On my retirn to my studio, here , I find a letter from you written last fall, relative to the editing of an Encyclopedia of the Negro. I cannot explain why this letter was not forwarded, but it was not, and so you have had no word from me until now.

I write to say that I thnk this an excellent idea. Some years ago, I was asked to contribute to something of this same kind to be gotten ou t by one of our leading American publishers, and though I saw proofs of several articles by well known writers, nothing ever came of the book so far as I know. Perhaps it was also one of those things which the War submerged. I sincerely trust your idea meets with the success which I feel it surely deserves, since as a race we have nothing of ~~that~~ this sort. I should be most interested to learn what progress has beeen made thus far. I shall be at this address until Spring vacation in June.

Faithfully yours,

R. NATHANIEL DETT

R. Nathaniel Dett

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Dr. James H. Dillard
Box 418
Charlottesville, Virginia

My dear Dr. Dillard:

Enclosed are ten copies of selections from the answers of those with whom I have been corresponding concerning the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I thought you would like to see them. If you wish further copies, kindly let me know.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-24

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

J. H. DILLARD
BOX 418
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

March 16, 1936.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have lately been very much "out of commission". I do not remember whether I acknowledged receipt of the copies of the selections from the answers you have received about the Encyclopaedia. I was very glad to have these.

15-18-14

I am, of course, much interested about the matter of supplying the vacancy at Atlanta University. Governor Pearson, formerly of the Virgin Islands, was here on Saturday . He spoke very highly of the Law Dean at Howard as probably a good man for the place. I do not recall ever having met Mr. Huston.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Dillard

P. S. I have been hoping for a long time to make a trip to Atlanta. I now look forward to a southern trip next month.

J. H. D.

March 18, 1938

Mr. J. H. Dillard
Box 418
Charlottesville, Virginia

15-18-15

My dear Dr. Dillard:

I was glad to hear from you and to know that you are planning to make a Southern trip next month. I hope you will look in on us.

With regard to Governor Pearson's recommendation, I know of no one less suited to be president of a university than Mr. Houston.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/EN

(Dinard)

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta Ga.

J. H. DILLARD,
CHARLOTTESVILLE,
VIRGINIA.

March 20. '36 - Glad to have your note. As I said, I do not know him.

Very sincerely,

J. H. Dillard

E-21-51

[DILLARD UNIV]

15-22-35

March 6, 1936

Dr. Horace Bond
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Dr. Bond:

Dr. H. C. MacKerrow of 96 Eastern Avenue, Worcester, Massachusetts, is one of the best known Negro physicians in the Northeast. He is a specialist in tuberculosis and has studied and gained wide recognition, both in Europe and America. He writes me that he is going to attend the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in New Orleans, April 22-25. He is leaving New York April 19 to arrive in New Orleans the morning of April 21, and will return April 28.

I am writing to ask if you can arrange for accommodation for him at Dillard, so that he will be as comfortable as possible. He is a very large man and moves with some difficulty. I should appreciate it very much if you would drop him a card telling him about arrival, stopping place, etc. I have also asked him to write you.

I shall appreciate any courtesies shown him.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DN

(DILLARD UNIV.)

March 10, 1936

Dr. H. G. MacKerrow
96 Eastern Avenue
Worcester, Massachusetts.

15-2-15

Dear Dr. MacKerrow:

I have received a letter from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, in which he states that you plan to visit New Orleans during the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, and that you would wish accomodations here on our campus at that time.

We should be glad to accomodate you. You may plan to stay here if you wish. I would like to suggest, however, that our campus is located some five miles from the place of meeting of the Association, and that we are outside of the low-taxi-fare belt. I have spoken to Mr. A. W. Dent, Superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital here, who is helping plan the meeting with the local Committee. Mr. Dent, in turn, has spoken to Dr. L. T. Burbridge, a prominent Negro physician of this city, who has a large and comfortable residence directly across the street from the Hospital, and located on a street-car stop corner and next to a taxi stand.

Mr. Dent suggests that if you would prefer to stop with the Burbidges you might find it more convenient. I can assure you that the family is one of intelligence and that the stay will be materially pleasing, as I have myself formerly lived with this family.

If you would prefer the residence of the Burbridges' to our campus, please write to Mr. Dent at the Flint-Goodridge Hospital concerning the time of your arrival. He will make all necessary arrangements. If you would prefer to stay at Dillard, be assured of our hearty welcome to our campus. In any event I hope that we may hear from you soon.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Second Items - 1936 15-3 [D. C. - RECORDER OF DEEDS]

The Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia
requests the honor of your presence
at the ceremony attending the unveiling of the
Portraits of the Recorders of Deeds of the District of Columbia
to be held in the Auditorium of the Department of Labor
Constitution Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets
Tuesday evening, the fifteenth day of December, 1936,
at eight o'clock
The unveiling address will be delivered by
The Honorable William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General

Please reply to
Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND.
JOHANNESBURG.

TELEGRAMS: "UNIVERSITY."
PHONE 44-3781.
P.O. BOX 1176.

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

REF. NO.....

C. M. Noble

6-1-36

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois,
W Atlanta University -

Dear Professor Du Bois,

15-24-35

I am in receipt of your communication of Nov. 8th regarding the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro. While naturally I should be extremely interested in such a publication, I am hardly in a position to say authoritatively whether the time has come that such a work would be in demand. I must leave such decision to those who are more acquainted with the demand, especially here in America.

I hasten, however, to assure you that, should the decision be taken to proceed with the compilation, I shall be very willing to cooperate in any way in which I may be of use. You naturally realise that my field of experience is with the Bantu, and in regard to the Bantu, more particularly with their languages, literature, folk-lore

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND.
JOHANNESBURG.

TELEGRAMS: "UNIVERSITY."
PHONE 44-3781.
P.O. BOX 1176.

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

REF. NO.....

15-24-36

2

and religion. This will give you an idea as to whether I can be any use to you in the scheme which you may be drawing up.

Wishing you every success,

Yours sincerely,

Per Doke.

YALE UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
333 CEDAR STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

October 14
1 9 3 6

10/16/36

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Request to quote

15-15-31

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I recently sent the enclosed letter to the A. C. McClurg Company asking permission to cite from your book, THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK" and received the enclosed response. I should be very appreciative if you can allow me to make the citation in question,--and, I might say, I am not without hope that you will be interested in my book when it is published.

Sincerely,

John Dollard

JD:w

October 16, 1936

My dear Mr. Dollard:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, the receipt of your letter of October 14, 1936. Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk until sometime the early part of February, 1937, but I shall endeavor to secure his permission for you to use the citation you desire from the "Souls of Black Folk".

15-15-33

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. John Dollard
Yale University
Institute of Human Relations
333 Cedar Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

P. S. As requested I enclose your letter to A. C. McClurg and Company.

YALE UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
333 CEDAR STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

10/2/36

October 19
1 9 3 6

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secy. to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-15-34

Dear Miss Diggs:

I very much appreciate your suggestion that you will try to reach Dr. Du Bois with my request. It is rather appalling to think that I might have to delay publication of my book until February, not, I suppose, that the delay would actually be so bad, but rather because I am almost ready to send it to the printer and am anxious to complete my long work on it. I wish, as you will remember to make one citation from THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK; it is on page 9, beginning with "The red stain of bastardy," and ending with "the obliteration of the Negro home."

If air mail communication or anything of that type would help, please use it at my expense.

Sincerely yours,

John Dollard

JD:w

October 26, 1936

My dear Mr. Dollard:

15-15-25

In answer to your letter of October nineteenth permit me to say that you may quote from any of Dr. Du Bois' published writings if it is made clear that the matter is a quotation and if he is given due credit. Also, where they have been published by publishers or magazines, the consent of those publishers must be obtained.

Trusting that this information is not too late to be of value to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. John Dollard
Yale University
Institute of Human Relations
333 Cedar Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Encyclopaedia

15-21-51

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 2, 1936

Mr. W. A. Domingo
110 West 143rd Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

I am interested in a project for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. In the preliminary work, I am trying to get a list of subjects which such an Encyclopaedia would cover. In this matter, I especially want help in the West Indies. Of course the general headings are clear: the names of the various islands, the political organizations, occupations, agriculture, etc. The names of distinguished West Indians of Negro descent are not so easy to know. Of course, we would mention chiefly those who are dead, although a few important living figures ought to be mentioned. There are also many matters of history and local events and conditions of importance which an outsider would not easily know.

I am writing to ask if you would have time to prepare me within the next two weeks, a list of such headings covering all the West Indies Islands which should be treated in an Encyclopaedia of the Negro race. The headings would be simply a name or line with a word of explanation in the case of matters not easily known, as for instance,—

Kingston, capital of Jamaica.
George William Gordon, Jamaican leader, etc.

If you could make me such a list within the next two weeks, I should be very glad to pay you $10 as a partial renumeration of your services.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-21-52

Encyclopaedia

110 West 143rd St.,
New York City,
April 6,1936.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Ga.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant informing me of the project to publish an Encyclopaedia of the Negro and requesting me to furnish you with a list of distinguished West Indians within two weeks for which service you are willing to pay the sum of $10.00.

Were I differently situated I would have been only too glad to undertake the task for gratis,but owing to pressure of business and other personal reasons I am unable to accept the assignment.

However,I have taken the liberty of showing your letter to Mr Herman P.Osborne,809 St.Nicholas Ave.,New York City,a Trinidadian, who is in touch with a large number of islanders including the leaders of the various West Indian organizations and have asked him to communicate with you about the matter.

My knowledge of Mr Osborne,his training,aptitude and judgment, make me feel that he will be capable of supplying you with a wide and discriminatingly prepared list.

Should Mr Osborne be acceptable to you I have promised him to give what time I can spare in giving him leads and information that are now at my disposal.

Regretting my inability to be of greater service and wish the projected Encyclopaedia every success.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Domingo

eaf/WAD.

Encyclopaedia

15-21-40 a

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 9, 1936

Mr. W. A. Domingo
110 West 145rd Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of April 6. I have referred it to Mrs. Catherine Latimer at the library, 135th Street, and would be glad to have Mr. Osborne get in touch with her.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[1936?] Rose Drake

[Drake]

ENVOY to DEAREST

(R. R. D.)

Some day when memories shall stir and twist
your heart in stinging pain for me ....
Know this:
that everywhere
the dewy lips of Earth have kissed
the red red rose .... I will be there
waiting, Love, for thee .....

Tread softly by, my Sweet, my Sweet,
who knows but I shall waken ....
tearing apart the thin, mystic Veil
where Earth and Heaven meet--

14-8-30

AH ... when the Crystal Light is broken
When sleep the flowers of spring;
and the Winds of Night are weeping
where late the birds did sing

AH .. comfort me! AH .. comfort me!
Night's star-lit wings unfold:
With kisses seal my eyes ....
.... on your bosom
rest me tenderly ....
The grave is cold, but Love is old
and wise ....

Come, Love, for from the shadows
a new day will be born
and sunbeams shall kiss teardrops
from the stark, still eyes of Dawn!

Leap over the highest mountain
when the Sun is set:
pray for me in the deep Valley
where our hearts have met .....

I will be the shadow
stricken where you run ....
I will be the broken Light
left bleeding in the Sun .....

(Saturday, May 4, 1935)

Rose Drake

With kind regards to
Dr. Du Bois.
Who of Haiti fame
Sincerely yours
(R. D.)

14-8-31

STRANGE MONOLOGUE

(Rose Drake)

The world is torn with conflicts and with doubts
And little children's cries
And wars and hunger, nakedness, and old men's tears
And weariness and thirst and twisted lies --
Now is the world torn with wars and bleeding
And with fears!

I cried to Him Mystery, transcending the
Until my voice swept beyond the labyrinth of time,
And rang, echoing through corriders
Of endless endless years --
That He might hear me ....

Pray guide my steps! .. Can yonder Light unfold
The height, the depth, the mystic meekness of my soul?

Suddenly
Without even a stir of wings or a sound
I knew He was at my side .. I found
The Hem of his Garment --
And being filled with both joy and sorrow
(as through half sun and tears the rainbow is)
... I wept.

I know, my child, I come!
For yet before you cried --
With outstretched arms
I AM! I come!
Let there be peace upon the earth!

I am all Life, all Life and Beauty --
Closer than breath --
I am all Love, all Hope Eternal
Between the frail quick and death.

Above sometimes the rainbow crowns the sky:
The sea translates the glory from on high --
Wrought are the star-winged heavens for a sign:
My feet still tread the waters
And the mist is Mine!

There .. rest so on my bosom while you weep
(You are so weary?)
.... I will say a prayer for you
.... And you shall fall asleep.

Cast now the terrors of day
In the soul's bleeding fire ....
Hear the soft trumpets of nightfall
And nature's sweet lyre!

14-8-31a

POST SCRIPT!

Far from the Secret Garden then
the red rose fled,
and on its roots clung memories
of a dream born dead .....

(R. R. D[illegible]

Look! I think Some One you loved
In God's Holy Blue
Studded this curtain tonight
Thinking of you ....

Now and Forever I AM!
When clouds veil My Face
Watch how the Moon plants her steps
Up the heavens
With infinite grace ....

Now is the cool of the evening
Gently the dew tips
Sleepy eyelids with silver ....
And rose petals rest on still lips ....

There is dim music
As from soft muted strings
And music from the tremblinb heart of things

Somewhere I hear the night wind's fretful call ....
And hear echoes in some nameless valley
Rise and fall ....

14-8-32

(I am walking down the valley across the fields of pain
and mounting up hills of light to set the sun again)

Can you not understand?

Come, dear one, arise!
(Afraid?) -- Yes, -- I know --
But it is only a swift dark to seal forever
The star dust in your eyes --
Now -- can you reach My Hand?

N. Y. C.
Dec. I6, I935

May 28, 1936.

15-3-48

Miss Rose Drake.
Box 83.
500 Riverside Drive,
New York City.

My dear Rose:

Thank you very much indeed for the copy of POET LORE which you sent me and for the beautiful frontispiece; I think they do you a great and deserved honor.

I am sailing on June fifth and I shall try to call you up when I pass through New York.

All good wishes for next year.

Very sincerely yours,

s

15-26-26

January 5, 1926

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I hope you received my night letter and that you were not alarmed at it being a little late. We certainly had the devil of a journey home. We arrived in Richmond on time and everything going well, but when we awoke in the morning, there was four inches of snow on the ground and it was still storming. But of course I argued the farther South we went the less snow we would find. On the contrary, the farther South we went, the worse the snow and ice became.

By the hardest, we got in Spartanburg, South Carolina, not the time we had planned, but many hours later, and then this last 200 miles from Spartanburg to Atlanta took up twenty-three hours and about everything happened that could, except wreck and injury.

We had to get out six times and with the help of neighbors push the car out of snowdrifts, and finally, just as we got about ten miles from Athens, Georgia, the car said it was tired and stopped work. We had to be pulled into Athens and spent three hours in the garage, and finally started out at midnight and arrived here at four o'clock in the morning.

It was tiresome and annoying and sometimes dangerous, but nobody was hurt and we all arrived happily at last.

I enjoyed my holiday very much and hope you all had a pleasant New Year's. I will write again soon.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-26-27

January 4, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

The 1936 motor plates for my car will come to you through the mail sometime soon. Hold them until I come. I expect to go to Boston and in returning, I shall reach New York at 7 A.M., Tuesday, January 14. I will come up to breakfast and leave on the 11:30 train for Atlanta.

With best love

210 West 150- St. apt 3 A.
New York City. N.Y.
Jan. 6 - 1936

15-23-72

Dear Will;

Thanks for your night letter & your letter which came to-day. You did have a hard trip. I saw by the papers that the storm was pretty bad but was hoping you would not be in the midst of it. But you were.

Christmas. She, Ruth enquired for you & was sorry not to have seen you while you were here.

Yolande went to Philadelphia the day after New Years.

Du Bois helped to untrim her tree & I carried it out So she says Christmas is all over.

I am going to go to the basement to marraine and

It is stormy here just now.
It has snowed all day.

It was good to have you
home for a few days.
We had a very nice quiet
Christmas I think. Ruth
Mc. Ghee came & spent
part of the day New Years
with us. Had dinner
with us & brought the
baby some money for her

get all your warm under wear up stairs.

The baby & I still cough some but the baby is looking very well. She talks a great deal of all of you Miss Prophet included.

I sent you a small package with your rubbers, gloves & magazine.

We send our love,

Mama.

15-26-29

January 7, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I received my rubbers and the papers. I meant to leave the rubbers at home so that I would havea pair there. As it is, I've got three pairs here. I shall bring this pair back again.

In the mail was a little book called "Vanguard, Annual Register". In a note inside, they say they are going to call and ask you for 50¢. Don't give them any money at all. Tell them that you have forwarded the book to me and they can write to me about it.

I hope this will find you and the baby well. As I have said, I shall have breakfast with you next week.

Yours with love,

15-26-30

January 9, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

Dear Nina:

I'm starting North tomorrow and a check which I have been expecting has not come. It may come tomorrow, but as a precaution, can I trouble you to go right down to the Union Dimes Savings Bank and get a check of $100 for the enclosed order. Take the Union Dimes Savings Bank book with you and write in the book number on this enclosed check. Then take the check which they give you and deposit it to my checking account in the Dunbar Bank. I shall begin building up my savings account again as soon as the expected check comes.

Please do this just as quickly as possible so that I will not overdraw my account at the Dunbar Bank. Will breakfast with you Tuesday morning.

With love

Enclosure 1

210 West 150-St.,
New York. N.Y.
Jan. 14-36

15-23-73

Dear Will:

I fear I gave you the wrong number for Mrs. Curtis house. It is 554 Washington avenue. Brooklyn.

It was nice to see you for awhile and we will look forward

to your next visit.

The baby girl talks of you.

We both send our love.

Mother.

January 15, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

15-26-31

My dear Nina:

I arrived safely after having seen the official that I wanted to. I found that I could get off earlier than I thought, so I went down and stopped over an hour and talked with Virginia about Yolande. I have heard from Yolande and she has moved. I am writing her today and I shall see her when I come up next time.

Enclosed please find a check for $500. Please deposit this to my checking account in the Dunbar Bank. Also, enclosed is a check for $100 in favor of the Union Dimes Savings Bank. Some time when you go downtown, take that bankbook along and deposit this to my savings account there. There is no great hurry about this.

It was nice to see you and the baby, even for a moment, and that was a gorgeous breakfast.

Yours with love

X and also one for $1.27

Enclosures 2.

(Written by hand...Dr. Du Bois)

Jan. 18, '36

Dear Nina:

15-26-32

Here are 2 checks--$50 and $37.50 = $87.50. Please deposit to my checking acct. in the Dunbar.

Love

W.E.B.D.

P.S. This is my first Pittsburgh Courier check. I'm to write a week column and get $100 a month!

210 West 150-St.
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 19-1936.

15-23-1

Dear Will:

Your registered letter with checks came yesterday (Saturday) and the ones for $500. & $1.27 are deposited in the Dunbar to your checking account.

The one for $100. I will deposit in a day or so at the Dime Savings bank.

Well it is well that you came up last week end We are having great weather

& she will hear from you.

The baby is fine and is still talking of your recent visit.

With love

Nina.

Sunday Night.

Saturday all day sleet. Last night it began snowing & has snowed or rained all day to-day & a fine snow is still falling.

I am glad you had an appertunity to see Virginia. Yolande says in a letter I received yesterday that she is settled where she is and that she likes it even though it isn't as elegant. Also she is going right about getting her self legally seperated from Arnett. She of course has written you

January 22, 1936

15-26-33

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for $56.25. Please deposit it to my checking account. There is no rush. Any time when you are going by.

I have your letter this morning and enclosures.

Yours with love

Enclosure 1.

210 West 150-St., New York, N.Y.
Jan. 24 - 1936

Dear Will:

Your letter with check for $56,25 came to-day. I think I told you I deposited the others ~~$500.~~ $501.27, & $7.50 in the Dunbar to your checking account & $100. in the Dime savings Bank.

Fred was here yesterday and we talked of Arnett. Fred knows him quite well & does not have any thing good to say of him. I wonder Yolande did not send him on his way long ago, for instance at the time Fred knocked Arnett down because he, Arnett, was mis treating Yolande when they were all living in the same house. Now Yolande has to stay on at the place she has teaching & will likely stay for a long time & she should have a place to live & I think the buying is not a bad plan for she is not paying some one rent then. However I should

think she would look forward to finally living some where else other than Baltimore.

I feel that as the baby gets old enough to know that she should be kept as far as possible from any of her fathers influence.

The baby is fine. She has enjoyed the snow. This cold spell though we haven't taken her out. It has been so cold here we couldn't see out of our windows for the frost on them for two days. Last night I got up twice to see if the baby was alright it was so cold.

1-23-7

Also it is being said again that the Dunbar houses are to be sold in the Spring. This is confidential.

Du Bois & I send you our best love.

Nina

15-26-33 R

February 3, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I shall pass through New York again next Thursday and probably awaken you about 11 o'clock at night. I leave the next morning at 10 for Buffalo, so that I can at least have breakfast with you and the baby.

I had a nice trip South and very encouraging conferences in Washington. I find that here in Atlanta they have had eight inches of snow and much of it still lingers. I shall have to come back North to get warm.

Yours with love

February 4, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are two checks; one for Three Hundred ($315) Fifteen Dollars and the other for Sixty-Six ($66.66) and Sixty-Six Cents. Please deposit them to my checking account.

Yours with love

Enclosures 2.

210 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 5th 11 1936

Dear Will;

15-23-8

We have your two letters & the checks which I will deposit tomorrow to your checking account. We are still having cold weather & have had one sleet storm since you were here. Atlanta is having her share of winter too it seems.

The baby keeps well and is looking forward to your

visit with us next week. Thursday. & breakfast Friday morning.

Yolande has written me of your visit & the progress of things.

Dr Bair is asleep but I will send her love to you.

With love
Nina.

February 11, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I got to Baltimore safely and had lunch with Miss Gilman, the head of the Forum. She is the daughter of the first president of Johns Hopkins University and he was a member of the Slater Board when I received my first fellowship to Germany. Afterward, we went to the lecture. There was a good attendance and Yolande and many friends were there. After the lecture, I had dinner with Yolande and then went to Washington. At Washington, I spoke at a crowded church and stayed over night at Mrs. Davidson's. She and others inquired for you. I arrived in Atlanta this morning. I shall stay here until Friday afternoon, when I start for a week's trip in and about Chicago. Then I shall be through with my lectures.

15-12-33

I have kept in good health and think I have the upper hand over my head cold. At any rate, it doesn't bother me very much. My best love to you and Du Bois.

Yolande looks very well and in good spirits. I am enclosing four checks: one for $125 is six months sales of my book, "The Souls of Black Folk". I don't know what has suddenly sent it kiting. Probably some special sale. Two others are lecture checks: one for $75; one for $40 and one for $37.50. $277.50 in all. Please deposit these to my checking account.

Yours with love

Enclosures 4

210 West 150- Street
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 13- 1936

15-23-18

Dear Will;

I don't know whether you are in Atlanta or on your way to Chicago but will send a line so you will hear from us.

We are having another snow & sleet storm,

I am getting a few more things done around in the apartment.

Burroughs is in Russia.

Yolande wrote me of your visit at Baltimore.

I hope you keep warm.

Ben Bair & I send love

Nina

The baby says you went to Atlanta but you are coming back. She is all right. Tomorrow, if the weather will allow us, I am to take her to a party at her school.

Olive phoned me that Mr. Streator ~~was~~ is in the hospital. He has had to have an operation for a trouble of long standing.

Alison Burroughs is back. She telephoned me & is coming to see me. She says Mrs.

210 West 150-St.,
New York. N.Y.
Feb. 18-36

Dear Will;

I know you are still out in Chicago but will have this at Atlanta when you return there.

15-23-10

I have your last letter and have deposited the three checks. It was good to know the souls of Black Folk is again interesting the people.

Du Bois went to a party at her school on Valentine Day. It was a cold sleety day but we

Mr Streator has been to the hospital for an operation but is home and getting on all right.

Dr. & Mrs. Bell were over and spent Sunday evening. Alison Burroughs was over Sunday too. She is just back from four years study at Geneva. Alison told me Mrs. Hare is dead. Mr. Burroughs went to the funeral.

Mrs. Burroughs is in Russia again. She's been there since last Fall. Now I will say good night.

With love from me & Du Bois

Nina

(over)

ment in a taxie and managed to get there & back safely. The streets here are simply terrible much worse than when you were here.

To-day we had quite a lot of wet snow & to-night it is freezing cold. The babies bed room windows are all frost. She has a slight cold but it seems better to-night. She says over the names of the places where you have been going & after them all she says then he will come back to see us.

I think Yolande will be up this week end.

P.S. I noticed the Feb. rent check was made out $70.24 instead of $69.15, So the march check will be $1.09 less than $69.15.

210 West 150-St.
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 20-1936

15-23-22

Dear Will:

I thought you might need to change from your woolen under wear to cotton before long so to-day I had your pair of drawers sent you a size larger than the old ones. If they do not fit or you do not want them return them to <u>me</u>, not to the store. It is still cold here

but a little warmer ~~than~~ than it was when I wrote last.

It looks & feels like snow to night.

The baby & I expect Yolande this week end.

Love from us both

Nina.

15-26-34

February 21, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I just got home last night at seven after very interesting lectures in Birmingham, Ala., Peoria, Illi., Chicago and Muncie, Indiana. The weather was atrocious. Fifteen degrees below at one time in Chicago. The coldest, I think, I have ever experienced, but I was in Mrs. Jones' home and it was very warm and comfortable with automatic furnace heat. She asked after you and the baby and Yolande.

The lectures were all well attended and the audiences unusually responsive. I am enclosing checks for you to deposit to my checking account. I will note the amounts on the bottom of this letter. The amount of the rent check is correct. I was making certain deductions and corrections on account of the lock that they put on and other things. I am glad to hear that you and the baby are well.

As I suppose you already learned, President Hope died yesterday afternoon at three. Chiefly of course from his weak heart, but complicated, I understand, my pneumonia. It is sad and shocking to lose him. I hope Yolande came up.

Yours with love

Enclosures

8.05
50.00
40.00
50.00
18.75
166.80

210 West 150-Street,
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 24-1936

Dear Will:

15-23-21

Your registered letter with the checks enclosed came today. Yes I knew of the death of President Hape through the telegram that was sent to you in care of me. It was indeed a shock because I had been thinking of him as getting on fairly well. I know what it is going to mean to the work at the university besides it is sad to lose a good friend.

before she did any thing.

Another thing she is already spending much of her time with the Hawkins boy. He came up here & went back with her. Now of course that may be perfectly alright but it does seem to me that she should have some little regard for her parents and her own child. I am tired of trying to accept these school boys.

You seem to have had a very interesting trip west.

Yolande came up reaching here at five thirty Saturday morning. The baby was glad to see her of course. Now we are trying to get adjusted again to our regular routine. Margaret Welman came over on Saturday.

Yolande is talking of going to Washington to try for her divorce there as it would be quicker but I asked her what was the rush. She better go on through with it there where she is & has started it. She said she would ask you

I deposited your checks to-day. There was one little mistake in your figures copied from the checks $40.18 instead of $40.

Relative to the rent check Mr. Colmen says you <u>over</u> paid. Also he says we have a half months rent paid in advance all the time Do you figure it that way? You need not bother to write me about it just tell me when you come. Sorry to be late writing

The baby has had some cold but not bad.

We send love.

Nina.

February 26, 1936

15-26-35

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I have your two letters of February 20 and February 24. I am enclosing another check for deposit.

The funeral of President Hope was very impressive. It was held in the chapel of Morehouse College with only one short speech by Archer and a prayer and scripture readings, and very little singing. He is buried on the campus between the new library and the new Atlanta University Administration Building. Today, the students have held another service in commemoration.

I am writing to Yolande and advising her strongly. I do not think it would be well to move the action to Washington.

Do not mind what Mr. Coleman says about the rent check. I am paying exactly according to the terms of my lease and I am going to keep on paying that way. Beside, I have not overpaid as he will find out when he adds up correctly.

I also meant to say before, if I did not, that you are not to worry or present any receipt books with regard to the payments that I am making on the old apartment. That I am taking up directly with the office and if they have any queries, tell them to write to me.

I am glad you and the baby are well. We have having some rather beautiful spring weather for the last two days and hope it may keep up. Thank you for the underwear. It has not come yet, but I am sure it will be what I will need.

Yours with love

Enclosure

15-26-36

February 27, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are the checks for March.

Send me the Wanamaker bill as soon as received and I will make a payment on that.

A committee of the League of Nations has recently reported on necessary diets for people, especially children. I am sending you a clipping from the Times. I thought you might be interested. I hope you and the baby are well. I am in good health.

Yours with love

WEDD/DN
Enclosures

15-26-37

February 29, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are two checks of Seventy ($75) Five Dollars and Three Hundred ($315) and Fifteen Dollars. Please deposit to my checking account.

We have had four beautiful days of spring here so far.

Yours with love

Enclosures 2

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
~~Feb.~~ March 1st 36

Dear Will:

15-23-19

Your letter with the check for one hundred dollars came Saturday I will deposit it tomorrow.

Thank you for the news of Presidents Hapes funeral. It is really too bad he could not have stayed with us a while longer.

Last Tuesday the baby got up with the right side of her neck swollen. Of course I got the doctor right away, However she

room & she is in bed she is standing on her head. So a good deal of the time I put her in a big chair with pillows and let her play at the dining room table.

I am trying to get grips or I should say trying not to have it. The streets here are enough to give one anything. I never in my life saw streets so bad.

Let me know if the under drawers arrive

We send you our best love.

Nina (over)

was better in a couple of days.
The gland is still swollen but it
has gone down to half the size it
was. Dr. Wright says he is sure it
is cold settled there. That it is not
tubercular. At first she had a slight
fever but it has gone and to-day
she seems to feel quite well.
She is eating fair for her.
I've had to try to keep her in
bed most of the time, Dr. Wright
says she must be kept quiet.
I wish he would stay here and
try it. The moment I leave her

I know you are glad to be off the road for a while. I was worried for fear you might get down with a cold changing your bed so often.

Mr. Streator had to go back to the hospital. I don't know whether he is still there or not or how he is.

Nina.

P.S. The March Household checks came this morning.

March 2, 1926

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are two checks. Deposit the one for Fifty Dollars to my checking account, and deposit the one for Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars to my thrift account in the Dunbar Bank; that is, take the check there along with my thrift bank book. Send me the Wanamaker bill when it comes.

I hope you and Du Bois are well.

Yours with love

Enclosures (2)

15-26

210 West 150- Street
New York. N.Y.
March 5- 1936

15-23-20

Dear Will;

I have your three registered letters. To-day I deposited the checks, $440., To your checking account + $232., I deposited to your thrift account.

You will be glad to know that the babies swollen gland in her neck is better. She seems to be feeling all right now.

of course it won't last because it isn't cold enough.

Will write after I see the doctor again about the baby.

She wants to know if you are coming pretty soon.

Please send me the Name of the young lady at International House who was at Spellman as a kindergarden teacher I've miss placed your letter & want to write her one of these days.

Dr. Wright is to see her again day after tomorrow.

Well I finally had to have the gripp. The hardest attack I've had in years. I had to have the doctor and could only be up enough to fix the babies meals. I am much better to day.

We had quite a pretty snow storm to-day but

I have read your articles in the Courier. They are interesting

With love to you

Nina.

P.S. Did the under drawers arrive

N.

Mrs. Glasgow sent original letter that came with $500 check

Mch. 5, 1936

15-26-38

March 6, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I hope the baby's neck is better by this time and that you are having less trouble. Spring seems to have set in down here, but you are certainly having a bad time with the streets in New York.

Enclosed is a check for Five Hundred Dollars. Please deposit to my check ng account.

I am expecting to be in New York for a day or so late in March, about the 25th.

Yours with love

Enclosure -

210 West 150-St.,
New York. N.Y.
March 9-1936.

15-23-11

Dear Will:

Your letter with the Five Hundred dollar ($500.) check from the Phelps Stokes Fund came Saturday & has been deposited to your checking account.

Saturday I took the baby to see Dr. Wright again. He says she is doing nicely, the swollen gland is much better. He says it is a grip cold and she will

never have any time of your own & would have to remain just so to speak. To say nothing of the work & it would not be work you would enjoy and finally it would stop your doing some other important work which when done will mean more than the other work.

Mrs. Forstman was in & spent the evening. She is pretty well. Catherine is not well

finally be alright. It is one of the ordinary glands that is swollen. She seems to feel alright now. For a few days she had a little fever.

I still have some of the grip but am hoping to get rid of it.

There is some talk up here of your being President of A. U. Of course you are going to do what you want to but I should not think it a good thing for you. You would

Marian is planning a trip to the West Indies some where to try to get some of the rheumatism baked out of her system.

Mr. Streator is still quite ill, he has got to have an operation.

I'll send the babies love as I know she would want to.

Yours with love

Nina

March 12, 1936

15-26-39

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I'm glad to know the baby is better and that you are some better. I suspect you have been sicker than you have told me. What you need, of course, is rest, and while you cannot get it completely now, you ought to get as much as possible. Do not worry about the presidency of Atlanta University. I wouldn't for a moment think of taking it, even if it were offered to me, and there isn't the slightest chance of its being offered. I do not want the worry and confinement of executive work and have plenty of other and more pleasant work to do.

I do not know what is being done about the presidency or who are being considered. I have a suspicion that Miss Read and the white members of the Board are caucusing this week in New York; but it's none of my business. All is going on quietly here.

I expect to arrive in New York Wednesday afternoon, March 25, or possibly Tuesday, the 24th, or probably Wednesday.

Enclosed is a check for Sixty Six ($66.66) Dollars and Sixty-Six Cents to be deposited to my checking account.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.
N.A.A.C.P. Check

210 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y.
March 16-1936.

15-23-12

Dear Will:

We have your letter with check for $66,66 & it has been deposited to your checking account.

We are doing fairly well My grippe has about gone and the baby seems to be improving the swelling in her neck has almost gone. She seems to feel

moving again. This time she is going to be alone. It is best I think even though it costs more. She is well and asked for you.

With love from me & Du Bois.

Yours
Nina

all right & Dr. Wright says it will be alright in time.

To-day we took a bus down to the park as the cars passed the baby wanted to know if you were going to come by in your car.

We will be glad to see you if only for a short time.

Ruth McC. & Shee was up yesterday (Sunday) to dinner with us. Poor child, she is

March 19, 1938

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

15-26-45

My dear Nina:

I'm not just sure when I'm going to arrive in New York. If I come by train, I shall get there probably Monday. If I drive, it will be Tuesday. The weather is very beautiful here and I am tempted to drive, but I hear bad reports of weather conditions in the North.

Will you have Mr. Jones get me some specifications of spring suit material. I shall want one or two suits. I also want a spring overcoat. I presume I can get that best ready made, but you might mention it to him. Also, will you let him look at my dress suit which is home and see what he thinks about renovation it and putting it in present fashion. I do not know that it can be done, but you might ask him.

I shall probably leave Friday or Saturday.

I hope this will find you in good health. My love to you and the baby.

Yours with love

March 31, 1936

15-26-41

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I arrived in Atlanta safely and very much rested by my trip. I especially enjoyed the companionship with the baby. I hope she is all right and that you are, too.

I stopped over in Washington for a while to arrange to write a pamphlet for the Texas Exposition.

Everything seems all right here and the weather is beautiful.

Enclosed is my check for $315.00 (*) Please deposit it to my checking account.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

(*) also your check I need

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

April 1, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

15-26-42

My dear Nina:

Here's another check for Sixty-Six Dollars and Sixty-Six Cents. Please deposit to my checking account, and also I am enclosing my check for $250 in favor of the Union Dimes Savings Bank. Sometime when you are down that way, take my book and deposit this to my savings account there.

My love to you and the baby. I am all right.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosures 2.

210 West 150-Street
New York. N.Y.
April 3rd " 1936

15-23-30

Dear Will;

Thank you for the mint
It came to-day. We are going
on as usual. Du Bois & I
get out each day & some
times twice a day. It depends
upon how early she gets up.
Just now it is quite cold
I put my fur coat on to-day

need some contact with other children. The children here in the courts are so numerous & other things that one has very little choice.

Hope you were not affected by the storm.

I talked over the phone to-day with mr. Streator. He feels that he is gaining. He goes out to walk a little each day but has to keep out of the sun.

and ~~it~~ I felt quite comfortable in it. I went over to Miss Johnsons school. I find the house is not occupied now by any other groupes.

Just the school and she says they spend most of their time in the park now that the weather is becoming better. I rather think I may have Du Bois go back for the last of this year. She does so

He can't read or write. That is he shouldn't do those things so he says he just sleeps. It is fine that he can sleep. I suppose he needs it.

good night with love from us both. The baby said to night Poor Grandpa he had to go away.

With love

Nina

April 6, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

15-24-43

My dear Nina:

Your letter with enclosures came this morning. I am enclosing a check for Fifty Dollars. Please deposit to my checking account.

I think you are right in letting Du Bois go to school this spring, unless there are some unforseen obstacles. She needs the contact and the exercise.

The weather here has been bad and changeable, but no catastrophe. Day before yesterday, I wished for my heavy overcoat, while today, we have rain. One needs no overcoat at all. I suppose that one of these days we shall settle down to spring.

My love to you and Du Bois

Enclosure

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
April 7-1936

Dear Will:

To day I took your check down to the Union Dime Savings Bank So the amount, as you likely know, there is now $494.43

The other checks I deposited to your checking account in the Dunbar bank.

We are having a great deal of rain here. It is also rather cold most of the time

I still hear that the houses here are to be taken over by some one this spring. I think it is just talk. I don't know who could want them.

It was nice that you had the trip North. Do you know whether you will come again before school closes.

The baby joins me in sending love.

Nina.

I'm still using my winter wraps. Since it rained Sunday & we could not go for a walk the ~~baby~~ baby & I called on the Streators. Mr. Streator is better & walks out each day. I think he looks rather weak. However he may get well in time.

The baby is feeling quite well She still has a slight swelling in her gland. I am still taking her to the doctor.

15-26-44

April 6, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 A
New York, New York

Dear Nina:

Here is another check for $50 to go to my checking account. I am sorry to bother you so often.

Gainesville, where the latest catastrophe occurred, is a good ways from Atlanta and subject to tornadoes once in a while, being at the foot of mountains. We have nothing to fear in Atlanta as we are high and dry.

With best love

Enclosure 1.

APRIL 12, 1936

Easter Sunday Night

Dear Will:

15-23-28

We received the beautiful Easter lily. It is lovely with ten fine blooms & buds, growing in a silver colored wicker basket tied with a large blue ribbon, of course it was all packed and sealed up when it came. The baby was very excited as we opened it and when she finally saw it

Tuesday morning.

She brought the baby a flower & bunny & Easter basket, friends sent the baby bunnies & baskets so she had quite a happy day & is now fast asleep.

Thank you for remembering us. We hope you spent a pleasant Easter.

With love.

Nina.

P.S. I've deposited the $50. check from the Pittsburg Courier, N.

She ~~got~~ jumped up & down and clapped her hands she was so pleased. She smells it every night before she goes to bed & tells it good night.

Yolande came up on an excursion and has just gone back she takes a midnight train which will put her in Baltimore about six in the morning but she don't have to go to school until

[ENCLOSURE 2]

To customers of the

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.

By action of the stockholders of Consolidated Gas Company of New York, the name of the Company has been duly changed to

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

The change in corporate name does not change the policy of the Company in endeavoring to render the best possible service to its customers.

Checks in payment of bills should be made to the order of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

15-23-27

Please note the change of address or rather, name of the Gas Co. So the check will be made out to the new name.

Nina

210 West 150 – St.,
New York, N.Y.
April 14 – 1936.

Dear Will:

15-23-14

Yolande talked with me about her case & the lawyer she has handling the case. It seems to me she will have to make a change in her lawyer. It seems this one she has is not only not doing much but is trying to make a sensational case of it & in so doing create a lot of notoriety for himself

We are enjoying the Easter lily. The baby examines it each day and remarks that it has a lovely odor.

To day the weather has been fine but we still wear our heavy coats

I've just received word that Mrs. Drummond of Boston is dead.

We are well, The baby will start to school next Monday.

With love,
Nina.

and that of course is what Yolande wants to avid especially with her position in the schools.

Now another subject.

You spoke of the need of your heavy over coat. I wondered if you would not need a medium weight over coat you know you have always had one to use when it was chilly but not very cold as it was last winter. The very heavy one which Mr. Jones is repairing is too heavy for ordinary use.

April 20, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 A
New York, New York

15-26-45

My dear Nina:

I am glad the lily was more successful this year than last, and that you and the baby enjoyed it.

I just drove to Louisville and back to speak to the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Kentucky Negro Teachers' Association. It was a fine audience and an interesting trip. I stopped over-night in Nashville, but did not go out to the University.

Enclosed are two checks: one for $50 and one for $100. Please deposit to my checking account.

We are having beautiful weather here now. I hope it is all right in New York and that the baby is at school.

I am writing to Yolande's lawyer and will try to get matters straightened out.

Yours with love

Enclosures

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1936 APR 22 PM 10 31

15-26-46

NA1201 10 NM=NEWYORK NY 22

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

NO LETTER FOR TWO WEEKS HOPE YOU ARE NOT ILL=

NINA DUBOIS.

A BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM
MAY BE SENT OVERNIGHT to ANY WESTERN UNION OFFICE in the U.S.
FOR ONLY 25¢!!
Special blank and envelope

THERE IS NO DEPENDABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR WESTERN UNION TIME

TH AUG 23 AM 7 32

Night Letter

x

Charge to Atlanta University

April 23, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

I am quite all right and have written you April First April Sixth April Eighth and April Twentieth Stop Between Eighth and Twentieth went to Louisville to speak Stop Have enclosed six checks in all which I hope you have received Stop Will write again in a day or so

W. E. B. Du Bois

1-L-51

April 23, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

15-26-47

My dear Nina:

I'm sorry to have caused you any misapprehension. As I said in my telegram, I wrote you April 1, April 6, April 8 and April 20. Between the 8th and the 20th, I drove to Louisville to make the principal address at the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. I stopped in Nashville, as I think I told you, but did not go out to the University.

I am in very good health. I am sending copies of the letters which I have written you, in order that you may look them up and see whether you have received both the letters and the checks.

My love to you and Du Bois

Very sincerely yours

Enclosures

210 West 150 – St.,
New York, N.Y.
April 24 – 1936.

15-23-27

Dear Will:

Call of your letters & copy of letters and your night letter came to-day. The checks for $100. & $50. have been deposited.

I have all of the letters you wrote but the period from the eighth to the twenty second when no letter came made me

none except her cough from the last cold she had still stays but it will clear up in time.

We are having some nice weather but a chill in the air so we still wear our heavy coats. We get out doors about two hours a day. There isn't time for much more with her afternoon rest period. She has gotten so she don't sleep much in the day.

wonder. You see I did not know you were away on a trip or I would have understood. You see so many things can happen. However I'm glad you are all right.

The baby was a bit ill after Easter so did not get to school this or last week but I had paid her tuition & we are going to make another effort to go, starting next Monday.

She seems all right just

I think I shall have to get me some other glasses. I will have to send you the bill as I won't have enough. I had the extra check cashed when I paid the Dalvin school tuition, $12.50 Their will be $6.50 more tuition if she goes until the close of school.

We send you our love.

Nina.

15-20-48

April 28, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
220 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I hope both of you are well with better weather. Spring has started here in earnest and it is really warm.

Enclosed is a check for $70.82. Please deposit it to my checking account. I am too busy just now winding up some big jobs, but will write whenever I can.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

May 1, 1936

15-26-49

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosedd are three checks: one for $66.66, one for $315.00, and one for $13.15. Please deposit them to my checking account.

The weather is getting real warm down here and it seems real summer. I hope you are getting some decent weather.

I shall get to Washington the middle of the month and drop in and see Yolande about her affairs, but will not try to come to New York until the next week.

My love to you and the baby

Enclosures (3)

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
May 1st 1936.

15-23-42

Dear Will:

Your special delivery came this morning with the enclosed checks just in time for my week end demands. Also the registered letter with the check for $70.82. I deposited it to day. The baby has been to school this week.

At last we have some warm weather. The last two days have been too warm.

I saw Mr. Streator on the street. He seems much better. He said he had a nice letter from you.

Have you had time to see any of the coments on the play ~~The~~ Macbeth given in Harlem and the fine praise of Eric Burroughs work in it. Alison came & stayed with the baby one night so I could go.

She is well & seems to enjoy the going to school. Though she does get rather tired.

She has to get up at seven and does not sleep much in the day now. The daylight saving time coming just now has helped to mix her up a bit. However I shall try to manage to keep her rested and going as she needs the contact with children.

a.

Do you think their would be a chance for Alison with her training in music at Spellman.

She said Fisk said their budget would not allow them taking on any extra teacher in that department.

I am sure you are quite busy and will be until you leave.

I must write Miss Prophet Please remember me to her.

The baby is asleep. I am sending her love to you with mine.

Yours. Nina

Mrs. Brotman & Marion are in Bermuda.

210 West 150-Street
New York. N.Y.
May 5-1936.

15-23-41

Dear Will;

Your letter with the three checks came & have been deposited to your check ing account. The amount is $394.81.

The baby is fine and so far is enjoying her school.

I had a visit from one of

She seems a nice girl with good common sense.

Sorry you can't come to New York on your trip north.

We have had a few fine days and the gardens are looking fine. It has been too cool for the flowers to be at their best.

I wrote to Miss Prophet.

The baby & I send our love to you.

Nina.

Your cousins from Great Barrington. She says her brother wants to know if your house there can be rented. I told her I would find out & let her know. The cousin who called is Emma L. Piper a girl about 22 or 23 years old. She is working here in New York and going to evening business school. She graduated from High school in Massachusetts some where.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 9, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 A
New York, New York

15-26-50

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are two checks; one for $500, and one for $50. Please deposit them to my checking account.

I am so glad to hear that the baby is all right and enjoying her school. Miss Prophet spoke of having heard from you.

I shall arrive in New York May 27 or 28, as I now plan, and leave June 5 at 9 P.M. Meantime, I wish you would buy me some extra shirts. I think perhaps I'd better have a dozen of the same sort that you bought last time; that is, with collars attached. Shall I send you a sample shirt?

I remember Emma Piper very well and I am sorry I did not see her.

Lovingly yours

Enclosures (2)

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
May 12- 1936

Dear Will:

15-23-25

You are likely in Washington & Baltimore this week and will soon be coming this way.

We are well & busy rather busy. The baby is enjoying her school.

We are having some warm weather here. It has brought

out the flowers in the gardens so they are quite lovely.

I know you are busy getting your work & packing done for your leave for part of the year.

Dr Bair & I send love to you.

Nina

15-26-51

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 12, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 west 150 Street
Apartment 8 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for ($100.00) One Hundred Dollars. Please take that second receipt book which you have and go down to Mr. Bruce and pay this $100 which is the last that I owe them on restoring the apartments and get a final receipt. Thank you very much.

We are having some blazing weather here and I hope it is at least warm in your town.

With love to you and Du Bois

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
May 13 - 1936

Dear Will:

Your letter with checks for $550, came to-day.

I have deporited them to your checking account.

Please send sample shirt I would not dare get them without it,

With love,

Nina

15-23-16

210 West 150- Street
New York. N.Y.
May 18- 1936

Dear Will;

Your letter with check for $100. One hundred dollars received and the bill has been paid and I have the receipt Mr. Coleman gave me the receipt so I'm sure it is all right.

15-23-17

The sample shirt came to-day I will see about the new ones.

It is very warm here to day It came very suddenly. Last

week me had to have steam every night & morning but that suited me.

The baby keeps well. To day she went on a trip with her school to Staten Island. She says she had a ride on a boat & saw the water.

This is likely the last letter I will send to you to Atlanta as you will be leaving soon.

Dr. Bair and I send you our love.

Nina.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 19, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

15-26-52

My dear Nina:

I have been in Washington for a meeting of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. We had a long and interesting session and I was confirmed as editor-in-chief, in case, of course, we get the large sum of money necessary, but it was all very encouraging and pleasant, and there was a good attendance.

I tried to see if I could not slip up to New York and do some shopping, but I could only have gotten there Sunday, so instead of doing that, I went to Wanamaker's in Philadelphia and bought three bags; that is, two suitcases and a dressing case and some necessities to be delivered to you in New York. They will get there sometime this week.

Then I went down and had dinner with Yolande and talked over her case. We've got another lawyer and I think that the thing is going to be all right. He promises final action by the time school ends.

I just reached Atlanta this morning. I am enclosing two checks: one for $50.00, and one for $4.50. Please deposit them for me.

With regard to the summer. Yolande is certain that it would be a wise thing, from the point of view of holding her job, and also cheaper, for her to attend summer school at Morgan. We bought thought it would be good to suggest to you that you and the baby go to Miss Johnson's camp for July and then Yolande would come up and take her to Fern Rock for August. That would give you one month with very little attention to the baby, and one month of real vacation.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois

Please think this over and let us know. I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love to yourself and the baby.

Enclosure

15-26-53

May 25, 1936

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for ($38.05), Thirty-Eight Dollars and Five Cents. Please deposit it to my checking account.

I am expecting to leave here at noon Friday, February 28.

Yours with love

Enclosure

15-26-54

W. E. B. DU BOIS
NEW YORK - ATLANTA

June 4, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

15-19-38

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing the following:

Telephone Bill	$ 3.65
Notice of Fisk Alumni dues	1.00
A check (#27639) from "The New Republic"	12.50

Doctor DuBois asked that I send all checks and bills to you; I hope that I shall not have to worry you too much.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

June 4, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing the following:

Telephone Bill (+ Phone NA 5328)	$ 3.65
Notice of Fisk Alumni dues	1.00
A check (#27639) from "The New Republic"	12.50

Doctor DuBois asked that I send all checks and bills to you; I hope that I shall not have to worry you too much.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

15-26

W. E. B. DU BOIS
NEW YORK - ATLANTA

June 6, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing a check from the Adult Education Council of Chicago, made payable to Dr. DuBois in the amount of $56.25.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

13-19

June 6, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing a check from the Adult Education Council of Chicago, made payable to Dr. DuBois in the amount of $56.25.

Sincerely yours,

check # 1000
series 601973 A

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

15-26.

Letter enclosing check signed by
Miss Charlotte Sander, Secretary
Adult Education Council of Chicago, (Speakers Bureau)
224 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

210 West 150- Street
New York, N.Y.
June 8- 1936.

15-23-31

Dear Will:

We received your Ocean Letter To-day and were glad to have news from you. So glad the weather is remaining fine.

Dr Bois talked & talked of the steamer & your going. When we reached home that night, she said grandpa has gone on a fairy steamer.

and the house sets on a rise within the vally which the mountains surraund Both ~~she~~ Mrs. Calexander & Dr. regretted so that you were not able to get up there for at least a day.

Their place is at Green Wood Lake about two miles from the little town by the same name and is an hour & a half drive from N.Y..

Now I shall turn to getting the baby ready for camp.

I hope this reaches you though the time is short.

We went to Mrs. Alexanders Saturday morning and returned home this afternoon, Monday. The baby played & ran until she was & is so tired. She did so enjoy being able to run out of doors on the grass.

The place is really lovely. Not at all showy or stiff. very comfortable and a view of the mountains & lake which one seldom finds. Her land is surrounded by mountains

A check from the Adult Education Council of Chicago for $56.25 came to day, also a check for $50. from the Pittsburgh Courier.

Du Bois and I send you our love & hope you continue to rest.

Yours

Nina.

210 West 150 - Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
June 17 - 1936.

15-23-32

Dear Will;

We received your Ocean Letter and your cable saying you had arrived safely. The baby is still talking of your going and the big boat & she says now you are in England.

Miss Prophet & Miss Diggs reached New York yesterday! They finally came up by train. They leave in a few days for Paris.

Yolande wrote me that her case seems to be making progress and she hoped to get her papers in July. She also said her school play went very well. The pupils did well and they had a good audience. They gave the play at Booker Washington High School.

We are all well and send you our best love and hope you enjoy every moment of your trip.

Yours

Nina and Du Bois.

Yolande comes up this coming Sunday. We will get Du Bois off to camp after Yolande goes back to Baltimore.

Du Bois and I had a lovely trip to Mrs Alexanders country home. It is lovely out there. I think I told you in my other letter if it reached you in England.

We have had cool weather here ever since you left.

I thought I better get this letter on the way as you said you planned to be in Berlin by the first of July.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 23, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing two checks which were received in this morning's mail. They were returned by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company because the amounts were not filled in.

I know that there is a bill for $3.65 (which I mailed to you on June fourth) but I do not understand why two checks were sent and to be sure that I make no mistake I am returning them to you. Having talked with Dr. DuBois you will, of course, know just why he made out the second check. Please indicate the proper amount and return the check to the Company or to me.

I am sorry that I could not handle this matter without your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Coadine D

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

15-19

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 23, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing two checks which were received in this morning's mail. They were returned by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company because the amounts were not filled in.

I know that there is a bill for $3.65 (which I mailed to you on June fourth) but I do not understand why two checks were sent and to be sure that I make no mistake I am returning them to you. Having talked with Dr. DuBois you will, of course, know just why he made out the second check. Please indicate the proper amount and return the check to the Company or to me.

I am sorry that I could not handle this matter without your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

Note: Check # 698 made out by Mrs. DuBois left Atlanta
Check # 748 made out by Dr. DuBois after he left Atlanta
15-26

210 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y.
June 25 — 1936

Dear Mr. Shields:

I have your letter relative to the two checks returned to you from the Southern Bell Telephone Co.,

The Bill for $3.65 which you sent to me I will return check for.

Why or how the other check came to be sent I can not tell. I see they are made out by different persons as the writing is not the same. As we have no Bill for

15-26-55

more than the $3.65 I don't think any other bill is standing. I will just retain the extra check.

I am sorry to have put you to this trouble. I should have filled out the check for $3.65.

Thank you.

(Mrs) Du Bois.

210 West 150th Street
New York, New York.
U.S.A.

Rec'd about July 6
answ July 12

June 26 — 1936.

15-23-33

Dear Will;

We have your letter written on board the steamer, so glad you had fine weather.

Yolande has just been here for three & a half days. She had been to Philadelphia to see Virginia.

Miss Prophet & Miss Diggs are still here. They are waiting for passage. Ten steamers leave tomorrow but no room unless some one

cancels their passage.

Du Bois is well. I plan to send her to camp on the first. Mrs. Alexander is going to take her up as she goes ~~goes~~ to her home in Greenwood Lake

The baby still talks of your going on the big boat.

We have had very pleasant weather. To day is the first warm weather we have had since you left.

We send you our love

Nina + Du Bois.

P.S. Miss Prophet is going to take your glasses + send them to you from Paris.

N.

June 28

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 26, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

15-12-64

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing Harcourt, Brace and Company royalty check number 9642 made payable to Dr. DuBois for $70.81.

I am also enclosing the following announcement:

"Mrs. Eugenia Roye Hardy announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Dr. Theodore R. Gregg of Spartanburg, S. C., Monday, December the thirtieth, nineteen hundred thirty-five, Atlanta, Georgia. At home after July first, 237 North Dean Street, Spartanburg, S. C."

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 26, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment S-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

15-16-2

I am enclosing Harcourt, Brace and Company royalty check number 9642 made payable to Dr. DuBois for $70.81. Dated 6-25-36.

I am also enclosing the following announcement:

"Mrs. Eugenia Roye Hardy announces the marriage of her daughter, Elisabeth, to Dr. Theodore R. Gregg of Spartanburg, S. C., Monday, December the thirtieth, nineteen hundred thirty-five, Atlanta, Georgia. At home after July first, 237 North Dean Street, Spartanburg, S. C."

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

210 West 150—Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
July 3rd 1936.

15-23-34

Dear Will;

Your second letter came to day We were glad to have news of you. I am sure you enjoyed London It has been a long time since you were there.

Little Du Bois went to Miss Johnsons Camp on the first of July. Mrs. Alexander took her up as she went to her country home. Ruth Mc Ghee was going

When she & the baby will go to Fern Rock.
Yolande has sent me the money for the babies fare at camp.

The checks you said would come in during June have allcome <u>except</u> you have on the list #192. from the U. S. government and so far two check of #57.77 each have come.

Everything here seems to be going on as usual. many people enquire for you.

My love to you.

Nina.

will receive 2 money # 57.77
= 115.54

up to Mrs. Alexanders for her vacation so the baby went off quite happy. I could not go along as there would be no way for me to come back the same evening.

Miss Prophet and Miss Diggs are still here. Every steamer is filled. They have even tried the freight steamers. I think after the fourth they may be able to get away

I will send your letters to Yolande so she can hear from you. She is back in Baltimore & in school. She will be here the 2nd or 3rd of August.

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
July 12-1936

15-23-65

Dear Will;

Your letter from Belgium came a few days ago. You are having a very interesting trip.

I've just heard from Miss Johnson that Du Bois is well & has adjusted herself very nicely to the group life at camp. I am enclosing Yolande's last letter so you can hear from her. I send her your letters so she can have news of you.

The schedule of Income & Expense

away. The weather here has been very hot for the last week. I am alone to-day for the first time and shall try to get some rest.

Many people enquire for you.

With my best love to you.

Nina.

Nina G. Du Bois.

you left is going on alright.
To date I've had to get my weekly check of $15. cashed because of guest.

Miss Prophet and Miss Diggs sailed yesterday July 11th. It began to look like they would not go it was so late before they could get passage. Miss Prophet will have so little time to carry out her plans. She hopes you will be in Paris to see her studio. If you go you better let her know. You know she don't like surprises.

Miss Prophet has your field glasses Had I know they would be so late in going I would have mailed them to you. I gave her your address in Berlin she said she would send them right

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 16, 1936.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing the following:

Check issued by the ARYAN PATH (#133) dated July 14, 1936, and made payable to W. E. B. DuBois for $19.60

Receipt dated July 1, 1936 ($50.00) signed by W. A. Shields.

Doctor DuBois has asked that I order for him a copy of Colonel Little's "FROM HARLEM TO THE RHINE". I shall send the bill on to you as soon as it arrives.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

15-19

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 16, 1936.

119 West 57th Street
New York City

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

15-12-34

I am enclosing the following:

Check issued by the ARYAN PATH (#133)
dated July 14, 1936, and made payable
to W. E. B. DuBois for $19.60

Receipt dated July 1, 1936 ($50.00)
signed by W. A. Shields.

Doctor DuBois has asked that I order for him a copy of Colonel Little's "FROM HARLEM TO THE RHINE". I shall send the bill on to you as soon as it arrives.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

210 West 150 – Street
New York, New York. U.S.A.
July 19 – 1936.

Dear Will:

I presume you are beginning to feel quite at home in Europe by now. I am enclosing a statement from the N.B.C. to be signed by you. It came with the last payment. The last check from the department of commerce was $21.66. I presume it is the last payment as I see by adding them up it is $2.97 over the amount you had down. I think all the business is being kept straight.

I have not seen the baby since she went to camp but from Miss Johnsons letters she seems to be getting along all right. Ruth telephoned me that as she + Mrs. Alexander left her at the camp the baby wanted to cry but she was brave + didn't and waved them good bye. I will go up this week for a few hours. You see the parents are only to go every three weeks.

Well Miss Prophet + Miss Digga should be landing about tomorrow the 20 – of July.

Just now the weather is pleasant here but we have had some very, very hot days but it seems to be general so one is just as well off at home.

Yolande wrote me that she had heard from you.

15-23-60

Many friends enquire for you. I am trying to get some extra sleep & by degrees I will not have gotten so accustomed to listening for the baby that it is difficult not to.

Why don't you go and take some of the baths while you are over there It wouldn't cost much there and would help you.

My love to you.

Yours. Nina.

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
July 22nd 1936

15-23-59

Dear Will;

The enclosed letter came this morning from Atlanta.

Last night I went to see Dr. Wright to get some medicine for my various aches, I think I shall soon feel better after I've rested a while. Dr. Wright said after looking at the report from the Life Extention Institute to tell you to cut down on starches and sweets.

Yesterday I had a card from Miss Johnson, where Du Bois is, saying the baby was well and

happy. I think she was a bit unhappy at first.

Ruth is coming up this afternoon It is one of her half holidays.

The weather is fine now. We had a series of thunder storms which has cooled us off for a time.

Friends enquire for you.

My love to you

Nina.

W. A. Shields

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 22, 1936.

15-19-43

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing a bill for a book which Doctor DuBois asked me to order for him. Please send a check for two dollars and forty cents ($2.40) to:

Covici, Friede, Inc.,
432 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

I shall be leaving Atlanta University in a few days. A Miss Sophia Sullivan is to look after Doctor DuBois' Correspondence until his Secretary (Miss E. I. Diggs) reports for duty on September twenty-third.

If there is anything which I may do for you at any time you need only send the request to me at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

I am returning the receipt for thirty-five dollars (July 24, 1936) which I have signed.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 22, 1936.

Invoice # F4106

Control # 6659

"From Harlem to the Rhine"

$3.00 less 20%

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street,
Apartment 3-A,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing a bill for a book which Doctor DuBois asked me to order for him. Please send a check for two dollars and forty cents ($2.40) to:

Covici, Friede, Inc.,
432 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

I shall be leaving Atlanta University in a few days. A Miss Sophia Sullivan is to look after Doctor DuBois' Correspondence until his Secretary (Miss E. I. Diggs) reports for duty on September twenty-third.

If there is anything which I may do for you at any time you need only send the request to me at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

I am returning the receipt for thirty-five dollars (July 24, 1936) which I have signed.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 24, 1936,

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street, (Apartment 3-A)
New YorkCity.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am enclosing a bill for fifteen dollars for some printing which Doctor DuBois authorized me to have done for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Please send a check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) to:

Mr. H. S. Murphy,
275 Auburn Avenue, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

I am sure you will indicate "Encyclopaedia of the Negro" on the stub so that Doctor DuBois will remember to send the bill to the proper office and secure a refund.

Sincerely yours,

W. A.Shields.

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 24, 1936,

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
210 West 150th Street, (Apartment 3-A)
New YorkCity.

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

15-36

I am enclosing a bill for fifteen dollars for some printing which Doctor DuBois authorized me to have done for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Please send a check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) to:

Mr. H. S. Murphy,
275 Auburn Avenue, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

I am sure you will indicate "Encyclopaedia of the Negro" on the stub so that Doctor DuBois will remember to send the bill to the proper office and secure a refund.

Sincerely yours,

W. A.Shields.

Binding data 13.=
Envelopes for mailing 2.=
15.=

210 West 150- Street
New York. N.Y. U.S.A.
July 29- 1936.

15-23-61

Dear Will:

This is the beginning of my third week to be alone. I have two kinds of medicine from Dr. Wright. One to get rid of some of my aches and one to quiet my nerves quiet.

I've been taking it a week and resting and am feeling some better. I shall continue to rest because I realize that after all is the important thing.

This coming Sunday is visiting day at the babies camp. I shall go up to see her.

The children at camp are to have a costume party, I wrote to Yolande to send DuBois a

costume of some kind. I thought Yolande would know best what to send her. Yolande writes that it is very warm in Baltimore We are having a warm spell here just now. Last week was very pleasant.

Ruth McG Thee came up to see me. She is well & enquired for you. I have been to the movies twice but the heat makes one want to stop at home & rest.

I know you are enjoying seeing some of the old and familiar places.

With my best love.

Nina

210 West 150-St., New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
August 4th 1936.

Dear Will:

Your last letter is from Dresden July 23rd
Day before yesterday, Aug. 2nd, I went up to Green-
wood Lake to camp to see Du Bois. She has kept well
and as far as I could tell seems to be enjoying it.
I asked her if she wanted to stay and she said she
did. She likes being able to run out of doors and
being with other children. There are eighteen
children there, some about her age, three younger
the others are older. They use the Johnson home.
the poarch on two sides of the house is screened
and the children sleep there on cots. The land about
is rocky like Fern Rock Camp but Du Bois runs
over them like a deer. She has grown some taller and
lost some flesh. The day I was there they gave a little play
Du Bois was in two scenes one as a flower girl and
the other a Japanese girl. She wore costumes representing each.

I told her I had just received a letter from you.
She sends you love. If you remember it you might
send her a post card she loves to receive mail.

I arranged for her to stay two weeks in August
because Yolande writes that she is tired and
not feeling well and Virginia said she needed
to rest so she is coming home instead of

15-23-57

going to camp. I heard from her to-day. Her school closes this coming Friday.

I have been getting some rest and am feeling some better. I'm taking some medicine which is helping my various aches.

I forgot to tell you Miss Adella Parks of Washington drove up to Greenwood Lake & took me with her. She sends regards She & her mother are at New Rochell for the summer. The Alexanders & Mrs Trotman received your letters & of course were glad to hear from you. Marian has been on a trip to the West. She is in California now. Catherin and the baby are doing nicely

15-23-58

Miss Lilly May Hubbard called up yesterday to enquire for our family. She has been in America two months, came because her mother was very ill. Her mother is much better so Miss. Hubbard is returning to her post of duty. She wished to be remembered to you.

We are having another very warm spell of weather. Your letter was encouraging. I will write once a week. In this same mail I'm sending another statement from the N.A.A.C.P. to be signed & returned

With best love.

Nina

210 West 150- Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
August 11- 1936.

Dear Will:

15-23-67

Your letter from Munich of August 2nd came this morning. I am beginning to feel the results of my resting. I get up about ten. I try to get to be early but it is not easy to sleep but any way the rest helps. I look for Yolande the end of this week. She is going by Virginia's for a few days. Virginia plans to leave on the 20th of this month for her vacation I believe. She did speak of going to Europe but I dont know whether she will or not.

I have no further news from the baby girl so suppose she is all right.

I hope you see Miss Prophet a bit.
She was so upset over a number
of things when she left here.

I hope you will have your glasses
by the time you get back to Berlin.
She offered to send them to you from
Paris and I didn't like to say no.
I gave her the money for them.

My love to you.

Nina

I had all ready sent you one more ~~bill~~ receipt to sign from the N.A.A.C.P. before your last letter came. I will attend to others that come. The schedule for income which you left is being carried out all right so far.

The first of August I finished paying the Wanamaker bill.

I have not seen Mr. Streator for about a month but saw Olive and she said he seemed all right but very nervous having to do nothing & trying to rest.

Each day I plan to do some piece of work that will help me not to be so busy when the Fall comes. Just now I am making my self a dress. By degrees I'm going to try to get my wardrobe together.

15-23-66 [ENCLOSURE?]

address of

Miss Elizabeth Prophet,

147 Rue Broca,

Paris, 13e

France

15-23-62

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
August 18th 1936

Dear Will;

You will soon be back in Berlin. Yolande writes that she will be home this week to stay until the end of August. She is to report in Baltimore the 1st of September.

I will go up to Camp this week end the 21st or 22nd to bring Du Bois home so she may have a little visit with her mother. Du Bois was well when I last heard from Miss Johnson.

I saw John Brown yesterday He enquired for you. Fred was here a few minutes to day. He is employed now in a moving picture house. Alice has no

work just now.

We have been having some very warm days but it is cooler to-day.

There seems to be no news. We of course watch with interest the reports from Spain and hope the war there won't spread to other countries.

My love to you.

Nina.

210 West 15th - Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
August 24-36.

15-23-64

Dear Will:

We are all home but you. Yolande came four days ago. She spent two weeks at Virginias then it was time for Virginia to go on her vacation. So Yolande came home. She is still resting Dr. Wright says for her to stay in bed a few days more and he hopes she will be alright She went to see him to-day. She ~~is~~ having had feels better from the rest in bed. I brought the baby home three days ago. She is thinner but seems to have enjoyed the camp life with the other children.

We all send you our love and hope you are well.

Yours.
Nina

There were as many as twenty children some of the time.
Dan Bair is quite a bit taller.
Miss Ruth Fisher & friend are in New York. Miss Fisher called and left one of your various books she said she would send the others to Atlanta. After Yolande gets up & around I will try to look them up Miss Fisher said they hoped to find rooms in an apartment hotel down town some where for the time they would be here.

Last night we had a heavy thunder storm several people were killed However it failed to break the heat wave much. Mr. & Mrs. Eddie Johnson called last night and wished to be remembered to you.

210 West 150 - Street
New York. N.Y. U.S.A.
Sept. 2 - 1936.

15-23-63

Dear Will:

I am two days late writing The baby and Yolande have kept me busy. Yolande has been home twelve days and has spent them in bed mostly trying to get rid of a trouble that occurs monthly. Dr. Wright thinks she is going to be alright to go back to teaching if she is careful not to be on her feet more than she can help. Other than that she is well. Yolande goes to Baltimore on the third of Sept.

The baby had a very good time with the children at camp after she became adjusted to

the change. She is taller and seems older in many ways. She wants to know why grandpa stays so long.

Mr. Streator & Olive came in and spent the evening last night. Mr Streator seems quite like himself He is doing a little work. He says he don't see why you choose to be in Germany.

Dr. Beckman called up to enquire about you & where you were.

I am glad you went to Paris. The checks come in regularly as you indicated each month.

Every thing seems to be going on alright.

With love.

Nina.

210 West 150— street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
Sept. 8— 1936.

15-23-40

Dear Will:

Your last letter telling of your attending the musical festival is interesting. I am so glad you are having the opertunity. You are back in Berlin now. Enclosed is a note from Yolande. She seems to be all right. Her school opens to-day. She did not say any thing about her divorce. To tell the truth I was so busy every moment she was here I did not think of it. You see in order for her to get better both doctors said she must stay in bed so I was kept busy. Dr. Wright hopes the trouble will not return. It is largely a

matter of taking care of her self I think. The baby was delighted to receive your letter. She is still carrying it around reading it. Yesterday, Labor Day, the baby and I were invited to dinner at Mrs Stratman's Everyone asked for you. ~~Kath~~ Catherine's baby is growing fine weighs over ten pounds.

To day I transfered five hundred dollars from your checking account to the thrift account. The bank balance for the end of August was $1,130.21

We are having a warm spell of weather just now. I hope it is the last for this season.

We send our love to you.

Yours.

Nina

210 West 150th street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
Sept. 12 - 1936.

15-23-39

Dear Will;

Your Japanise friend was here to day. He said he had received your letter and asked me to write you that every thing was all right for you to go accarding to your plans.

He showed me two Japanise news papers with your picture and articles. He seemed pleased about the articles.

We are well. The heat wave still continues. I will write again in a few days.

With love.

Nina.

210 West 150 – Street
New York. N.Y. U.S.A.
Sept. 18 – 1936.

15-23-35

Dear Will:

I see by your article in the courier that you are back in Berlin.

We have just had a visit of a day and a half with Miss Prophet as she stopped on her way from France to Atlanta.

She was very pleased that you visited her in Paris and saw her studio which had meant so much to her. She says however she does not go to Atlanta with a heavy heart as she feels if she must do it this way she will do her best to make something of her opportunity to work there.

The baby enjoyed seeing her again.

I am sending Du Bois to Miss Johnsons school again this year as it seemed best for the present. She is so young to subject her to so many changes. She is growing and has matured a great deal in the last three months.

We are having a very heavy storm of wind & rain a part of the tropical hurricane which is doing a great deal of damage in the south.

15-23-36

I have not heard yet how Yolande came out in her case. She was to go to court this week.

Many of your friends enquire for you.

Du Bois & I send love.

Yours.

Nina.

September 30 - 1936

210 West 150 - Street

New York. N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Will:

We are all well and things are moving along as usual.

15-23-37

I heard from Yolande to-day She seems to be getting along all right except a cold. She has likely written you ere this about her divorce. She thinks every thing is going alright.

The weather here is very wet & cold at present, quite cold for this time of year. We have steam on. Du Bois has had a cold for a few days but it is better. She is in Miss Johnsons school. The school is in the house where the Johnsons have their apartment which is an improvement on the other location. Du Bois enjoys the children. I have not had much chance to know ~~known~~ much about their work yet.

Several people enquire for you. Mr. Kinkel Jones called up to know if the checks from the government had been received. I told him they had.

15-23-38

I was nice for you to have a visit with Virginia.

Du Bois and I send you love.

Nina.

210 West 150 – Street

New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

October 5th 1936

15-23-68

Dear Will:

We have your letter of September 22nd which came four days ago. You are having some very interesting trips! The courier articles telling of them are also interesting.

I am glad to learn of your being invited to lecture in China.

Du Bois is enjoying being in school. She had to be out three days last week because of a bad head cold. The weather here is fine just now & her cold is about gone.

I had about three weeks rest last summer which of course helped some but I was too tired for it to really put me on my feet as I should like to be.

You see Yolande's illness just meant that I had the baby on my mind all the time even when she was not here and there was a good deal of writing and sending things. I went up to the camp twice Then went up to bring her home so she

would be here when her mother was here. The trips in the busses are rather hard work. Then Yolande came home the third week of August and it was a pretty busy time for a couple of weeks because the first week Yolande could not be up at all not even to get herself a drink or take her medicine. Since she went back to Baltimore I have been going a little slower. Now about the nurse for the baby. I can not have some one here in these small quarters that is the first objection. Then I cannot keep on getting meals for some one out side of the family. Any one who came for the child would not want to work or cook.

15-23-69

Now a word about the Italian school. When I phoned to the river side drive school the woman said she was getting ready to go on her vacation & to call up in September. With Yolandes illness I had to ask Miss Johnson to keep the baby for

three weeks of August. I saw that Miss Johnson was expecting Du Bois for the school year. I had no place at the River side school & I did not see how I was going to go over to Riverside School every day. I don't know what Yolandes plans are for Du Bois. I don't suppose she herself knows now. I don't see any reason for entering the baby into something that can't be carried through and until their can be some more definate plans for living it seems to me it is best to go on in this small way.

I think some plan aught to be worked out so that Yolande would have some of the responsibility of the child and not have the child brought up entirely by other people. You and I will not always be here and the child aught to grow to feel near her mother and not simply some one with whom she visits. Now about the bank accounts At the Dime Savings there is $494.43, at the Dunbar $859.89. The September

15-23-70

Vouchers have just come in & the amount to your checking account is $525.14, and to-day I deposited $375. from a.c., All my bills are paid. Yolande got her winter coat on the Wanamaker bill but she will pay me for it monthly.

15-23-21

I received a card from Virginia from Halifax saying she was on her way home.

Ruth Mc. Ghee was up yesterday, Sunday, to dinner & spent the evening. She is becoming adjusted to her present mode of living and is better satisfied.

The Streators were in one evening last week. Mr Streator seems to be quite well but has to keep quiet.

Dr Bois always reads your letters and of course we talk much of you.

We send our love.

Nina.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

October 7, 1936

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I am enclosing herewith the Phelps-Stokes Fund check #481, payable to W. E. B. Du Bois, in the amount of $500.00.

To make sure I inquired and found that Dr. Du Bois' salary check was mailed to him at his New York address. If I hear nothing to the contrary, I will assume you have received it.

With sincere best wishes to you and Du Bois, I am

Yours sincerely,

Clarence Haynes Haggs

15-26

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150th Street
New York City
New York

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
October 12th 1936.

Dear Will:

Yesterday was the baby's fourth birthday. Her mother came up and we had a cake for her with four candles. Du Bois also had a birthday party at her school so on the whole she is quite pleased.

Yolande went back last night so as to be in school this morning. She has a heavy cold. She got some medicine from Dr. Wright and she's hoping to be all right.

Foreclosure brought against the Dunbar Apartments this week

15-5-44

is causing much talk. Some think it is one way of getting the government to take it over.

Last week a check came from the Phelps Stokes Fund for five hundred dollars. I deposited it to your checking account at the Dunbar bank

We are having a little cool weather now. There seems to be reports of a cold winter.

We hope you won't find too cold weather as you travel about.

I forgot to say your checks from the Courier & Atlanta University came allright.

Du Bois joins me in sending love,

Nina

P.S. Your letter of Oct. 4th just received. We are glad you are so comfortably located.

N.

10-5-51

210 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
October 13th 1936

Dear Miss Diggs;

I have your letter and the check from the Phelps Stokes Fund for $500., Yes Dr. Du Bois' salary check for Sept. has been received, the checks have been being mailed here ever since he has been gone. Thank you.

15-16-+

Dr. Du Bois has asked me to send to you his bank vouchers I am sending three packages of them.

Du Bois joins me in very best wishes to you.

Sincerely

Nina G. Du Bois.

210 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
United States, America
October 17th, 1936.

15-23-51

Dear Will:

Your letter with the addresses came day before yesterday, the 15th. It was too late to write you to the address you gave for Berlin: Negel Hans, Am Kupfergraben 4a. However I will get this on the way so it will be in Moscow when you arrive. My last letter told you of Du Bois' birthday. I hope you received it. Yolande came up and we had a cake with four candles on it. Yolande had a cold but in a letter

I have sent the bank vouchers to Atlanta to Miss Diggs. Another check from the N.A.A.C.P. for $66 66/100 came to day.

Virginia passed through New York to-day She called up on the phone. She was well and as ever rushing for a train to Philadelphia.

The baby keeps well and seems to be enjoying going to school.

Remember me to Mrs. Burroughs. I may write you again at Moscow.

We send you our love.

Du Bois + Nina.

I received from her yesterday she said she was feeling better. I will try to have letters reach you. Our Japanese friend was here just after I wrote you and gave me an address to which I could write you. I don't see it on your list so will put it in with this letter. I will write you there. He told me it would take three weeks to go. I know you are looking forward with interest to your going East.

The baby received your post card and she recogized your picture in on the lines.

Mr. Streator addressed the envelopes for me. I do wish he could get some work that he is able to do. He worries so he can't sleep nights. He seems to be quite well.

15-23-52

210 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
October 21st 1936.

Dear Will;

I sent you a letter to Moscow a few days ago but since this has to go so far I am getting it on the way. This is to the address given me by your Japanese friend.

We are well. Lovely weather. No colds. The baby is enjoying her school. During this pleasant weather they spend nearly the whole forenoon in the park.

Mr. Jones has brought the samples for your suits. I have chosen the material as Mr. Jones said it was best to choose them while the goods was in stock. He would make them later on. One is mostly gray, the other mostly blue. I hope you will like them.

I will try to keep letters going to you. I know you are enjoying every bit of this trip.

With love from
Du Bois and me.

Nina.

210 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

October 22nd 1936.

15-23-44

Dear Will;

I am sending just a note so you will have news of us some where along your route of travel. I wrote you yesterday sending it to Nishinomiya-City, Japan. I hope you receive it.

We are well and still having lovely weather almost too warm for this time of year.

I have been asked to sign for another years lease on our apartment but I explained you

were out of the country until the early part of next year. I think there is no doubt but that the government is to take over this property but of course they will be only too glad to keep their present tenants for some time yet.

We send our love,

Du Bois + Nina.

October 26, 1936

15-16-3

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of October thirteenth. I also received the cancelled checks (three envelopes) and have checked them.

I am enclosing a check from Harcourt, Brace and Company #9757 in the amount of $89.78.

We are having, I think, an unusually beautiful fall in spite of considerable rain. We have had heat on but it is again warm. It is a lovely day. The sun is shining and the campus is green and beautiful. I know you and Du Bois would enjoy a stroll through.

With love and best wishes to both of you, I am

Sincerely,

Irene Higgs

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
October 28–1936.

15-23-53

Dear Will,

We have your letter of October 15th, It came two days ago.

From your letter you are still in Berlin. Your letters indicate you are having a very interesting trip. I am so glad, many people enquire for you & appreciate the trip with you & for you.

We are having some quite cold weather which came suddenly. The mercury fell to 27, When Du Bois and I started out this morning we were

P.S. Your letter of Oct. 18th just received this morning. I had deposited the Phelps-Stokes check for $500. to your checking account. I understood it was for salaries & so would be drawn out. A check for $89.78 from Harcourt, Brace & Co. came this morning.

surprised to find it so cold because it had been quite balmy for this time of year.

Yolande was well when I heard from her a few days ago.

I shall send mail to the various addresses you sent me, I hope they reach you. Don't worry we shall be all right. We understand you will be busy and it won't be easy for you to write regularly.

We send you love

Nina and Du Bois.

Yours

Nina.

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
November 2nd 1936.

15-23-54

Dear Will:

You seem so far away I hardly know how to write you. We are well. Du Bois is enjoying going to school. She says you will be surprised to see how she has grown while your away.

Yolande was well when I heard from her last week.

Mrs. Trotman was over two evenings ago and we talked of you and your trip She wished to

thrift account as I just deposited $425. to day. You must be in Russia by now.

We are having changeable weather here. I see by the papers they have snow out West and in the northern part of New York.

Du Bois joins me in sending best love to you.

Nina

be remembered to you. Catherine's baby is growing fine. Catherin is back at the library. Miss Rose sent for her to return before catherine's leave period was out.

Everyone here is all excited over the Presidential election.

The Atlanta University check for $375. came to day for October also a $50. check from the Courier.

The bank vouchers + statement have just come in. The amount in your ~~check~~ checking account is 1,375.04 so I think I better have some of it transfered to the ~~check~~

210 West 150th street
New York, N.Y.
November 4 – 1936.

15-26-23

Dear Miss Diggs:

I am sorry to trouble you by returning the enclosed telephone bill, Perhaps you can help me in knowing whether I should pay it or not. I have'nt any mention of meeting such bills on my memarandom left by Dr. Du Bois but it may be he forgot to mention it. Then too the amount seems excessive.

I received the check from Harcourt, Brace and company, Thank you.

The baby and I keep well and send best wishes,

Sincerely.

Nina G. Du Bois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 7, 1936

15-26-24

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I have your letter of November 4. I did not know myself just what to do with the telephone bill for the office. Dr. Du Bois asked me to have the telephone installed but I did not think to ask him who should pay the bill. On the twenty-fifth of September I wrote and told him that I had had the telephone installed, the cost per month and the installation charge. I also asked him who should pay the bill but up to this writing he has not answered my question. So I thought maybe he had told you about it and therefore I sent the bill on to you. I still have some of the $50.00 petty cash fund and will pay it from that. This month's bill for $7.65 is already here and I will pay it also. In the meantime I shall try to get an answer from Dr. Du Bois. It is my understanding that $7.65 is the usual monthly charge for office telephones. I am ever so sorry to have troubled you.

My love and best wishes to you and the baby.

Sincerely,

Ellen Jane Heggs

210 West 150th" Street
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
November, 9th" 1936.

15-23-55

Dear Will;

We are all well and every thing seems to be going on in the usual way. Du Bois is having quite a good time going to school. Her school has moved to new and more desirable quarters, also I just take her to one of the entrances here in the gardens and they call for her and bring her home at one o'clock. They use a private car for the transportation. That is quite a help to me.

ing here before this reaches you.
We shall miss you and think of you.
Yolande will be home then.

Du Bois is asleep but I send you her love. She is always very interested in your letters when I receive them.

With love.

Nina

I saw John Brown yesterday. He is well and always enquires for you. Mrs. Bell called up over the phone to get your address she said her club wanted you to lecture to or rather for them next spring about March. I explained to her that you were moving about so I didn't think she could reach you. Mrs. Bell says Catherine is teaching at Salladiga. Yolande was well when I heard from her a few days ago.

The weather here is not very cold yet. It will be Thanksgiv-

210 West 150-Street
New York. N.Y.
November 12-1936

15-26-25

Dear Miss Diggs:

Two days ago I received a letter from Dr. Du Bois in which he said you might need to call on me for money for some books he had asked you to order for him. Perhaps it would be best for you to let me know if you need money and the amount and I would send you a check. That is you pay the telephone bills each month and other expenses and keep a record for Dr. Du Bois. I have

not known any thing about his office expenses before. You will use your judgement.

We are having a little cool weather but I like it.

With best wishes

Sincerely

W. E. Du Bois

P.S. I am sending another months bank vouchers.

W. E. D.

15-26-

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 13, 1936

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

15-26-16

I am enclosing herewith a statement of the expenditures from the petty cash fund. I received on September 23 a check for $50.00 and on September 24, $5.10 from the young woman who was in charge during the summer - making a total of $55.10. Up to this writing I have spent $55.92 which means that I have no more petty cash.

I thought I would write to you and find out if Dr. Du Bois left any instructions with you concerning additional petty cash before writing to him about it. In case he left no instructions with you I will write to him. Please do not worry or trouble yourself about this because the situation does not demand it.

With love and best wishes to you and Du Bois, I am

Sincerely,

Irene Higgs

P. S. Tell Du Bois I would be delighted to receive one of "her" letters sometime.

15-23-56

210 West 150th Street.
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
November 14th 1936.

Dear Will;

We are wondering just where you are just now.

Your letter asking me to cable you at Manchouli, Manchoukuo on the tenth of November came too late. I hope you found a letter from me in Moscow.

We are all well. I am expecting Yolande home for Thanksgiving. We shall miss you but know

is having for hers.

Her school has moved up over the hill on 154th street to more pleasant quarters. It is more difficult to reach so they come for her mornings and send her home at one o'clock so I just go out to the entrance and wait to meet her. That is a help because the going for her took an hour each day. Besides waiting for busses & dodging traffic with a small child is not an easy task.

I hope you receive these letters.

Du Bois & I send you our love,

Nina

you are enjoying all of this very wonderful trip.

You asked in your last letter about the check from Harcourt, Brace & Co. It was $89.78, I had spoken of it in one of my letters but you may not have received it.

A check came, from Henery Holt & Co., for $14.05, to you. I deposited it to your checking account. I presume it was from the sale of one of your books.

I will see that Miss Diggs get any money she writes for.

The Courier articles appear all right and the checks from the Courier come. Du Bois received the post card of the little Spanish princess. She and I talk of you at meal time and she thinks you are have for your meal what ever she

210 West 150— Street
New York. N.Y.
Nov. 17— 36.

Dear Miss Diggs;

Your letter of Nov. 13— received I think I wrote you the same day. No Dr. Du Bois did not leave with me any instructions relative to money for petty cash. I have looked through the checks left with me and do not find any for petty cash. I will enclose a check for twenty five dollars $25, and perhaps we will hear from him about it. I can do that and he can straighten out his office accounts on his return. You of course have to have money for the office. Let me know how much you

15-26-17

We are having a little winter here in Boise and I kept quite busy doing school and other things.

Yours Sincerely

Nina G. Du Bois

think you need a month. We did know he was quite busy during the last of his time in Germany and as he goes further away it is almost useless to write him on such a matter and it is almost too bad to tax him with it.

You see it will take three weeks for a letter to reach him now and then he might not be able to keep to the schedule he has sent us for writing to him, as the winter comes the steamers are less regular, especially to China and Japan. I know too that his time is rather full. Knowing somewhat his programme

Let me know when you need the check for the books and separately how much for petty cash.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

15-26-19

November 19, 1936

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I imagine our letters crossed for I received yours probably the same day you received mine. I had planned to wait until I found out how much the books were going to be before writing, but it will probably take some time to get them, so I thought maybe you could send me fifty dollars for petty cash and when the books come I will let you know how much they are. I will pay all the office expenses here and keep a record for Dr. Du Bois.

Many of my friends and I have colds because one day it is winter and in two or three days it is summer again.

With love to you and Du Bois, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ella Irene Higgs

P. S. I received the cancelled checks.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 19, 1936

15-26-18

My dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I wrote you a letter this morning and yours came this afternoon with the check for twenty-five dollars.

I really did not want to write Dr. Du Bois about petty cash, so that is the reason I wrote to you. It is remarkable how well and fully he planned all these things; and I agree with you that he should not be disturbed unless a "real" emergency arises which up-to-date I am happy to say has not been the case - neither do I wish to place extra burdens upon you.

I will let you know from time to time how much I need, but it will not be much from now on since I have got things going.

I do not know how much news you hear about Atlanta University but it has been rumored here that Trevor Arnett, who, as perhaps you know, was formerly President of the General Education Board, is coming as a sort of acting-president. (I have written Dr. Du Bois about it) I understand this was decided recently at a meeting in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Ella Diane Higgs

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
November 21st 1936

15-23-43

Dear Will;

I am writing you regularly each week, I hope the letters reach you. Du Bois received your Post Card from Moscow.

We are all well and busy. The baby girl has added dancing lessons once a week to her programme so her time is pretty full.

Well, Thanksgiving is almost here again. We wish you might be with us on that day and then continue on your journeys.

I wrote Miss Diggs and sent

her a twenty five dollar check for petty cash expenses. She was all out of funds and I told her not to worry you that you could straighten any accounts when you returned.

I received a notice last week of the death of Minnie Brown.

I'm sure you remember her.

Many people enquire for you.

We have had some quite cold weather here but I am sure it is colder where you are.

Du Bois and I send love to you.

Yours.

Nina

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y.
November 24–1936

15-26-20

Dear Miss Diggs:

Have been trying to write you ever since your last letter came but my evenings keep rather full and that is the only really quiet time here.

I will enclose another twenty five dollar check which will make the fifty dollars you suggested for petty cash.

We had a light snow storm here last night. To day the streets are all slush.

Thank you for the news relative to the presidency of Atlanta. Several

CRONICON

persons have asked me about it.
I do hope some suitable person can be placed in the position. The Negro race has a wonderful opportunity to build a fine institution there if they will join hands and work.
I wonder if they will. The former Atlanta University represented so much that was fine, I only hope the graduate school will live up to the standard of its predecessor.
Du Bois and I are busy getting ready for Thanksgiving
With best wishes
Sincerely,
Nina G. Du Bois.

New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
210 West 150th Street
November 30th 1936.

15-23-45

Dear Will;

Your telegram from Shanghai came Thanksgiving Day. We were glad to have news from you & to know you were well. It has been three weeks to day since we had a letter but I presume one will come in a day or so but since we have your telegram and know you are well we will not worry about the letters.

Yolande came for Thanksgiving and remained over the week end.

Du Bois enjoyed the Thanksgiving
Turky
dinner. We were just alone & did
not feel like bothering with guest.
Ruth McC. Shee came up for dinner
on Saturday to see Yolande before she left.
Yesterday Du Bois went with a group
of children to the Hippodrome to see
Hansel & Gretel. She enjoyed it.

We are having quite cold weather
here. Many people ask for you.
Dr. Beckman was very pleased
to receive your letter.

We all keep well and send
you our very best love.

Du Bois & Nina.

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y.
December 15th 1936.

15-23-46

Dear Will;

We have your letter from Mukden. To day Mr. Nikida was here. He had received your letter from Mukden also and was so delighted to hear that you were enjoying Japan.

We are all well and busy getting ready for Xmas. Du Bois is taking part in a Christmas festival which her school is having. She talks a great deal about you. I am wondering if you received my wire sent on the last of Nov. to Yokohama. To morrow I will

your post cards to Du Bois have come. She is delighted when a letter or any message comes from you.

Do remember me to Dr. + Mrs. Somerville. It is a very long time since I have seen either of them.

We send our very best love and a late wish for a Merry Christams + a Happy New Year.

Nina + Du Bois,

wire you ~~at~~ on Board S.S. Tatsuta Maru, at Hawaii. I know you are having a wonderful time but it is good to think you are on the way home. Many friends enquire for you. We have had a good bit of cold weather here. The Dunbar houses were sold at auction about three weeks ago. Mr. Rockefeller bought them. So it is just on a renting plan now. Mr. Bruce has been retained as manager.

Yolande will be home for Christmas It will seem strange to have you away. We shall miss you. Mrs. Tratman called up to-night to invite me over for Christmas eggnog.

210 West 150th Street
New York, N.Y.
December 23rd 1936.

Dear Will:

15-23-50

Your letter from Shanghai, came to-day. It is very interesting but I was sorry to learn you had not received my letters. I wrote in due time for you to have received two letters at Moscow. I also wrote to all the addresses you gave me in some cases two letters to the same address. It is too bad I hope you have not worried.

I received your wire from Shanghai on Thanksgiving day. also one to-day from the

with. It will be easier for me not to have the Christmas tree and the Turkey dinner the same day.

Mrs. Mathews called up to invite me to have dinner with them on the same Sunday but as it is I can not go. many people ask if you will be home for christmas.

Your friend Mr. Nikida has been here twice lately. He came to tell me how his friends were going to take care of you. He is very, very pleased that you have been to his country. One evening he stayed about two hours Mr. & Mrs. Streator were here and he enjoyed them.

I have been invited to Mrs. Trotmans to have eggnog the Monday following Christmas. It is nice that you are coming home. You will have to plan to go back to some

steamer Satsuta.

We are getting ready for the babys Christmas. She is sending you something she made at school for your Christmas. I'm enclosing it with my letter.

Yolande comes to morrow evening. Yolande, Du Bois & I were to have gone to the Alexanders for Christmas dinner. This morning Dr. Alexander called me over the phone and said Mrs. Alexander was very ill and they thought it was pneumonia.

So Ruth McGhee and Yolande, I think, will go to Crages on Christmas day for dinner the baby & I will eat at home quietly. I plan to have our Turkey dinner on the Sunday following Christmas day. Have the Streator and

of the wonderful places you have seen and know more of the people.

Du Bois and I send you love and Christmas and New Years Greetings

Nina.

Mailed to Miss Diggs, Sept 20th 1936, check for $50.

" " " " check for $25.

" " " " " $1 50. on Oct. 28-36.

" " Mr. Rayford W. Logan check for $50. Oct. 28-36.

Sent Miss Diggs a check Nov. 17th 1936, for $25,

" " " " " " 24th " " $25.

Mailed to Miss Diggs " " 27th " " $1 50.

" " " Mr. Rayford Logan check for $50. Nov. 27-36.

" " " Miss Diggs check for $50. Dec. 27-36

" " " Mr. Rayford Logan check for $80. Dec. 27-36.

75-51

January 3, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
603 West 121 Street
New York, New York

15-7-39

My dear Rachel:

I left New York on Friday as I had planned and started South. All went well until we arose in the morning to leave Richmond. There was four inches of snow on the ground and it was still storming. But of course I argued the farther South we went the less snow we would find. On the contrary, the farther South we went, the worse the snow and ice became.

By the hardest, we got in Spartanburg, South Carolina, not the time we had planned, but many hours later, and then this last 200 miles from Spartanburg to Atlanta took up twenty-three hours and about everything happened that could, except wreck and injury.

We had to get out six times and with the help of neighbors push the car out of snowdrifts, and finally, just as we got about ten miles from Athens, Georgia, the car said it was tired and stopped work. We had to be pulled into Athens and spent three hours in the garage, and finally started out at mid-night and arrived here at four o'clock in the morning.

It was tiresome and annoying and sometimes dangerous, but nobody was hurt and we all arrived happily at last.

I had a very lovely time in New York and thank you for your part in it. I shall hope to hear from you soon.

Happy New Year!

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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Research Secretary

January 24, 1936.

15-7-40

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a copy of the outline of my proposed book for teachers. I shall appreciate any time that you can give to critically evaluate it.

The Progressive Education Association has just invited a committee of five experts on sociology and psychology to evaluate the work of the Service Bureau, past-present, and future. This will be used in an attempt to secure funds from the General Education Board. The committee is meeting here on February fourteenth- seventeenth- and eighteenth. On the evening of the eighteenth I am inviting in three or four leaders of different culture groups, such as Mr. Chih Meng of The China Institute in America, and Dr. Leonard Covello, of Casa Italiana, in order to discuss with the committee the importance of the work. If you are in town I shall certainly want you to be present, but perhaps a letter from you would be effective.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Rachel Davis-DuBois

Rachel Davis-DuBois,
Executive Secretary.

[ENCLOSURE]

toward all groups + classes of Americans

AIMS OF THE BOOK

1. To develop the thesis that building a richer American culture through developing appreciative attitudes is a major American social problem.

2. To report what has been done in developing such appreciative attitudes ~~in such a way~~ so as to inspire teachers in various parts of the country to do similar work; to give such a step by step account of the work as to enable the average public school to ~~put over~~ adopt a practical program.

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3. To give enough facts about the various groups and enough suggestions for experiences in sharing cultures as to assist any open-minded reader ~~in~~ toward a real personal growth in sympathetic understanding.

4. To give the scientific (anthropological, sociological and psychological) bases of our approach.

5. To put the book in such a form that teacher-training colleges would find it practical as a reference book in problems of curriculum, problems of teaching, problems of social sciences, etc. The main aim however is the average teacher in the average school. The needs of a few teacher-training colleges will be studied in order if possible to blend the two needs.

6. To point the way for greater co-operation between the school and the community in integrating their activities around this major social problem.

[Rachael Davis DuBois]

BUILDING AMERICAN CULTURE

Preface - BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BOOK

Part I - WHY WORRY ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE?

A. The Social Need

1. The problem of cultural pluralism in America. American citizens are of every race, nationality and culture. For political health and safety it is necessary to offset Old World nationalism and ethnocentrism. For cultural health it is necessary to work consciously toward a richer American culture in a better social order. The first can best be accomplished through a pursuance of the second.

2. The agreement of leaders

B. The Science of Human Relations

C. The Solution

The place to start is the school; the community may be influenced through cooperation with the school, as well as independently through social organizations.

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Part II - WHAT HOLDS AMERICAN CULTURE BACK?

A. Group Prejudice

1. The nature of group prejudice
   a. Not instinctive but result of conditioning
      What psychology has to offer.
   b. Are there superior or inferior races?
      What scientists have to offer.
   c. Differences between groups due to different cultural backgrounds.
      What cultural anthropology has to offer.
   d. Prejudice an attempt to satisfy wish for dominance
   e. Relation to economic order.

2. How group prejudice holds American culture back.
   a. Culture conflict and personality development.
      1Φ Child health is not only a matter of the "organism as a whole" but of the "organism and its social worlds.
      2) Wish frustration the real cause of human suffering
         a) as expressed (experienced?) by members of the dominant groups

b) as expressed (experienced?) by members of the minority groups

3) Finding legitimate ways for gaining recognition
4) Community factors in personality development of minority group children
5) Parental factors in personality development of minority group children (problem of second generation)

b. Failure to take what is valuable in the cultures brought here

B. Economic Exploitation of Minority Groups

C. Narrow Nationalism

1. Failure of schools to teach appreciation of other cultures

2. International rivalries
a. Harmonious international relations basic to intercultural richness
b. Economic security of nations basic to peace

15-7

Part III - WHAT CAN THE SCHOOLS DO ABOUT IT?

A. Analysis of Shortages
1. In society
Proof that in America prejudice is increasing toward the Jew, the Negro, the Oriental, and the Southern European

2. In the school
a. Surveys
1) Bessie Pierce's analysis of history books
2) Rachel Davis-DuBois' analysis of texts and reference books in ten senior high schools
3) Carr's analysis of several school systems
4) W.E.B. DuBois' challenge to historians
b. Stories of what goes on in school life showing present attitudes of some students, teachers and principals
c. Why should this be a concern of the school? Dr. Kulp, in his "Educational Sociology", says that it is the task of public education to assume responsibility for those elements of culture that are not being successfully transmitted by other agencies. The American Historical Association

Commission says: "The teaching profession is under obligation to conceive its task in terms of the widest and most fundamental interests of society and quality of living of all people." (Amer. Hist. Assoc., p. 124) This "security and quality of living of all the people" is based upon sympathetic attitudes.

B. What Some Schools Have Tried to Do
Story of the Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations. A rounded picture of our activities so that the teacher or community leader will see at once the possibilities of real accomplishment. The three approaches in a general way.

C. School and Community Responsibility
1. The challenge to teacher training colleges

2. The school and community must work together

Part Iv - WHAT ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

A. Analysis of Misconceptions and Knowledge Goals - "To change the attitude you must change the value."
1. List of misconceptions (negative values) found among school children.

2. List of knowledge goals (positive values) gathered from authorities.

3. Working on values ain assembly, classroom, and other acitivities

4. Evidences of changes in attitude. (General)

B. Practical Techniques of Social Control
1. Can we reasonably expect to get results?
Ward's Telesis - "Society can have what it values"
Dewey - "Not by magic but by intelligent control of means."

2. The three approaches:
a. Intellectual
b. Emotional
c. Situational

3. Techniques of social control used in the three approaches
a. Definition of terms

b. The five basic wishes
c. Importance of crisis situation
d. Laws of suggestion
e. Importance of primary group control

4. The leader's personal adjustment
   a. Stories of ignorance and prejudice on the part of teachers (or adults?)
   b. Adventure of working on own attitudes
   c. "Areas" in which healthy attitude on race is necessary
   d. Application to real life situations

Part V - HOW MAY THESE PRINCIPLES BE APPLIED?

A. Organizing One or More Schools
   1. Method of procedure in making contacts with several schools

   2. Preliminary survey of community and school

   3. Coordinating the unified assembly, organized homeroom and incidental classroom work

   4. Faculty cooperation

   5. Student participation in building programs

B. Preparing programs on the cultural contribution of the Chinese
   1. Leader's tea
   2. Sample programs
      a. Guest programs
      b. The school teas
      c. Homeroom discussions
      d. Related activities

   3. Incidental classroom mat erial
   4. Units of work
   5. Coop eration between the school and the community

C. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Jews. (Subdivisions as above)

D. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Negro. (Subdivisions as above)

E. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Italians. (Subdivisions as above)

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Part VI - HOW CAN WE TEST RESULTS?

A. The Scientific Method
   1. How scientific can we be?
   2. Pros and cons of objective testing
   3. Defining the scientific method

B. Attitude Testing
   1. Brief introduction
   2. Kinds of testing
   3. History of our testing program
   4. Some generalizations as a result of our testing
   5. Needs for further testing
   6. Practical values of testing

C. Sample tests

D. Bibliography

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Appendix - A. Suggestion for four-year cycle

B. Suggestion for basing programs on cultural sections of the United States - New England, Southwest, etc. Special bibliography.

C. List of national and local organizations of various culture groups which are ready to assist schools

D. Description of classroom material for high schools and for normal schools

E. Bibliography of Victor Records, pamphlets, visual educational helps as movies, posters, etc.

Note: There will be an extended bibliography at end of each chapter.

AIMS OF THE BOOK

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(5) To put the book in such a form that teacher-training colleges would find it practical as a reference book in problems of curriculum, problems of teaching, problems of social sciences, etc. The main aim however is the average teacher in the average school. The needs of a few teacher-training colleges will be studied in order if possible to blend the two needs.

(6) To point the way for greater co-operation between the school and the community in integrating their activities around this major social problem.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

(1) Original Woodbury High School pictures.

(2) Pictures taken last year - Chinese, Jew, Negro

(3) Graph of three approaches.

(4) Attitudometer

(5) Have Aaron Douglas syjmbolize Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Negroid, and the future (R.D.D's post cards).

(6) Dvora Lapson in Jewish dances.

(7) Evelyn Negai Douglas giving a flower arrangement.

(8) Any other colorful pictures of last years programs - Mexican dances, etc.

(9) Lomise Chin and Yvonne Lepari.

(10) Chinese basketball game (to be staged)

(11) Leaders' tea at Bureau (to be staged)

(12) Any Brotherhood Day or Goodwill Day pageant.

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"There are birds of many colors - red, blue, green, yellow - yet all one bird. There are horses of many colors - brown, black, yellow, white - yet all one horse. So cattle: so all living things - animals, flowers, trees. So men: in this land where once were only Indians are now men of every color - white, black, yellow, red - yet all one people."

A chief of the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians.

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Part I

WHY WORRY ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE?

A. The Social Need

1. The problem of cultural pluralism in America - How to preserve and pass on the best of the "social heritage" of each group.-

Our culture is not a finished product; nor does it come from one homogeneous Anglo-Saxon type. American citizens are and always have been from every race, nationality and culture. Any Americanization theory which urges a quick sloughing off of old characteristics, obliterating all ethnic distinctions, is wrong. We are wasting our cultural resources by doing so. We do not want to do away with differences which are socially valuable. We need to share these differences by finding ways by which the various ethnic groups in this country can think and feel and act together. Due to restricted immigration and declining birthrate, we now have a stationary population. But in many sections of the nation, there are "foreign" groups with little sharing taking place between them and the older established groups. In Connecticut, for instance, seven out of every ten are of foreign birth or mixed parentage. If domestic peace is to be assured there must be a conscious effort to integrate and fuse these groups.

We donnot advocate building up a hyphenated or dual patriotism. Political loyalty is to be given to America only. Loyalty to our cultural backgrounds is to be transcended when social values of those backgrounds are woven into the American pattern of life. The high equality of a future civilization in the United States will be superior or inferior in just the proportion that all people and races herein give to each other the best of their traditions, customs, folkways, and values. This is cultural pluralism.

n 2. The agreement of leaders.

B. The Science of Human Relations

Some of our best minds are saying that only by setting up a new and cooperative system can we overcome race prejudice. Many of these minds, although they would not choose it, yet accept the inevitability of the use of violence in bringing about this change. This book is dedicated to

those who still believe there is yet ~~some~~ hope in the way of education.

Must our social adjustment to changing conditions be accidental,-uncontrolled? Must we leave to chance the development of such personalities as will be able to lead the masses to the realization of not only America's but Humanity's dream -- that the "lot of the common man must be made easier and his life enriched and ennobled?" Must we entrust our social fate to that blind force, Economic Determinism? Must we wait with folded hands and heavy hearts for violent refolution?

Can we not by sheer will power set up our goals, our social values, allow our imaginations to so play upon what it would mean to all of us to have those values, that we would be willing to do what it takes to be as scientific in building human relations as we are in building bridges? Some odd 400 years ago Copernicus sat in a cathedral tower night after night, watching the movements of the stars and proved that our earth is not the center of the universe. Later Galileo, for embracing the Copernican theory, staggered from the torture chamber. But since that day the world has never been the same. Astronomy was once only astrology and chemistry only alchemy, but because of the sacrifice of the physical scientists we have a physical world which in large part is predictable and controllable. The science of human relations can never be as controllable as that but it can be much more so than it is today-if teachers and community leaders will take the same kind of tireless effort and discipline as Copernicus used, perhaps the same kind of torturing experiences as Galileo faced. Can we as leaders learn to be objective about our own attitudes, can we change our own prejudices? If so, then we can teach others. Adopting the scientific method in develpping attitudes toward goals scientifically determined upon, is our only alternative to chaos. Our present method of hocus-pocus will not do.

To attempt to get results without intelligent control of the means is to rely on magic. Ward was right, <u>Society Can have what it values</u>. Goals can be set up, and by the intelligent use of the means can be arrived at.

The science of human relations is the most difficualt, the most complex, and yet the most necessary of all the sciences. We need the best of our scientific minds to lead the rest of us into this unchartered field. This book is a call for such leaders. It is also a report of some first attempts by several schools to tackle the problem as best they can.

Much more and better work could be done if our "best minds" will focus upon it. Have we not made enough surveys - can we ot begin to act?

C. The Solution
(see outline of book)

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Part II

WHAT HOLDS AMERICAN CULTURE BACK?

A. The Nature of Race Prejudice - (Clearing the Ground)

Show the importance of the teacher being clear in her own mind, for her attitude affects that of the pupils.

1. Race prejudice is not instinctive, but is, a result of conditioning.

   a. What social psychology has to offer
      1) Behavior is a result of the situation
         a) Examples of conditioning for race prejudice
         b) Examples of conditioning against race prejudice

2. Are there inherently superior or inferior races?

   a. Definitions of race - race is a state of mind. Old ideas about race. Hierarchy of races no longer held. Now only three groups - Mongoloid, Caucasoid, Negroid.

   b. What the scientists say - Otto Kleinberg, Julian Huxley, Franz Boas, etc., agree that there is no positive proof that one race is inherently superior to any other race.

      Pure race is a myth. All we can be sure of is the intermixture of peoples from the beginning. Boas' domestication theory and inheritance of family not racial characteristics.

   c. Problem of intermarriage a paralyzing effect. "We must rationalize out ourselves to fear of intermarriage" - Pearl Buck

3. Differences in groups and individuals due to different cultural and experiential backgrounds.

   a. What cultural anthropology has to offer - Boas, Benedict, Mead, etc.

   b. Difference in attitude between I.W.W, amd Rotarian, between Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, due not to biological inheritance but to social conditioning. (Shall I be careful of sensibilities of the South)

4. Prejudice now held to be an attempt to satisfy wish for dominance

   a. The four wishes of W.I. Thomas explained in brief here, in detail in Chap. IV. Attempt here to prove

prejudice to be attempt to satisfy dominance. Marshall's "Artic Village". My notes on Jessie Taft. Reason for increase in prejudice during periods of economic crisis.

b. Relation of our competitive social system to race prejudice - mostly economic but partly psychological in causation. Mary van Kleek, etc., Quaker outline, p. 29; see also "Our Enemy", article by R.D.

5. Bibliography

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Boas, Franz, Aryans and Non-Aryans
Huxley, Julian, "The Concept of Race", Harper's Magazine, December 1934
Journal of Negro Education, July 1934, The Physical and Mental Abilities of the American Negro, Howard University Press, Washington, D.C.
Klineberg, Otto, Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration, Columbia University Press, New York, 1934
Klineberg, Otto, Race Differences, Columbia University Press, 1935
Kulp, Daniel H., Educational Sociology, Longmans, Green and Company, New York, 1932
Lasker, Bruno, Race Attitudes in Children
Murphy, A.J., Education for World-Mindedness, Abingdon Press, New York 1931

B. Culture Conflict and Personality Development

1. Introduction

a. What authorities say
1) Five wishes as a basis for organization of personality
a) W.I. Thomas - four wishes
b) Faris - fifth wish
c) Kulp
d) Folsom

2) Wish frustration and personality (general statements)
a) Dr. Adler -

"We all have a normal feeling of inferiority which we counterbalance invarious ways, either good or bad. The only true and adequate compensation for our normal feeling of inferiority is the consciousness that we are part of all humanity and its accomplishments. It is this sense which makes for great achievements, for useful and

happy lives. All over the world today society is groaning under the weight of unsocial individuals. In his entire life span the human being faces but three problems - adjustment to the cosmos, to society and to sex. Failure to adjust to the laws of the cosmos, that is, to the physical universe, results in immediate disaster. Nature has no pity on the man who steps in front of a railroad train or forgets the sternness of gravity by walking off the roof of a building. Her only answer in get out of the world: - Social and sex failutes do not meet with such peremptory destruction. Yet, lack of sympathy for his fellows brings in a feebler way the same reply 'get away'. To the person whose generous smile and broad healthy optimism indicates that he is interested in others and has thrown his lot in with the common lot of mankind, success in his life's undertaking is a foregone conclusion."

b) Dr. F.L.Patry (of the University of the State of New York, neuropsychiatrist, in the Herald Tribune) -

"Mental health in its broader sense is the abilit of an individual satisfactorily to adjust himself to life as he has to face it and that with a reasonable amount of happiness. Mental health is not merely a matter of internal harmony with one's thoughts and feelings but it also vitally concerns the relation of the individual to his fellows."

c) Dr. Alexis Carrel -

"Reports that in New York State one out of every twenty-two has to be placed in an insane asylum. In the whole United States, hospitals care for eight times more feeble minded and lunatics than consumptives. There are 68,000 new insane cases a year. According to statistics one million children noe in schools will end in asylums. This is because our modern age has somehow succeeded in bringing about prolonged mental suffering. Science has been interested only in increasing wealth and comfort and schools only in dispensing knowledge. We must find ways of helping the individual not only to adjust himself to society but also to change society so that healthy individuals can grow in it.

b) Points of view

1) The school is changing from the subject matter emphasis to personality development. Child health

is not only a matte of the organism as a whole idea "which considers the health of both body and mind" but of the organism and its social worlds. Weare beginning to see what this can mean in better citizenship. Louis Adamic in the 1935 November Harper's Magazine wrote that thirty million second generation young people have an inferiority feeling because their parents for various reasons have been unable to five them pride in their cultural backgrounds. Some try to overcome this by being cheap imitators of Americans who measure their patriotism by feeling that we have the highest buildings in the world and the most bathtubs. A few in order to gain attention may have become gangsters. Most just hang back from the main stream of American life, forming a mass of politically dead citizenry.

We have found in our work with schools that second generation young people will sometimes lie about their parents. We have seen these same children shy and self-conscious, utterly transformed when they found their teacher and fellow students interested enough to take part in a dramatization of some phase of their cultural background.

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2) The wise teacher will be very slow in pointing out absolute causes for conduct, realizing always that behavior is a result of the situation. At least she will never say, as we have heard some unwise teachers say, "These children are mean and vindictive because they are colored." A few miles away where the conflict was between Italian and native American we heard the teachers using the sme words to describe their problem children of Italian background. A wise teacher who professes to be at all scientific in her analysis of personality problems will never speak a word of blame, or reproach to or about the person in the situation she is trying to analyse and adjust any more than a physician would reproach the person he is trying to diagnose. We must remember that our public school childr n come from different layers of society, brought up in different culture patterns. - that all of us come into the world without any culture but with the ability to acquire any cultue. "Personality is the sum of our desired organized around a major desire which gives us status in a group." These wishes are determined mainly by the rewards and punishments imposed upon us by these social worlds in which we want approval. True, it is that some inner pattern, some personality tendency also plays upon social experience, helping to make choices from the many and increasing number of desires we find in our complex life today.

3) We are discussing maladjustments but not pathological cases, with the view that if teachers were more cognizant of the sociological causes of the maladjustments and of psychiatric treatment they could prevent most cases becoming pathological.

2. Wish frustration the real cause of human suffering and of abnormal escapes from reality

a. As expressed by members of the minority group

1) Spitefulness
a) A group of Negro children about eight years old expressed embarrassment and antagonism by refusing to sing "Old Black Joe", instead shouting "Old White Joe"

b) Little Negro boy who beat up two little white boys who wanted to feel his skin

2) Sullenness
a) Little girl of about eight who had very short, kinky hair was sullen and kept her hat on all the time. After her hair was groomed she lost her sullenness.

b) Physical defects, like deformed teeth

3) Bitterness and hatred
a) Increase in cynicism and bitterness on part of intelligent Negro youth
b)

4) Timidity
"The South has used every method to make the Negro afraid to emerge from the spheres of activities to which it has consigned him. Negroes are constantly afraid that they will overstep the bounds set for them by white people .... No human organism in which the fear instinct is constantly aroused can function properly. To the extent that the Negro lives under the domination of fear, he is unhealthy. It cannot be gainsaid that the Negro lives in a social atmosphere of repression! This extends from restricting his movements as a human being to preventing self-realization. -- E.F. Frazier, "Psychological Factors in Negro Health," Social Forces, 3:488-90, 1925.

5) Indifference

6) Lying about background

7) Delinquency

b. As expressed by members of the dominant group

1) Domination
   a) "Behind the race-difference hypothesis also is the drive toward ego satisfaction. One's ego is safer if one's racial group is superior to the rest of mankind. This drive has persisted through known history from God's chosen people down to the Nordics of our times. By the same token one's ego is endangered if his group is adjudged generally inferior." - Dearborn and Long, Journal of Negro Education, July 1934.

2) Exploitation
   a) "We use stereotypes about race to rationalize ourselves into thinking that we are superior, then we can dominate and expoit other individuals or groups .... 'Race' is a technique for satisfying our wish for dominance." - Kulp, Race Prejudice.

3) Contempt
   a) "The way we maintain our self-respect is to hold some one else in contempt." - Mebuhr

4) Attention-seeking

5) Unco-operativeness

6) Unadaptability

7) Negativism

8) Too easy acceptance of own group opinions

9) Social blindness

10) Unreasoning fear of other groups

11) Transfer of own deficiencies to members of minority groups

3. Parental factors in personality development

a. Minority group

b. Dominant group

4. Community factors in personality development

   a. Minority group

   b. Dominant group

5. Shortages in the school - (Schools have had a tendency to make the second generation forget their background)

   a. Some school practices which have caused suffering

   b. The all dominant group faculty

   c. The segregated school

   d. The inddequate text and reference book

   e. The teachers' attitudes

   f. Social and extra-curricular activities in public schools

   g. Vocational guidance of minority group children

   h. Opening exercises

   i. Festivities and religious holidays

6. How the school can help give legitimate ways of gainint

7. Bibliography

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ALTERNATE FOR SECTIONS 2-6, Part II

2. Environmental causes of maladjustments

   a. How different cultures tend to produce different behavior characteristics

   b. Specific cases (showing various types of behavior)
      1) Foreign-born children
         a) Home
         b) Community
         c) School
      2) Second-generation children
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      3) Negro children from the rural South
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      4) Mexican children of migratory families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      5) Oriental children brought up in foreign countries
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      6) Jewish children of orthodox families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      7) Jewish children of non-religious families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community

3. How the school can help give legitimate ways of gaining a feeling of adequacy

   a. Satisfaction of being on the progressive side - fellowship with great thinkers past and present. "It is done in the best circles." This is more powerful than law.

   b. Feeling of pride that one has friends from many different groups, International correspondence.

   c. List of ways in which you are superior to yourself a year ago.

   d. Popularity in one's group. Problem of personal attractiveness. Lessons in personality development for the minority group child as well as the dominant group child.

e. Pride in one's cultural background; for instance, the Italian child was given a chance to do something which no one else in the class could do, as dancing the Tarentella; the Jewish child was given pride in having two cultural backgrounds.

f. Organizing personality around a cause larger than one's self.

g. Rejoicing in the superiority of others. Prof. W.L. Phelps says: "When we realize that the root of all evil is the inordinate love of self we can understand jealousy ..... Someone defined a true Christian as one who rejoices in the superiority of a rival. It is not impossible to be that wat. The moment one can say 'it does not make any difference whom it advances so long as it advances', that person has risen and is happy."

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Part III

WHAT CAN THE SCHOOLS DO ABOUT IT?

(As in outline of book)

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Part IV

WHAT ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

A. Analyses of Misconceptions and Knowledge Goals

B. Practical Techniques of Social Control

1. Problems involved
   a. Can we reasonably expect to get results
   b. The scientific method in human relations
   c. Should we indoctrinate
   d. The role of social psychology
   e. The limitations of our approach

2. The three approaches

3. Some definitions
   a. "Behavior is a result of the situation"
   b. "Teaching is arranging situations in which to act"
   c. "Attitude is a tendency to move toward or away from a value"
   d. A value is anything or idea we care enough about to avoid or possess

   e. Personality is the sum of our attitudes and wishes organized around a major wish which gives us status in a social world
   f. Basic wishes
      1) Wish for security
      2) " " recognition
      3) " " for response
      4) " " new experience
      5) " " participation in a cause larger than ourselves
   g. The new attitude must have tool value for one or more of these wishes
   h. The old attitude will remain as long as it workd for the personality needs
   i. A crisis situation in which the old attitude will not work must take place. The responsibility of teachers to manipulate such situations and not leave them to chance.
   j. Because the emotions are involved in any crisis situation, whether major or minor, the personality is then more open to suggestion
   k. Some laws of suggestion (and their applications)?
      1) High correlation between similarity and suggestibility
      2) " " " prestige " "
      3) " " " youth " "
      4) " " " symbols " "
      5) " " " humor " "
      6) " " " participation" "
      7) " " " own-age-leader" "

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1. Summary in Dewey
   "The act must come before the thought, the thought must come before the habit and the habit must come before the ability to provoke the thought at will." Therefore we need to provide a whole battery of experiences.

4. The Social Worlds Deterime Desires Through Social Sanction
   a. What racial pressures can we legitimately use?
      1) Rewards and praise in schools and homes and community activities
         a) Effects
         b) How rewards and praises fit the desire for recognition
         c) Limitations
      2) Calling names
      3) Perduasion
         a) Appeal to fairness
         b) Appeal to sens of responsibility
         c) Appeal to pride
         d) Appeal to sympathy
         e) Limitations

   b. The power of the primary group control
      1) Stories of what has been done in relation to culture conflict
      2) The danger of conflicting pressures from home, gang and school
      3) The social worlds should work harmoniously
         a) Stories of actual situations
         b) Suggestions

5. Needs for further study
   a. The problem of the development of student leadership

   b. Analysis of childrens interests
      Results of our questionnaire show requests for "more about youth, music, dramatizations, costumes, moving pictures" etc.

6. Leader's personal adjustment
   a. Importance of teacher <u>identifying herself with the group</u> she is teaching. Problems involved in Gentile teachers of Jewish children, white teachers of Negro children, Mayflower descendents of second generation, etc. Value of mixed faculties. The segregated school in terms of personality development. How to learn to identify oneself. Stories of ignorance and prejudice on the part of teachers - effect on the students.

   b. Adventure of working on own attitudes -
      Being objective. True stories - case histories of adults consciously given self experiences to change own attitudes. Thinking, feeling, acting, together.

c. Areas in which healthy attitude on race is necessary

1) *<u>Adjustment and cooperation with others</u>
Personality and race prejudice

2) *<u>Achievement and keeping mental health</u>
Special application to members of minority groups

3) *<u>Creation, interpretation and appreciation of art and beauty</u>
Folk art, dance, music (each group should be allowed to preserve, hand on and share. Story of New York City's Folk Festival)

4) *<u>Acquisition and transmission of race or social heritage</u>
a) The necessity of chan ing from economic competition to cooperation in order to be able to hand on any social heritage
b) Is it the responsibility of each culture group or of Americans as a whole? Comparison of two minority groups - Jews and Negroes

5) *<u>Ultimate values</u>
Philosophy (Follette, Dewey etc. How to assist youth to be able to stand by an uppopular cause)

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d. Application to real life situations
Put self in contact with persistent problem in such a way that you will come out with underlying generalizations which you will be able to transfer from one situation to another

1) <u>Relation of family life to cultural pluralism</u> (Household Arts department)
a. Values and misconceptions - understanding neighbors who come from a different cultural background

b) Art and beauty - building American culture through richer home life. Unit on "Sharing Home Festivals"

2) <u>Relation of civic and social group to cultural pluralism</u> (Social Science department)
a) Social values

b) Scientific method of coming to conclusions

c) How to cope with social prejudices

d) How best to protect minorities

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* Areas taken from the eight areas described in New College Bulletin 1936-37

e) Skill in handling conflicting social relationships as in Mexico (experience of Progressive Education Association) Y.W.C.A. and Social Workers Conferences.

f) Generalizations (see Paul Baker's book on Racial Adjustments)

3. Vocation

a) Professional ethics - would I be willing to be on a faculty with a Jew, Negro, Oriental? (See such books as "Jewish Experiences in America")

b) Generalizations

4. Leisure time activities

a) Knowing one's own cultural background well enough to share with others

b) Knowing one phase of one other cultural background

c) Integrating contributions from various groups into my life activities well enough to give meaning to my life and to enable me to assist in building new culture patterns

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Part V

HOW MAY THESE PRINCIPLES BE APPLIED?

A. Organization of One or More Schools

1. In a general way twll how the Service Bureau made the contacts in the several schools, showing why it is wise to have the superintendents or the principals ask any outside organization (if the lead is to be taken by such an organization) to assist the schools rather than vice versa.

If the school system is to provide its own leadership, experience shows that a general guiding committee to discuss and decide upon possible activities serves most effectively and democratically. If the community organizations are to be asked to co-operate to any degree this committee should consist of three co-chairmen - one faculty worker, one community leader, and one student leader. In one of our senior high schools this general guiding committee had representatives from each class, appointed by the student council for the term, and was divided in responsibility into Assembly, Homeroom, and Classroom Sub-committees.

One teacher was relieved of a part of the regular teaching load in order to give unity to the project and to make the necessary contacts with community leaders. She met with the general guiding committee once a month when the main outlines for each program were determined upon and the responsibility for its execution placed on whichever class, homeroom or club was best prepared to undertake the topic.

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The teacher in charge of the class, homeroom or designated club was assigned as guide in the preparation of that particular program. Upon the shoulders of the teacher chairman of the general guiding committee rested the responsibility od supplying the "raw material" (books, magazines, pictures, etc.), as well as the outside speakers and guests from each culture group.

2. <u>Preliminary Survey of Community and School</u>

Any work of this nature which attempts to be at all scientific must make as much of a preliminary survey as possible. Our surveys were made by three members of the Service Bureau staff in co-operation with the superintendents of schools and the principal of the high school. Any school could have the best minds of the social science classes make the survey under faculty guidance.

The outline followed in making the survey in one of our schools is here printed.

a. The community was surveyed. This was done by visiting parents' association meetings and Community Council and by interviewing various community leaders to discover,
   1) the racial and cultural make-up of the community
   2) what recent crisis situations, if any, had occurred in it, such as[1]
      a) how Hitler's war on Jews affected relations between Germans and Jews
      b) how the African war affected relations between Italians and Negroes
      c) how discrimination against Negroes on relief and W.P.A. affected Negro boys in homes
      d) how th Mexican-Catholic war affected relations between those of Spanish background
   3) Shortages in attitudes, and what had to be consciously counteracted, such as
      a) Movies of the Fu Manchu type
      b) Newspapers, etc.
   4) Possible resources to be drawn upon. This was done by interviewing heads of
      a) religious agencies
      b) boys' clubs
      c) civic societies
      d) settlement houses, etc.

b. The school was surveyed. This was done by
   1) Interviewing the principal and meeting the faculty committees in order to
      a) determine the size of and length of time devoted to classes, school days, assemblies; the nature of student government; the kinds of clubs and extra-curricular activities, etc. (Note physical limitations, if any)
      b) obtain or construct maps and graphs of the cultural and racial backgrounds of students
      c) determine what culture groups the school wished to take up
   2) visiting classes to determine types of teaching, and also the spirit and caliber of students
   3) visiting assemblies to determine school spirit
   4) obtaining judgment of teachers as to shortages in attitudes
   5) giving preliminary tests; home background and attitude tests.[2]
   6) obtaining copies of all courses of study. The English syllabus was studied carefully so that content material supplied by us would fit particular class situations and units.

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1. See for discussion of attitude testing.
2. In this particular school the English department, was the center around which other activities were integrated, in other schools it waa the Social Science Department, in still others no particular department took that responsibility but a central committee coordinated all efforts.

c. Preliminaary procedure
   1) Faculty cooperation was solicited
      a) by conferences, especially with the English department faculty and assembly program committee. Thus
         (1) the teachers' ideas were included in the policy decisions
         (2) they were made aware that our aim was to help them save time rather than to add burdens
         (3) problems of integrating activities of the various departments worked out with the teachers

   2) Student cooperation was procured
      a) by organizing a Student Assembly Committee with representation from the student body
      b) by arranging for regular meetings in which to plan the programs a month in advance, thus securing the enthusiastic support of the students

d. The Conducting of the Project - this was done by the use of three approaches:
   1) The intellectual approach (made mainly in the classroom)
      a) The English syllabus was studied, and the necessary facts about each dulture group supplied. This was done through
         (1) incidental material, and
         (2) special units
      b) Teachers of other departments were supplied with factual material which they could use.
      c) Such techniques of social control as seemed wise were used, - such as that of relating the new attitude to one or more of W.I. Thomas' four wishes; the wishes for security, recognition, response, and new experience.
      d) Cooperation with the community was carried on by supplying speakers and content material for adult education groups.

   2) The emotional approach (made mainly through the assembly preiod)
      a) One guest program a month was arranged for, the aim of which was to motivate the classroom study and to supply sufficient emotional force to help change attitudes. The method of planning for these programs was
         (1) to list specific objectives based on actual misconceptions
         (2) to establish contacts with national and local organizations, and with leaders within the culture groups to be studied in procuring talented speakers, musicians, dancers, etc.

(3) to select speakers from the culture groups by using some of the laws of suggestions, as the high correlation between youth, similarity, prestige, and suggestibility
(4) to arrange for the use of symbols, slogans, prayers, songs, etc., which will convey emotional connotations tied up with the new attitude

b) One student-planned follow-up program was arranged in which, as far as possible, students were inspired to act in plays showing contributions of groups other than their own
c) Cooperation with the community was carried on by inviting parents and leaders to school assemblies, as speakers, when possible, and as audience always.

3) The situational approach (made through extr-curricular activities) - The aim here was "To provide regular and consistent opportunities for the successful practice of the new attitude." Hartshorne
a) Social situations were consciously planned by the school
(1) Teas, receptions, with group singing, conversation, etc. Thus the senses were mobilized through the use of flowers, music, food, etc.
(2) Athletics. The new experience of playing with familiar peoples was provided.
(3) Speical trips. Student leaders were thus rewarded by being selected for special invitations.
b) Individual guidance (mostly practiced in homeroom)
(1) Social worlds of students with too much inferiority or superiority feeling were st udied, and experiences were planned accordingly.
(2) In homeroom or in class opportunities were provided for students to arrive at such knowledge goals as would go far in helping to control their acts.

B. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Chinese

1. Meeting with leaders and staff
Mr. Meng, Secretary of China Institute in America - from China
Miss Louise Chin - Barnard College senior - third generation
Miss Florience Brugger - International Institute of Y.W.C.A.

(In order to avoid isolating members of the groups as well as to get various viewpoints we always had mixed groups present.)

a. Attitudes to be counteracted decided upon by leaders (for teachers to have in mind, but not to be given to students)
   1) The best Chinese are inferior to avergge Americans
   2) The Chinese are heathen
   3) Chinese are ancestor-worshippers
   4) Chinese lack the ability required for organized government
   5) All Chinese use opium
   6) The Chinese are responsible for the opium traffic
   7) The Chinese eat eggs fifty years old
   8) The Chinese sit on the floor
   9) Chinese women are not allowed to enter the U.S., therefore those that are here have been smuggled in
   10) All Chinese look alike
   11) Chinese civilization is unchanging

b. Experiences aimed to break down misconceptions (Discussion - matching specific experiences against each misconception)

2. Battery of experiences used
   a. The Assembly program (emotional)
      1) Principal - welcomed guests
      2) Student Chairman - introduced program chairman
      3) Program Chairman (Field Secretary of Bureau) introduced program and guests
      4) Address - "Customs of the Chinese" - Mr. George Kao (graduate student at Columbia University)
      5) Dialogue - "What is an American?" - Miss Louise Chin (President, Senior Class, Barnard College) and Miss Yolanda Lipari (Senior, Barnard College)
      6) Work of Appreciation - Student Chairman

   b. The planned Social Situation (situational)
      1) Tea, served by the Ninth Grade Homeroom after the assembly program. Guests, Chinese on the program, three other Chinese, representatives of all homerooms, teachers, superintendent of schools, some parents, field secretaries of Bureau. Whole school invited to discussion. Students asked Chinese guests many questions.

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2) Basketball game, Chinese students from Columbia and student of the high school. Before the game a student of the high school suggested that students draw numbers - all the evens to cheer for the home team; all odds for Chinese. Cheer leaders for the Chinese were girls in white with megaphones, decorated with a red "C" and a Chinese dragon. Score, home team 31; Chinese 17. Interesting letter from George Kao (print it?)

c. The classroom material (intellectual)
Outline of what in Chinese culture Chinese educators consider pivotal in breaking down prejudices.
Samples of
1) incidental classroom units
2) bibliography

d. Homeroom discussion
The typical homeroom discussion outline provides for four discussions. Samples will be given.

e. Related Activities
1) Library, bulletin board decoratd with jackets of Chinese books and a bibliography decorated with Chinese motifs.
2) Exhibit in hall cases, Chinese dolls, ceremonial robes, toys, jewelry, vases, miniatures, prints, paintings.

f. The Student follow-up program
Play, "The Thrice Promised Bride", given by drama classes of the school

g. Some subjective results
1) Select from our Homeroom test several student statements about change of attitudes toward Chinese
2) Any teacher or leader statement
3) The Chinese objectives test

C. Similar Programs will be given for Jewish, Negro, Italian

Part VI

HOW CAN WE TEST RESULTS?

A. Subjective - stories showing change in attitude - What teachers and students say about the effect of the work

B. Objective -
"Until the phenomena of any branch of knowledge have been submitted to measurement and number it annot assume the dignity of a science" - Galton

"Sociology can be made a quantitative science if industrious men and women work at it" - Giddings

1. Pros and cons of objective testing of attitudes

   a. "Human relations too complex" - but anything is complex if we do not understand it. No science is exact and the "way to be scientific is to be as scientific as we can"

   b. "Attitudes are too intaggible" - they are the imponderables" - but "to expect to get results without intelligent control of the means is to rely on magic" - Dewey

      "Whatever exists, exists in some amount and can be measured" - Thorndike and McCall

   c. What is a valid indicator of an attitude? - We measure attitudes by means of their manifestations - verbalization (as in the questionnaire type of test) is one form of overt behavior

2. History of our testing -
   a. 1929 - after 3 years of programs in Woodbury High school

   b. 1930-31 - 6 schools (3 experimental, 3 controlled)

   c. 1932-33 9 senior high schools near Philadelphia (graph) testing power of the emotional versus the intellectual approach

   d. 1934-35 - New Jersey schools and Benjamin Franklin in New York City

   In each experiment the change toward more tolerance was statistically significant

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3) Practical results of measuring

a. Gives faith in the techniques

b. Makes teachers and principals more conscious of school problems they do have in attitudes - "No race attitudes in this school "

c. Shows shortages in attitudes toward particular culture groups in school, faculty and community

d. Shows uniformities which help determine differentiation in teaching - makes teaching more specific and more scientific

e. 1) The higher the I.Q. the more liberal at the start. Tolerance and altruism arise from an ability to think abstractly; only the intelligent person can do this. The less intelligent needs to have the situation defined for him.

2) The higher the I.Q. the more resistant to change. Therefore the appeal to this group should be more slantwise, to the low I.Q. it should be direct and more chance for formation of habits.

e. Testing makes us all more objective in judging human nature and therefore we can hope for better human relations - more peaceful living together (science of human relations)

f. Shows phases which need future testing
1) time element
2) school versus home influence
3) relation between questionnaire answer and real life situations
4) importance of crisis situations

C. Bibliography of tests in the field

[Rachael Davis DuBois]

BUILDING AMERICAN CULTURE

Preface - BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BOOK

Part I - WHY WORRY ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE?

A. The Social Need

1. The problem of cultural pluralism in America. American citizens are of every race, nationality and culture. For political health and safety it is necessary to offset Old World nationalism and ethnocentrism. For cultural health it is necessary to work consciously toward a richer American culture in a better social order. The first can best be accomplished through a pursuance of the second.

2. The agreement of leaders

B. The Science of Human Relations

C. The Solution

The place to start is the school; the community may be influenced through cooperation with the school, as well as independently through social organizations.

Part II - WHAT HOLDS AMERICAN CULTURE BACK?

A. Group Prejudice

1. The nature of group prejudice

a. Not instinctive but result of conditioning. What psychology has to offer.

b. Are there superior or inferior races? What scientists have to offer.

c. Differences between groups due to different cultural backgrounds. What cultural anthropology has to offer.

d. Prejudice an attempt to satisfy wish for dominance.

e. Relation to the economic order.

2. How group prejudice holds American culture back.

a. Culture conflict and personality development.

1) Child health is not only a matter of the "organism as a whole" but of the "organism and its social worlds."

2) Wish frustration the real cause of human suffering

a) as expressed (experienced?) by members of the dominant groups

b) as expressed (experienced?) by members of the minority groups
3) Finding legitimate ways for gaining recognition
4) Community factors in personality development of minority group children
5) Parental factors in personality development of minority group children (problem of second generation)

b. Failure to take what is valuable in the cultures brought here

B. Economic Exploitation of Minority Groups

C. Narrow Nationalism

1. Failure of schools to teach appreciation of other cultures

2. International rivalries
a. Harmonious international relations basic to intercultural richness
b. Economic security of nations basic to peace

Part III - WHAT CAN THE SCHOOLS DO ABOUT IT?

A. Analysis of Shortages
1. In society
Proof that in America prejudice is increasing toward the Jew, the Negro, the Oriental, and the Southern European

2. In the school
a. Surveys
1) Bessie Pierce's analysis of history books
2) Rachel Davis-DuBois' analysis of texts and reference books in ten senior high schools
3) Carr's analysis of several school systems
4) W.E.B. DuBois' challenge to historians
b. Stories of what goes on in school life showing present attitudes of some students, teachers and principals
c. Why should this be a concern of the school? Dr. Kulp, in his "Educational Sociology", says that it is the task of public education to assume responsibility for those elements of culture that are not being successfully transmitted by other agencies. The American Historical Association

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Commission says: "The teaching profession is under obligation to conceive its task in terms of the widest and most fundamental interests of society, ever seeking to advance the security and quality of living of all people." (Amer. Hist. Assoc., p. 124) This "security and quality of living of all the people" is based upon sympathetic attitudes.

B. What Some Schools Have Tried to Do
Story of the Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations. A rounded picture of our activities so that the teacher or community leader will see at once the possibilities of real accomplishment. The three approaches in a general way.

C. School and Community Responsibility
1. The challenge to teacher training colleges

2. The school and community must work together

Part IV - WHAT ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

A. Analysis of Misconceptions and Knowledge Goals - "To change the attitude you must change the value."
1. List of misconceptions (negative values) found among school children.

2. List of knowledge goals (positive values) gathered from authorities.

3. Working on values in assembly, classroom, and other activities

4. Evidences of changes in attitude. (General)

B. Practical Techniques of Social Control
1. Can we reasonably expect to get results?
Ward's Telesis - "Society can have what it values"
Dewey - "Not by magic but by intelligent control of means."

2. The three approaches:
a. Intellectual
b. Emotional
c. Situational

3. Techniques of social control used in the three approaches
a. Definition of terms

b. The five basic wishes
c. Importance of crisis situation
d. Laws of suggestion
e. Importance of primary group control

4. The leader's personal adjustment
   a. Stories of ignorance and prejudice on the part of teachers (or adults?)
   b. Adventure of working on own attitudes
   c. "Areas" in which healthy attitude on race is necessary
   d. Application to real life situations

Part V - HOW MAY THESE PRINCIPLES BE APPLIED?

A. Organizing One or More Schools
   1. Method of procedure in making contacts with several schools
   2. Preliminary survey of community and school
   3. Coordinating the unified assembly, organized homeroom and incidental classroom work
   4. Faculty cooperation
   5. Student participation in building programs

B. Preparing programs on the cultural contribution of the Chinese
   1. Leaders' tea
   2. Sample programs
      a. Guest programs
      b. The school teas
      c. Homeroom discussions
      d. Related activities
   3. Incidental classroom material
   4. Units of work
   5. Cooperation between the school and the community

C. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Jews. (Subdivisions as above)

D. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Negro. (Subdivisions as above)

E. Preparing programs on the cultural contributions of the Italians. (Subdivisions as above)

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Part VI - HOW CAN WE TEST RESULTS?

A. The Scientific Method
   1. How scientific can we be?
   2. Pros and cons of objective testing
   3. Defining the scientific method

B. Attitude Testing
   1. Brief introduction
   2. Kinds of testing
   3. History of our testing program
   4. Some generalizations as a result of our testing
   5. Needs for further testing
   6. Practical values of testing

C. Sample tests

D. Bibliography

Appendix - A. Suggestion for four-year cycle

B. Suggestion for basing programs on cultural sections of the United States - New England, Southwest, etc. Special bibliography.

C. List of national and local organizations of various culture groups which are ready to assist schools

D. Description of classroom material for high schools and for normal schools

E. Bibliography of Victor Records, pamphlets, visual educational helps as movies, posters, etc.

Note: There will be an extended bibliography at end of each chapter.

[1936?]

"There are birds of many colors - red, blue, green, yellow - yet all one bird. There are horses of many colors - brown, black, yellow, white - yet all one horse. So cattle: so all living things - animals, flowers, trees. So men: in this land where once were only Indians are now men of every color - white, black, yellow, red - yet all one people."

A chief of the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Original Woodbury High School pictures.

2. Pictures taken last year - Chinese, Jew, Negro.

3. Graph of three approaches.

4. Attitudemeter.

5. Have Aaron Douglas symbolize Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Negroid, and the future (R.D.D.'s post cards).

6. Dvora Lapson in Jewish Dances.

7. Evelyn Negai Douglas giving a flower arrangement.

8. Any other colorful pictures of last years programs - Mexican dances, etc.

9. Louise Chin and Yvonne Leperi.

10. Chinese basketball game (to be staged)

11. Leaders' tea at Bureau (to be staged)

12. Any Brotherhood Day or Goodwill Day Pageant.

Part I

WHY WORRY ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE?

A. The Social Need

1. The problem of cultural pluralism in America - How to preserve and pass on the best of the "social heritage" of each group -

> Our culture is not a finished product, nor does it come from one homogeneous Anglo-Saxon type. American citizens are and always have been from every race, nationality and culture. Any Americanization theory which urges a quick sloughing off of old characteristics obliterating all ethnic distinctions is wrong. We are wasting our cultural resources by doing so. We do not want to do away with differences which are socially valuable. We need to share these differences by finding ways by which the various ethnic groups in this country can think and feel and act together. Due to restricted immigration and a declining birthrate we now have a stationary population. But in many sections of the nation there are "foreign" groups with little sharing taking place between them and the older established groups. In Connecticut, for instance, seven out of every ten are of foreign birth or mixed parentage. If domestic peace is to be assured there must be a conscious effort to integrate and fuse these groups.
>
> We do not advocate building up a hyphenated or dual patriotism. Political loyalty is to be given to America only. Loyalty to our cultural backgrounds is to be transcended when social values of those backgrounds are woven into the American pattern of life. The high quality of a future civilization in the United States will be superior or inferior in just the proportion that all people and races herein give to each other the best of their traditions, customs, folkways and values - this is cultural pluralism.

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2. The agreement of leaders

B. The Science of Human Relations

Shows the relation between race prejudice & the above

Some of our best minds are saying that only by setting up a new and cooperative system can we overcome race prejudice. Many of these minds, although they would not choose it, yet accept the inevitability of the use of violence in bringing about the change. This book is dedicated to

those who still believe there is yet some hope in the way of education.

Must our social adjustment to changing conditions be accidental, uncontrolled? Must we leave to chance the development of such personalities as will be able to lead the masses to the realization of not only America's but Humanity's dream -- that the "lot of the common man must be made easier and his life enriched and ennobled?" Must we entrust our social fate to that blind force, Economic Determinism? Must we wait with folded hands and heavy hearts for violent revolution?

Can we not by sheer will power set up our goals, our social values, allow our imaginations to so play upon what it would mean to all of us to have those values that we would be willing to do what it takes to be as scientific in building human relations as we are in building bridges? Three hundred years ago Copernicus sat in a cathedral tower night after night watching the movements of the stars and proved that our earth is not the center of the universe. Later Galileo, for embracing the Copernican theory, staggered from the torture chamber. But since that day the world has never been the same. Astronomy was once only astrology and chemistry only alchemy, but because of the sacrifice of the physical scientists we have a physical world which in large part is predictable and controllable. The science of human relations can never be as controllable as that but it can be much more so than it is today if teachers and community leaders will make social engineers of themselves. It will take the same kind of tireless effort and discipline as Copernicus used, perhaps the same kind of torturing experiences as Galileo faced. Can we as leaders learn to be objective about our own attitudes, can we change our own prejudices? If so, then we can teach others. Adopting the scientific method in developing attitudes toward goals scientifically determined upon is our only alternative to chaos. Our present method of hocus-pocus will not do.

To attempt to get results without intelligent control of the means is to rely on magic. Ward was right, <u>society can have what it values</u>. Goals can be set up and by the intelligent use of the means can be arrived at.

The science of human relations is the most difficult, the most complex and yet the most necessary of all the sciences. We need the best of our scientific minds to lead the rest of us into this unchartered field. This book is a call for such leaders. It is also a report of some first attempts by several schools to tackle the problem as best they could.

Much more and better work could be done if our "best minds" will focus upon it. Have we not made enough surveys - can we not begin to act?

C. The Solution

See outline of book

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Part II

WHAT HOLDS AMERICAN CULTURE BACK?

A. The Nature of Race Prejudice - (Clearing the Ground)

Show the importance of the teacher being clear in her own mind, for her attitude affects that of the pupils.

1. Race prejudice is not instinctive but is result of conditioning

   a. What social psychology has to offer
      1) Behavior is a result of the situation
         a) Examples of conditioning for race prejudice
         b) Examples of conditioning against race prejudice

2. Are there inherently superior or inferior races?

   a. Definitions of race - race is a state of mind. Old ideas about race. Hierarchy of races no longer held. Now only three groups - Mongoloid, Caucasoid, Negroid.

   b. What the scientists say - (Otto Kleinberg, Julian Huxley, Franz Boas, etc. agree that there is no positive proof that one race is inherently superior to any other race.

      Pure race is a myth. All we can be sure of is the intermixture of peoples from the beginning. Boas' domestication theory and inheritance of family, not racial characteristics.

   c. Problem of intermarriage a paralyzing effect. "We must rationalize out of ourselves the fear of intermarriage" - Pearl Buck

3. Differences in groups and individuals due to different cultural and experiential backgrounds.

   a. What cultural anthropology has to offer - Boas, Benedict, Mead, etc.

   b. Difference in attitude between I.W.W. and Rotarian, between Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, due not to biological inheritance but to social conditioning. (Shall I be careful of sensibilities of the South?)

4. Prejudice now held to be an attempt to satisfy wish for dominance

   a. The four wishes of W. I. Thomas explained in brief here, in detail in Chap. IV. Attempt here to prove

prejudice to be attempt to satisfy dominance. Marshall's "Artic Village". My notes on Jessie Taft. Reason for increase in prejudice during periods of economic crisis.

b. Relation of our competitive social system to race prejudice - mostly economic but partly psychological in causation. Mary van Kleek, etc., Quaker outline, p. 29; see also "Our Enemy", article by R.D.

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B. Culture Conflict and Personality Development

1. Introduction

a. What authorities say
1) Five wishes as a basis for organization of personality
a) W. I. Thomas - four wishes
b) Faris - fifth wish
c) Kulp
d) Folsom

2) Wish frustration and personality (general statements)
a) Dr. Adler -
"We all have a normal feeling of inferiority which we counterbalance in various ways, either good or bad. The only true and adequate compensation for our normal feeling of inferiority is the consciousness that we are part of all humanity and its accomplishments. It is this sense which makes for great achievements, for useful and

happy lives. All over the world today society is groaning under the weight of unsocial individuals. In his entire life span the human being faces but three problems - adjustment to the cosmos, to society and to sex. Failure to adjust to the laws of the cosmos, that is, to the physical universe, results in immediate disaster. Nature has no pity on the man who steps in front of a railroad train or forgets the sternness of gravity by walking off the roof of a building. Her only answer is get out of the world: - Social and sex failures do not meet with such peremptory destruction. Yet, lack of sympathy for his fellows brings in a feebler way the same reply 'get away'. To the person whose generous smile and broad healthy optimism indicates that he is interested in others and has thrown his lot in with the common lot of mankind, success in his life's undertaking is a foregone conclusion."

b) Dr. F. L. Patry (of the University of the State of New York, neuropsychiatrist, in the Herald Tribune) -

"Mental health in its broader sense is the ability of an individual satisfactorily to adjust himself to life as he has to face it and that with a reasonable amount of happiness. Mental health is not merely a matter of internal harmony with one's thoughts and feelings but it also vitally concerns the relation of the individual to his fellows."

c) Dr. Alexis Carrel -

Reports that in New York State one out of every twenty-two has to be placed in an insane asylum. In the whole United States, hospitals care for eight times more feeble minded and lunatics than consumptives. There are 68,000 new insane cases a year. According to statistics one million children now in schools will end in asylums. This is because our modern age has somehow succeeded in bringing about prolonged mental suffering. Science has been interested only in increasing wealth and comfort and schools only in dispensing knowledge. We must find ways of helping the individual not only to adjust himself to society but also to change society so that healthy individuals can grow in it.

b. Points of view

1) The school is changing from the subject matter emphasis to personality development. Child health

is not only a matter of the organism as a whole idea "which considers the health of both body and mind" but of the organism and its social worlds. We are beginning to see what this can mean in better citizenship. Louis Adamic in the 1935 November Harper's Magazine wrote that thirty million second generation young people have an inferiority feeling because their parents for various reasons have been unable to give them pride in their cultural backgrounds. Some try to overcome this by being cheap imitators of Americans who measure their patriotism by feeling that we have the highest buildings in the world and the most bathtubs. A few in order to gain attention may have become gangsters. Most just hang back from the main stream of American life, forming a mass of politically dead citizenry.

We have found in our work with schools that second generation young people will sometimes lie about their parents. We have seen these same children shy and self-conscious, utterly transformed when they found their teacher and fellow students interested enough to take part in a dramatization of some phase of their cultural background.

2) The wise teacher will be very slow in pointing out absolute causes for conduct, realizing always that behavior is a result of the situation. At least she will never say, as we have heard some unwise teachers say, "These children are mean and vindictive because they are colored." A few miles away where the conflict was between Italian and native American we heard the teachers using the same words to describe their problem children of Italian background. A wise teacher who professes to be at all scientific in her analysis of personality problems will never speak a word of blame, or reproach to or about the person in the situation she is trying to analyse and adjust any more than a physician would reproach the person he is trying to diagnose. We must remember that our public school children come from different layers of society, brought up in different culture patterns - that all of us come into the world without any culture but with the ability to acquire any culture. "Personality is the sum of our desires organized around a major desire which gives us status in a group." These wishes are determined mainly by the rewards and punishments imposed upon us by these social worlds in which we want approval. True, it is that some inner pattern, some personality tendency also plays upon social experience, helping to make choices from the many and increasing number of desires we find in our complex life today.

3) We are discussing maladjustments but not pathological cases, with the view that if teachers were more cognizant of the sociological causes of the maladjustments and of psychiatric treatment they could prevent most cases from becomging pathological.

2. Wish frustration the real cause of human suffering and of abnormal escapes from reality

a. As expressed by members of the minority group

1) Spitefulness
   a) A group of Negro children about eight years old expressed embarrassment and antagonism by refusing to sing "Old Black Joe", instead shouting "Old White Joe"

   b) Little Negro boy who beat up two little white boys who wanted to feel his skin

2) Sullenness
   a) Little girl of about eight who had very short, kinky hair was sullen and kept her hat on all the time. After her hair was groomed she lost her sullenness.

   b) Physical defects, like deformed teeth

3) Bitterness and hatred
   a) Increase in cynicism and bitterness on part of intelligent Negro youth
   b)

4) Timidity

"The South has used every method to make the Negro afraid to emerge from the spheres of activities to which it has consigned him. Negroes are constantly afraid that they will overstep the bounds set for them by white people .... No human organism in which the fear instinct is constantly aroused can function properly. To the extent that the Negro lives under the domination of fear, he is unhealthy. It cannot be gainsaid that the Negro lives in a social atmosphere of repression. This extends from restricting his movements as a human being to preventing self-realization." -- E. F. Frazier, "Psychological Factors in Negro Health," Social Forces, 3:488-90, 1925.

5) Indifference

6) Lying about background

7) Delinquency

b. As expressed by members of the dominant group

1) Domination
   a) "Behind the race-difference hypothesis also is the drive toward ego satisfaction. One's ego is safer if one's racial group is superior to the rest of mankind. This drive has persisted through known history from God's chosen people down to the Nordics of our times. By the same token one's ego is endangered if his group is adjudged generally inferior." - Dearborn and Long, Journal of Negro Education, July 1934.

2) Exploitation
   a) "We use stereotypes about race to rationalize ourselves into thinking that we are superior, then we can dominate and exploit other individuals or groups .... 'Race' is a technique for satisfying our wish for dominance." - Kulp, Race Prejudice.

3) Contempt
   a) "The way we maintain our self-respect is to hold some one else in contempt." - ~~Nichols~~ Niebuhr

4) Attention-seeking

5) Unco-operativeness

6) Unadaptability

7) Negativism

8) Too easy acceptance of own group opinions

9) Social blindness

10) Unreasoning fear of other groups

11) Transfer of own deficiencies to members of minority groups

3. Parental factors in personality development

a. Minority group

b. Dominant group

4. Community factors in personality development

   a. Minority group

   b. Dominant group

5. Shortages in the schools - (Schools have had a tendency to make the second generation forget their background)
   a. Some school practices which have caused suffering

   b. The all dominant group faculty

   c. The segregated school

   d. The inadequate text and reference book

   e. The teachers' attitudes

   f. Social and extra-curricular activities in public schools

   g. Vocational guidance of minority group children

   h. Opening exercises

   i. Festivities and religious holidays

6. How the school can help give legitimate ways of gaining a feeling of adequacy

7. Bibliography

ALTERNATE FOR SECTIONS 2-6, Part II

2. Environmental causes of maladjustments

   a. How different cultures tend to produce different behavior characteristics

   b. Specific cases (showing various types of behavior)
      1) Foreign-born children
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      2) Second-generation children
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      3) Negro children from the rural South
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      4) Mexican children of migratory families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      5) Oriental children brought up in foreign countries
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      6) Jewish children of orthodox families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community
      7) Jewish children of non-religious families
         a) Home
         b) School
         c) Community

3. How the school can help give legitimate ways of gaining a feeling of adequacy

   a. Satisfaction of being on the progressive side - fellowship with great thinkers past and present. "It is done in the best circles." This is more powerful than law.

   b. Feeling of pride that one has friends from many different groups, International correspondence.

   c. List of ways in which you are superior to yourself a year ago.

   d. Popularity in one's own group. Problem of personal attractiveness. Lessons in personality development for the minority group child as well as the dominant group child.

e. Pride in one's cultural background; for instance, the Italian child was given a chance to do something which no one else in the class could do, as dancing the Tarantella; the Jewish child was given pride in having two cultural backgrounds.

f. Organizing personality around a cause larger than oneself.

g. Rejoicing in the superiority of others. Prof. W. L. Phelps says: "When we realize that the root of all evil is the inordinate love of self we can understand jealousy .... Someone defined a true Christian as one who rejoices in the superiority of a rival. It is not impossible to be that way. The moment one can say 'it does not make any difference whom it advances so long as it advances', that person has risen and is happy."

Part III

WHAT CAN THE SCHOOLS DO ABOUT IT?

(As in outline of book)

13-7

Part IV

WHAT ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES?

A. Analyses of Misconceptions and Knowledge Goals

B. Practical Techniques of Social Control (see outline of book)

1. Problems involved
   a. Can we reasonably expect to get results
   b. The scientific method in human relations
   c. Should we indoctrinate
   d. The role of social psychology
   e. The limitations of our approach

2. The three approaches

3. Some Definitions
   a. "Behavior is a result of the situation"
   b. "Teaching is arranging situations in which to act"
   c. "Attitude is a tendency to move toward or away from a value"
   d. A value is anything or idea we care enough about to avoid or possess
   e. Personality is the sum of our attitudes and wishes organized around a major wish which gives us status in a social world
   f. Basic wishes
      1) Wish for security
      2) " " recognition
      3) " " for response
      4) " " new experience
      5) " " participation in a cause larger than ourselves
   g. The new attitude must have tool value for one or more of these wishes
   h. The old attitude will remain as long as it works for the personality needs
   i. A crisis situation in which the old attitude will not work must take place. The responsibility of teachers to manipulate such situations and not leave them to chance.
   j. Because the emotions are involved in any crisis situation, whether major or minor, the personality is then more open to suggestion
   k. Some laws of suggestion (and their applications)?
      1) High correlation between similarity and suggestibility
      2) " " " prestige " "
      3) " " " youth " "
      4) " " " symbols " "
      5) " " " humor " "
      6) " " " participation " "
      7) " " " own-age-leader" "

1. Summary in Dewey
   "The act must come before the thought, the thought must come before the habit and the habit must come before the ability to provoke the thought at will." Therefore we need to provide a whole battery of experiences.

4. The Social Worlds Determine Desires Through Social Sanction
   a. What racial pressures can we legitimately use?
      1) Rewards and praise in schools and homes and community activities
         a) Effects
         b) How rewards and praises fit the desire for recognition
         c) Limitations
      2) Calling names
      3) Persuasion
         a) Appeal to fairness
         b) Appeal to sense of responsibility
         c) Appeal to pride
         d) Appeal to sympathy
         e) Limitations

   b. The power of the primary group control
      1) Stories of what has been done in relation to culture conflict
      2) The danger of conflicting pressures from home, gang and school
      3) The social worlds should work harmoniously
         a) Stories of actual situations
         b) Suggestions

5. Needs for further study
   a. The problem of the development of student leadership

   b. Analysis of children's interests
      Results of our questionnaire show requests for "more about youth, music, dramatizations, costumes, moving pictures" etc.

6. Leader's personal adjustment
   a. Importance of teacher identifying herself with the group she is teaching. Problems involved in Gentile teachers of Jewish children, white teachers of Negro children, Mayflower descendents of second generation, etc. Value of mixed faculties. The segregated school in terms of personality development. How to learn to identify oneself. Stories of ignorance and prejudice on the part of teachers - effect on the students.

   b. Adventure of working on own attitudes -
      Being objective. True stories - case histories of adults consciously giving self experiences to change own attitudes. Thinking, feeling, acting together.

c. Areas in which healthy attitude on race is necessary

1) *Adjustment and cooperation with others
Personality and race prejudice

2) *Achievement and keeping mental health
Special application to members of minority groups

3) *Creation, interpretation and appreciation of art and beauty
Folk art, dance, music (each group should be allowed to preserve, hand on and share. Story of New York City's Folk Festival)

4) *Acquisition and transmission of race or social heritage
a) The necessity of changing from economic competition to cooperation in order to be able to hand on any social heritage
b) Is it the responsibility of each culture group or of Americans as a whole? Comparison of two minority groups - Jews and Negroes

5) *Ultimate values
Philosophy (Follette, Dewey etc. How to assist youth to be able to stand by an unpopular cause)

d. Application to real life situations
Put self in contact with persistent problem in such a way that you will come out with underlying generalizations which you will be able to transfer from one situation to another

1) Relation of family life to cultural pluralism (Household Arts department)
a) Values and misconceptions - understanding neighbors who come from a different cultural background

b) Art and beauty - building American culture through richer home life. Unit on "Sharing Home Festivals"

2) Relation of civic and social group to cultural pluralism)Social Science department)
a) Social values

b) Scientific method of coming to conclusions

c) How cope with social prejudices

d) How best to protect minorities

*Areas taken from the eight areas described in New College Bulletin for 1936-37

e) Skill in handling conflicting social relationships as in Mexico (experience of Progressive Education Association) Y.W.C.A. and Social Workers Conferences.

f) Generalizations (see Paul Baker's book on Racial Adjustments)

3. Vocation

a) Professional ethics - would I be willing to be on a faculty with a Jew, Negro, Oriental? (See such books as "Jewish Experiences in America")

B) Generalizations

4. Leisure time activities

a) Knowing one's own cultural background well enough to share with others

b) Knowing one phase of one other cultural background

c) Integrating contributions from various groups into my life activities well enough to give meaning to my life and to enable me to assist in building new culture patterns

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Part V

HOW MAY THESE PRINCIPLES BE APPLIED?

A. Organization of One or More Schools

1. In a general way tell how the Service Bureau made the contacts in the several schools, showing why it is wise to have the superintendents or the principals ask any outside organization (if the lead is to be taken by such an organization) to assist the schools rather than vice versa.

If the school system is to provide its own leadership, experience shows that a general guiding committee to discuss and decide upon possible activities serves most effectively and democratically. If the community organizations are to be asked to co-operate to any degree this committee should consist of three co-chairmen - one faculty worker, one community leader, and one student leader. In one of our senior high schools this general guiding committee had representatives from each class, appointed by the student council for the term, and was divided in responsibility into Assembly, Homeroom, and Classroom Sub-committees.

One teacher was relieved of a part of the regular teaching load in order to give unity to the project and to make the necessary contacts with community leaders. She met with the general guiding committee once a month when the main outlines for each program were determined upon and the responsibility for its execution placed on whichever class, homeroom or club was best prepared to undertake the topic.

The teacher in charge of the class, homeroom or designated club was assigned as guide in the preparation of that particular program. Upon the shoulders of the teacher chairman of the general guiding committee rested the responsibility of supplying the "raw material" (books, magazines, pictures, etc.), as well as the outside speakers and guests from each culture group.

2. <u>Preliminary Survey of Community and School</u>

Any work of this nature which attempts to be at all scientific must make as much of a preliminary survey as possible. Our surveys were made by three members of the Service Bureau staff in co-operation with the superintendent of schools and the principal of the high school. Any school could have the best minds of the social science classes make the survey under faculty guidance.

The outline followed in making the survey in one of our schools is here printed.

a. The community was surveyed. This was done by visiting parents' association meetings and Community Council and by interviewing various community leaders to discover,
   1) the racial and cultural make-up of the community
   2) what recent crisis situations, if any, had occurred in it, such as[1]
      a) how Hitler's war on Jews affected relations between Germans and Jews
      b) how the African war affected relations between Italians and Negores
      c) how discrimination against Negroes on relief and W.P.A. affected Negro boys in homes
      d) how the Mexican-Catholic war affected relations between those of Spanish background
   3) Shortages in attitudes, and what had to be consciously counteracted, such as
      a) Movies of the Fu Manchu type
      b) Newspapers, etc.
   4) Possible resources to be drawn upon. This was done by interviewing heads of
      a) religious agencies
      b) boys' clubs
      c) civic societies
      d) settlement houses, etc.

b. The school was surveyed. This was done by
   1) Interviewing the principal and meeting the faculty committees in order to
      a) determine the size of and length of time devoted to classes, school days, assemblies; the nature of student government; the kinds of clubs and extra-curricular activities, etc. (Note physical limitations, if any)
      b) obtain or construct maps and graphs of the cultural and racial backgrounds of students
      c) determine what culture groups the school wished to take up
   2) visiting classes to determine types of teaching, and also the spirit and caliber of students
   3) visiting assemblies to determine school spirit
   4) obtaining judgment of teachers as to shortages in attitudes
   5) giving preliminary tests; home background and attitude tests.[2]
   6) obtaining copies of all courses of study. The English syllabus was studied carefully so that content material supplied by us would fit particular class situations and units.

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1. See for discussion of attitude testing.
2. In this particular school the English department was the center around which other activities were integrated, in other schools it was the Social Science Department, in still others no particular department took that responsibility but a central committee coordinated all efforts.

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c. Preliminary procedure
   1) Faculty cooperation was solicited
      a) by conferences, especially with the English department faculty and assembly program committee. Thus
         (1) the teachers' ideas were included in the policy decisions
         (2) they were made aware that our aim was to help them save time rather than to add burdens
         (3) problems of integrating activities of the various departments worked out with the teachers

   2) Student cooperation was procured
      a) by organizing a Student Assembly Committee with representation from the student body
      b) by arranging for regular meetings in which to plan the programs a month in advance, thus securing the enthusiastic support of the students

d. Student cooperation was procured
   1
d. The Conducting of the Project - this was done by the use of three approaches:
   1) The <u>intellectual</u> approach (made mainly in the classroom)
      a) The English syllabus was studied, and the necessary facts about each culture group supplied. This was done through
         (1) incidental material, and
         (2) special units
      b) Teachers of other departments were supplied with factual material which they could use.
      c) Such techniques of social control as seemed wise were used, - such as that of relating the new attitude to one or more of W. I. Thomas' four wishes; the wishes for security, recognition, response, and new experience.
      c) Cooperation with the community was carried on by supplying speakers and content material for adult education groups.

   2) The <u>emotional</u> approach (made mainly through the assembly period)
      a) One guest program a month was arranged for, the aim of which was to motivate the classroom study and to supply sufficient emotional force to help change attitudes. The method of planning for these programs was
         (1) to list specific objectives based on actual misconceptions
         (2) to establish contacts with national and local organizations, and with leaders within the culture groups to be studied; to enlist their guidance and support in procuring talented speakers, musicians, dancers, etc.

(3) to select speakers from the culture groups by using some of the laws of suggestions, as the high correlation between youth, similarity, prestige, and suggestibility
(4) to arrange for the use of symbols, slogans, prayers, songs, etc., which will convey emotional connotations tied up with the new attitude

b) One student-planned follow-up program was arranged in which, as far as possible, students were inspired to act in plays showing contributions of groups other than their own
c) Cooperation with the community was carried on by inviting parents and leaders to school assemblies, as speakers, when possible, and as audience always.

3) The situational approach (made mainly through extra-curricular activities) - The aim here was "To provide regular and consistent opportunities for the successful practice of the new attitude." Hartshorne.
a) Social stiuations were consciously planned by the school
(1) Teas, receptions, with group singing, conversation, etc. Thus the senses were mobilized through the use of flowers, music, food, etc.
(2) Athletics. The new experience of playing with familiar peoples was provided.
(3) Special trips. Student leaders were thus rewarded by being selected for special invitations.
b) Individual guidance (mostly practiced in homeroom)
(1) Social worlds of students with too much inferiority or superiority feeling were studied, and experiences were planned accordingly.
(2) In homeroom or in class opportunities were provided for students to arrive at such knowledge goals as would go far in helping to control their acts.

B. Preparing programs on the cultural contribution of the Chinese

1. Meeting with leaders and staff
Mr. Meng, Secretary of China Institute in America - from China
Miss Louise Chin - Barnard College senior - third generation
Miss Florence Brugger - International Institute of Y.W.C.A.

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(In order to avoid isolating members of the groups as well as to get various viewpoints we always had mixed groups present.)

a. Attitudes to be counteracted decided upon by leaders (for teachers to have in mind, but not to be given to students)
   1) The best Chinese are inferior to average Americans
   2) The Chinese are heathen
   3) Chinese are ancestor-worshippers
   4) Chinese lack the ability required for organized government
   5) All Chinese use opium
   6) The Chinese are responsible for the opium traffic
   7) The Chinese eat eggs fifty years old
   8) The Chinese sit on the floor
   9) Chinese women are not allowed to enter the U.S., therefore those that are here have been smuggled in
   10) All Chinese look alike
   11) Chinese civilization is unchanging

b. Experiences aimed to break down misconceptions (Discussion - matching specific experiences against each misconception)

2. Battery of experiences used
   a. The Assembly program (emotional)
      1) Principal - welcomed guests
      2) Student Chairman - introduced program chairman
      3) Program Chairman (Field Secretary of Bureau) introduced program and guests
      4) Address - "Customs of the Chinese" - Mr. George Kao (graduate student at Columbia University)
      5) Dialogue - "What is an American?" - Miss Louise Chin (President, Senior Class, Barnard College) and Miss Yolanda Lipari (Senior, Barnard College)
      6) Word of Appreciation - Student Chairman

   b. The planned Social Situation (situational)
      1) Tea, served by the Ninth Grade Homeroom after the assembly program. Guests, Chinese on the program, three other Chinese, representatives of all homerooms, teachers, superintendent of schools, some parents, field secretaries of Bureau. Whole school invited to discussion. Students asked Chinese guests many questions.

2) Basketball game, Chinese students from Columbia and student of the high school. Before the game a student of the high school suggested that students draw numbers - all evens to cheer for the home team; all odds for Chinese. Cheer leaders for the Chinese were girls in white with megaphones, decorated with a red "C" and a Chinese dragon. Score, home team 31; Chinese 17. Interesting letter from George Kao (print it?)

c. The classroom material (intellectual)
Outline of what in Chinese culture Chinese educators consider pivotal in breaking down prejudices.
Samples of
1) incidental classroom units
2) bibliography

d. Homeroom discussion
The typical homeroom discussion outline provides for four discussions. Samples will be given.

e. Related Activities
1) Library, bulletin board decorated with jackets of Chinese books and a bibliography decorated with Chinese motifs.
2) Exhibit in hall cases, Chinese dolls, ceremonial robes, toys, jewelry, vases, miniatures, prints, paintings.

f. The Student follow-up program
Play, "The Thrice Promised Bride", given by drama classes of the school

g. Some subjective results
1) Select from our Homeroom test several student statements about change of attitudes toward Chinese
2) Any teacher or leader statement
3) The Chinese objective test

C. Similar Programs will be given for Jewish, Negro, Italian

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Part VI

HOW CAN WE TEST RESULTS?

A. Subjective - stories showing change in attitude - What teachers and students say about the effect of the work

B. Objective -
"Until the phenomena of any branch of knowledge have been submitted to measurement and number it cannot assume the dignity of a science" - Galton

"Sociology can be made a quantitative science if industrious men and women work at it" - Giddings

1. Pros and cons of objective testing of attitudes

   a. "Human relations too complex" - but anything is complex if we do not understand it. No science is exact and the way to be scientific is to be as scientific as we can"

   b. "Attitudes are too intangible" - they are the imponderables" - but "to expect to get results without intelligent control of the means is to rely on magic" - Dewey

   "Whatever exists, exists in some amount and can be measured" - Thorndike and McCall

   c. What is a valid indicator of an attitude? - We measure attitudes by means of their manifestations - verbalization (as in the questionnaire type of test) is one form of overt behavior

2. History of our testing -
   a. 1929 - after 3 years of programs in Woodbury High school

   b. 1930-31 - 6 schools (3 experimental, 3 controlled)

   c. 1932-33 - 9 senior high schools near Philadelphia (graph) testing power of the emotional versus the intellectual approach

   d. 1934-35 - New Jersey schools and Benjamin Franklin in New York City

   In each experiment the change toward more tolerance was statistically significant.

3) Practical results of measuring

a. Gives faith in the techniques

b. Makes teachers and principals more conscious of school problems they do have in attitudes - "No race attitudes in this school"

c. Shows shortages in attitudes toward particular culture groups in school, faculty and community

d. Shows uniformities which help determine differentiation in teaching - makes teaching more specific and more scientific

1) The higher the I.Q. the more liberal at the start. Tolerance and altruism arise from an ability to think abstractly; only the intelligent person can do this. The less intelligent needs to have the situation defined for him.

2) The higher the IQ. the more resistant to change. Therefore the appeal to this group should be more slantwise, to the low I.Q. it should be direct and more chance for formation of habits.

e. Testing makes us all more objective in judging human nature and therefore we can hope for better human relations - more peaceful living together (science of human relations)

f. Shows phases which need future testing
1) time element
2) school versus home influence
3) relation between questionnaire answer and real life situations
4) importance of crisis situations

15-7

C. Bibliography of tests in the field

February 4, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I have your letter of January 24. I should like so much to be in New York on the 18th, but I am talking in Chicago on that date. I should be very glad to send a letter if you will tell me just what to say. Meantime, I shall read your outline. Before I read it, however, this occurs to me. Perhaps you have covered it.

15-7-21

Up until recently, the need of teaching and advocating decent race relation was mainly a matter of sheer justice and not mere self-defense. This should of course be motive enough. Unfortunately, it is not, and now another extraordinary situation in Germany. The world is faced with a recrudescence of race hate and group jealousy in an exaggerated form which is going to make life almost unbearable in Europe and Asia because of neighboring and differing nationalities and in America, particularly, because here we are trying to fuse races, languages, nationalities, and smaller groups into one national whole hoping that because of the diversity of our organizations the resulting unity will be a cornerstone for inter-racial good will. We must, therefore, teach inter-racial tolerance and understanding or we are undermining the foundations of America.

Sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

February 15, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

It was so good to see you just for a moment, even if I did seriously interfere with your rest. Enclosed are some thoughts about the proposed book.

15-7-22

Don't let the University people get your goat. What you have got to do in a case of that sort is to be sure of one champion inside the faculty. Satisfy him and everything else will go well.

I hope you will seriously consider coming this way on your trip to California. You could easily stop over a few hours or a night and it would not cost you anything. Of course let me know in plenty time ahead.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enc.

[ENCLOSURE]

MEMORANDUM ON BUILDING AMERICAN CULTURE

On the First Page, under "Aims of the Book", I suggest putting after "Attitudes" in the second line: "toward all groups and classes of America".

On Page I, under Part I, would it not be better to attack the kernal of the objection to this sort of work by saying that there is especially need to exorcise the fear of human differences and the thought that the advance of one group necessarily hurts another group.

On Page 4, under Part I, at the bottom of the page, Paragraph 3, "Self-Defense" (b): "Yes, you must be careful of the sensibilities of the South, but not too careful." You might add for instance here a statement something like this: "Such differences between white people and black people as are dangerous and anti-social are economic, educational and cultural. Whatever further and deeper differences may exist threaten nobody. They may give rise to questions of taste or preference, but they are not a sufficient basis for difference of treatment and opportunity."

15-7-23

Outside of these not very important suggestions, I think the outline of the book is excellent and I hope it will be published soon.

February 13, 1936

Enc. in Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois' letter.

Dear W. E. B. D.- Rachel Du Bois Davis Feb-15-'36 [Du Bois] (1)

Thanks for your note of Feb 3rd & the suggestions for the books - glad you like it I hope! I can really read it there as it's print on a right level -

yesterday the evaluating committee came - they will hand in a report on Fisk - I may hold this to enclose a copy - they were - (to me after their meeting! I was not present at that of course) - very enthusiastic in their praise - but afraid they come not been critical enough!!! Dr Thrasher of N.Y.U. says our material is "interesting & impressive" - he wants to use much of it in his class in "Social Background of School Child" - that brings up another question of how much I object to giving my stuff away to people giving courses elsewhere, when I'm on no faculty myself & it's part of my work to see that Teachers Colleges use it - I think

15-7-24

I'll tell him I'll give him my material if he'll give me his — so I could give a course similar to his in another institution. He asked about the cost of it — but I can't put a price on something I've been 10 yrs collecting —

Anyhow I suppose — this report will mean that finally the Progressive Ed. Assoc. will finally try to get us money — meanwhile I plan to go to Calif. last wk. in April — Dr Ryan says he thinks Dr Loram is really going to ask me to go to Hawaii — the other day I had a wire from the Pres. of San Francisco State Teachers College asking me to teach in the summer session for 3 or 4 hrs a day — but I think I'm turning it down — if I teach in that city all day + June, that's enuf — & I'd rather go to Hawaii for the 6 wks — or sit down & write & work on my book — I'll only have 6 wks intensive work on it here.

Whenever I think of that ring I become angry — so I called the jeweller who repaired that the man be read books on it. But it is amorica — they often do. It does silver — to remove pearls in town asking what could be done to bring it back — they said Prussian Blue, whatever that is, & a bunch of oil — he tried both but no avail — he says he'll make another ring from if I can get the stone — I said I could get one from Mexico — it wasn't settled when the phone — but I want him to make this one large enough & made fit you — yours looks like mud now & really this is rather a large stone for me — makes my hand look even larger — so I insist on this arrangement — Jolene —

I received inquiries about two
for attendance of the one to
Calif. - but if at all possible
I'll go that way - but to be
there the last week in April.
Spring vac has come in - Mont Holy.
18" snow. EVE - very busy seniors then - Mr Ayers
glad to leave for the West sooner than he
planned so the committee's records was
hurried there and I'm not sure where
or, in what state the report is.

I handed your name to Mr. Carney,
to be invited to speak here in her spring
term series - but I don't know if she
asked you - she married re confare,
said she could pay you $20 = I said
you sometimes came North because
of the Encyclopedia - I hope something
will bring you North again in a few
weeks - + that you won't be so hurried.
We are still having rotten weather - I'll be
so glad when Spring comes. Oh! Mind if winter
comes, can Spring be far behind? Ill Rachel

[RACHEL DUBOIS] [1936] (1)

Sun. 2-23-

In Bed

Dear W. E. B. D.-

I'm fighting off the first cold I've had in 2 ½ yrs. & not quite succeeding- I wish a Nobel Prize could be given to a scientist who could really tell us how to prevent or cure that malady- so we wouldn't be duped by all those patent medicine

Well, I feel almost

15-7-19

as if I'd started for Calif.- for I'll talked a the agent + found cost + dates. I must begin lecturing in S. F. April 27- so I'll want a arrive about Sat the 25- the new issue it doesn't take any more time to go by via New Orleans than the Overland thru Denver- but that doesn't sound possible- and it doesn't cost any more- tho I can't get summer rates til May 1st-

So I could come to Atlanta leaving here noon night the 20th I'd arrive Atlanta 3:30 P.M. Tues + I'd have to leave Wed A.M 8:30- to make connection in New Orleans- but that would give me no time in that city if it would be my first visit. I don't know how I'm going to get any thing done between noon + then but I suppose I could leave Sat night or Sun. night- giving me a little more time on the way. Now if you prefer my stop off in Memphis Tues.?

I've been alone all day trying to bring together my notes digest + write a part of a chapter on Nationalism for my books - I just can't get anywhere near it - anything that could be said has been said + I can't be original - if I keep on failing I'd be tempted to send my notes to you & have you write it - I ought to be able to cash in on the name somehow. I've finished my introductory ch. - it isn't so bad - + next I'll do books will be giving a report of our work + that won't be hard to do - but the philosophical part will stump me. With love

February 28, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

By all means stop over and also start early enough so that you can see New Orleans in addition. That would mean leaving Saturday or Sunday. Just let me know a few days ahead, there is no difficulty about entertainment here. The suites for guests are already and you would be comfortably cared for. I am glad you are headed for a sunnier climate and an interesting experience.

15-7-19a

You cannot hope to be immuned from colds. During my trip West, which by the way was very interesting, I kept up a continual fight with medicine and nasal douches with a result that I was bothered very little. On the other hand, my good friend, John Hope, the President of this institution, is dead because of a cold. He went to Central America for a vacation and came back in better shape than he has been for a year or so, but a trip to Oklahoma and an ill-advised hot bath gave him a severe cold which turned into pneumonia and he died in less than a week. It is a great loss for the institution.

Send your notes to me or bring them with you and we'll be glad to help out. Do not worry too much about the way in which a manuscript sounds after first writing it. If you let it lie awhile you may be surprised at how good it is and see clearly just how it can be made better.

You shouldn't worry over the ring, but make any arrangements you like so long as you don't overdo

the martyr stuff. The ring really isn't bad just as it is.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-7-28

March 6, 1926

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
308 West 121 Street
New York, New York

15-7-25

My dear Rachel:

I have had a telegram from Miss Carsey and I am coming to New York, arriving in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 24th. I think we might do a theatre on the 25th and I am enclosing some suggestions.

Yours with best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDB/DW
Enclosure

[c. April 1936]

Dear A.E.B. D.-

Two weeks Sues. & Iris just about out of the woods - I nearly got lost in the shuffle - I became infected & had to have it opened & drained & my brother had to give me 5 blood injections - not transfusions - its cleared up now - but Iris very thin & weak & of course have not yet sat up. So I'll have to expect a longer time to get my strength back than I had planned.

California plans are put off to Fall.

Thanks so much for the flowers - they were a perfectly gorgeous bunch of American Beauty's, so dignified with the fern etc - just like your to do things perfectly. They came just when I needed an uplift

Sorry to have missed you in N.Y. Did you get the tickets - I phoned Pauline but never did hear about it.

I'll be here another week at least & then I'm going to Mother - address 20 Washington St. Woodstown N.J.

Hope you are well & Paul & Dan Bess

Crabby - Love T. - Sunday

April 8, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
Orthopedic Hospital
40th Street and Spruce
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15-2-27

My dear Rachel:

I was delighted to get your note this morning. I was getting a bit worried. I had written Ruth to ask how you were getting on, but had no answer as yet. The next time you are thinking about hospitals, I am sure you'll take my advice and go early instead of late. But let us thank the Lord that things are coming out all right.

The only point now is to rest good and hard for a long time and not try to get to work again too soon. Ruth brought me the tickets and I took the little librarian, Regina Andrews, to the theater. Your selection was excellent.

I think you better drink the champagne during your convalescence. It is an excellent tonic. We'll have some more when I come North.

Of course I merely mention the fact that a trip to Europe this summer would do lots of people a good deal of good.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

April 20, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
Washington Street
Woodstock, New Jersey

15-7-28

My dear Rachel:

I am not sure just where you are or whether this will reach you, but I am taking the chance.

I hope that spring has come to New Jersey as it has here, and that you are well on the road to recovery. Above all, I hope you are resting and not worrying.

I have just driven to Louisville to make a speech to the Teachers' Association and back and now I am setting in for the last six weeks grind before I get a chance to rest and do nothing.

Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 9, 1936

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
C/O Mrs. Agnes Davis
Woodstock, New Jersey

My dear Rachel:

You certainly had me in the jitters. I was quite sure you were terribly ill when I did not hear, and I did not know exactly to whom to write. Your letter, therefore, of May 4, was received with whoops of joy.

There is no use of you getting impatient. The one thing that you have got to do for some months now is to rest and pet yourself and not worry. I shall be in New York on or about May 28 and stay until the 5th of June. I hope by that time it may be possible to see you either in New York or in New Jersey. I hope you found some reading less strenuous than Sinclair Lewis. What you need is something silly and thrilling. When you find it, please loan it to me for my voyage. And by the way, wouldn't it be a nice thing for you to plan the Christmas holidays in Hawaii. I arrive there December 24, according to my present plans.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

15-7-32

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
C/O Mrs. Agnes Davis
Woodstown, New Jersey

My dear Rachel:

I hope you are getting on all right. I shall arrive in New York May 30, and shall call you up. With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 29, 1936

15-2-33

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
605 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachels

I shall call you up Monday and see you Monday night, if you are free.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

[1936]

June 3rd N.Y.C.

Dear W. E. B. D.—

Glad to get your note - you must have forgotten that I beg in teaching at the Univ of California at Berkeley June 22nd so must leave here June 9" - sorry to miss seeing you — hope you will have as fine a summer as I expect to have — I'm in Mexico from Aug 8 to 28 - & will be back in N.Y Sept 1-3. Have you still decided not to go to Mexico with all the Educators? If you change your mind get in touch with Miss Carney I don't know where I'll be staying in Calif. but can be reached at Univ of Calif. Summer Session Office - Berkeley.

15-7-34

I have a million things to attend to these last few days - our work + budget for next year is still up in the air - I'm worried about leaving things that way - but can't help it - In a way I wish I were not going to Calif. - in two ways !!

If you have any special friends in San Fran - or Berkeley I should love to send me their names.

My book on "The Jews in American Life" is just out + the manuscript for the "Germans in American Life" is accepted + will be off presently. - others are being worked on - I hate to leave that work too. So sorry to miss you - but wish you the best as always

P.

Yours
Lee Bos

[June 14, 1936]

439 W. 123 rd N.Y.C.

Sun - the 14"

Dear M. E. B. D.,—

Excuse this pencil but I've lost 2 good fountain pens in 1 month - some how they fell out of my pocket books - and since I've found no pen to date equivalent I don't believe in Emerson's law of compensation! My life now contains nothing but my words - (I even write to my friends on paper describing my words) I'd like to live a more balanced life but my friends don't give much help - one friend I've been especially peeved at all winter - he knows the value of symbols - has even experimented with specific symbols in specific situations. Yet all winter it is as if nothing existed but words - I thank God for that, - I've been to St Louis for 10 days - in 3 weeks I go to several cities on down to Pacific Coast not to return 'til first of May. It gladdens me to know you are happy about your new car, your new book and life in general. What's the secret of your balance? T.

B U I L D I N G A M E R I C A N C U L T U R E

Within our population of one hundred and twenty millions there are representatives of many national and racial groups. A basic need is understanding among these groups and appreciation of the contributions which each has made and can make to our growing American culture. This is essential not only in order to lessen dangerous tensions among the groups, but also in order to build an American culture enriched by the best which each ethnic group has to give.

The Commission on Intercultural Education of the Progressive Education Association gives guidance to teachers and community leaders who recognize the need of developing appreciation of the gifts which each group brings, and the need of preserving these gifts. To accomplish this the Commission collects facts about the participation of the various groups in American life -- guides projects in public schools -- trains teachers and other leaders in the techniques of presenting this material -- and conducts a Guidance by Mail Department.

Experimentation has been carried on in more than forty schools, which has produced integrated and tested programs of intellectual and emotional education on a number of the national and racial groups of which America is composed. Courses in Intercultural Education have been given in Harvard-Boston University Extension, New York University, Teachers College, Columbia, Temple University, Philadelphia, and the University of California, Berkeley.

A series of books is being published, presenting facts about the contributions of the following groups to American life and culture: British, German, Hispanic, Italian, Jewish, Negro, Oriental, Scandinavian and Slavic. Lesson sheets, for use in various classes, homeroom discussion outlines, bibliographies, plays and suggestions for assembly programs have been prepared and may be procured by contacting the Commission. A guide book for teachers and leaders is in preparation, incorporating the theories and techniques used by the Commission in school and community activities in its scientific approach to the problem of inter-group relations.

The published materials are written for use in the public and private schools, but they have been adapted by other groups, such as church schools, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Girl Scouts, Adult Education leaders, and many civic groups.

COMMISSION ON INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION
of the
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
310 West 90th Street, New York City

439 N 123rd St
New York City
Me-6-7-36

Dear Miss Diggs:-

I'm sorry that we were not able to arrange a suitable date for Dr DuBois to speak in San Francisco. I understand his appointment in Los Angeles prevented it. I have been in N.Y.C. about two weeks - very busy catching up with the work. Will you please inform him when you write as to my new address & that the phone is Riverside 4-0845 - so that he may get in touch with me when he passes thru - if he does not go directly to Atlanta. The kindest greetings

Sincerely
Adelle Davis

15-7-35

15-11-30

1000 Lewis St
San Francisco
Oct-20-36

Dear Miss Diggs:-

Dr. W. Du Bois has written me from Berlin asking that while I am here, I contact one or two groups who might be interested in hearing him speak when he is on his

(3)

The Oakland Forum pay its speakers & their Director said he'd get in touch with the director who is Annie Florence Brown, at the Hotel Oakland in Oakland. You might write her & mention to them Director that you came.

The two large and important groups in San Francisco do not pay speakers, the League of Women Voters & the Commonwealth Club - but this is one should consider it honor enough to be asked!! I used my previous title on the League. - The other is a large Jewish American

return trip in Jan.

I have spoken to
Miss Nourse & Deutsch
bell Pres. & Provost & the
univ of calif. at Berkeley.
He has met Dr Dubois & has
recently joined the NAACP
and is quite eager to
present Dr Dubois to the
whole student body, but
they are not in session
until Jan 15th — he would
like you to write him just
how late in the month
Dr. Dubois could stay.

Club. I suggest also that you write Mr. William Church 576 Hobart Bldg San Francisco & asks ~~if~~ he will speak for you to Mrs Jacob Swartz of the Council of Jewish Women, who also Friday.

I don't know the groups in Los Angeles. I leave the 1st return to New York about Dec 1". I hope you are successful - Also hope he can be there long enough to meet the students at Berkeley

Sincerely
Rachel Davis DuBois

October 24, 1936

15-17-31

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 20, 1936, and the suggestions.

I am enclosing a copy of my answer to Dr. Cherin's letter, and copies of letters to Miss Brown of the Oakland Forum, Mrs. Swartz of the Council of Jewish Women, and Dean Monroe E. Deutsch. I am also sending Dean Deutsch a copy of the letter to Miss Brown.

It was ever so kind of you to send these suggestions. I shall let you know the results.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois
1000 Union Street
San Francisco
California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Du Bois - Circle]

January 20, 1936

Mrs. Daisy Fitzgerald
1118 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mrs. Fitzgerald:

I want to thank you for the Year Book of the Du Bois Circle which I received sometime ago and read with great interest. I congratulate the group on its continued activity.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/EN

DU BOIS CIRCLE

Baltimore, Maryland May 6, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
atlanta University.

Dear Dr. Du Bois

The Du Bois Circle is celebrating the closing of its 30th. year, with a Dinner at Pythian Hall, at 8:30 P.M. on Friday, May 22, 1936.

The price is $1.50 per plate.

Reservations may be made

to Mrs. Clara Rhetta, 2139 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore through Monday, May 16.

May we expect you?

Cordially

C. L. Cook, Pres.

S. R. Jackson

Cor. Sec'y

15-5-40

[Du Bois Circle]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 12, 1936

Mrs. Clara Khetta
2139 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

15-5-41

My dear Mrs. Khetta:

I wish very much I could reserve a plate for the Du Bois Circle dinner, but I regret to say that preparation for my trip to Europe would make it impossible for me to get away. I sail June 6.

Please greet the members of the Circle for me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Du Bois circle]

15-11-10

509 W. Lafayette Ave
Baltimore Md.
May 14, 1936

Mr W.E.B. Dubois

My dear Sir

The Dubois Circle celebrates their thirtieth Anniversary May 22nd with a dinner at nine o'clock, at Phythian Castle Preston and McCulloh streets Baltimore Md.

The Circle will be pleased to have you as their guest if you are coming this way and are willing to stop over for the occasion

An immediate reply will be appreciated

Sincerely

Caroline L. Cook

Alfred A Duckett
504 Macon Street
Brooklyn, New York

March, 24th, 1936

15-26-04

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Sir;

Having ascertained from the papers that you are soon to leave for Germany, I am hastening to write you on a subject which has been on my mind for some time.

For a year I have, with two very close friends of mine, been working on a project which might seem impossible but which we are sure will succeed. It is this: We intend to put out a twenty-page mimeographed magazine with covers printed. The magazine, a monthly publication, is to be called, "Youth."

None of us are endowed with any great financial ability to put this project over. Yet with the great investment of work, unceasing and tireless, which we mean to give it, we are satisfied that it will bring forth the reward of our efforts.

Although the publication is to be mimeographed, that mimeographing will be accomplished in truly professional style. We have pledged ourselves to making it a work of art. We are now about ready to begin on the actual production of the May issue, and nothing would hearten and encourage us more than a letter of advice or comment on the venture, which we can print in the first issue as a foreword.

I imagine that you are often annoyed by these seemingly insane requests, and yet someday, I hope that Dr DuBois will chuckle and say to himself:

"Well I didn't waste my ink that time."

We are all interested in writing of some sort. I have while a student of Boys High School, occupied the editorial chair of the Boys High Recorder, and am now writing on the staff of the New York Age.

It is not the purpose of this publication to cleave to any race or locality. For we see in it, in the distant future, chance for universality in it.

Thank you for allowing me to take up some of your time.

Sincerely

Alfred A Duckett

Duke University Library
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Request for information - 9 pp
10/12/36

October 9, 1936

15-4-21

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Permanent Secretary
Pan-African Congress
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We would greatly appreciate receiving copies of any publications or reports which you have available for gratis distribution.

May we have a copy of your complete list of publications with price?

Very sincerely yours,

Jerome K. Wilcox

Jerome K. Wilcox
Chief of the Acquisition Division

JKW:ST

October 12, 1936

My dear Mr. Wilcox:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, the receipt of your letter of October 9, 1936. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February, 1937.

You request "a copy of your complete list of publications with price". Do you wish a list of publications regarding the Pan-African Congress or a list of his books, published articles et cetera?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox
Duke University Library
Durham, North Carolina

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Duke University Library
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

10/26/36

October 23, 1936

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs, Secretary to
Dr. Bu Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

13-4

In reply to your letter of the 12th of October, we desire a complete list of the publications with prices issued or directly sponsored by the Pan African Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

Jerome K. Wilcox

Jerome K. Wilcox
Chief of the Acquisition Division

JKW:ST

Dunbar Apartments, Inc.

March 2, 1936

The Dunbar Apartments, Inc.
Eighth Avenue at 150 Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a statement of my present indebtedness to the Dunbar Apartments for the restoration of Apartments "G" and "J", 226 West 150 Street.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-7

Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments Inc.

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

2594 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

PHONE EDGECOMBE 4-3181

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE
RESIDENT MANAGER

CLARA BURRILL BRUCE
ASSISTANT RESIDENT MANAGER

March 5, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-7

Sir:

In response to your communication of March 2nd, I am handing you herewith a statement of account prepared by our bookkeeper-cashier which I believe you will find correct.

Very truly yours,

Roscoe Conkling Bruce
Resident Manager

RCB:HT

[ENCLOSURE]

Form 32
Revised

Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments Inc.

ERECTED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
2594 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
PHONE EDgecombe 4-3181

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE
Resident Manager

CLARA BURRILL BRUCE
Assistant Resident Manager

CHARGE TERMINATION and FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois #130
5GJ: 226 W 150th Street
New York City

14-29.

Dated as of 10/15/35

Lease Expired 1/31/36	EQUITY as of 10/15/35		$ 530.84
90-day Notice No	ARREARS as of 10/15/35	$ 157.86	
	Redecoration Normal	$ 180.00	
Stock Subscription $11,600.	Special. From a 9 to a 4 Room Apt. - and a 5 Room Apt.	$ 470.00	807.86
Statement Prepared by W. F. Coleman	BALANCE DUE FROM FORMER TENANT		277.02

SPECIAL NOTATION:

The following payments have been made since presentation of this statement.

Nov. 16, 1935	$27.02	
Jan. 20, 1936	23.91	$50.93
Credit issued Dec. 19, 1935	1.09	1.09
Total Credits.....		$52.02
BALANCE DUE AS OF 3/5/36		$225.00

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR APARTMENTS INC.

Prepared by:
Wilbur F. Coleman
Bookkeeper-Cashier

Approved:
Roscoe C. Bruce
Resident Manager

Pd #125 Mar 7'25.

March 6, 1936

Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Inc.
2294 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for One Hundred ($125) and Twenty-Five Dollars to be applied to my indebtedness on Apartments 5G-J, 226 West 150 Street, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

15-7

February 27, 1936

Dunbar National Bank
2824-8th Avenue at 150 Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly fill the enclosed order for check books and deliver them to me at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. Please note that the address on the face is changed from 226 West 150 Street to 210 West 150 Street, New York.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

15-7

April 10, 1936.

To Commercial Account Patrons of
The Dunbar National Bank of New York:

Reluctantly The Dunbar National Bank finds itself obliged to adopt an activity charge for the handling of checking accounts. Therefore, in keeping with general practice, the following schedule of charges will be made effective at both offices of the Bank, May 1, 1936:

As heretofore, $200.00 will be required to open a checking account. Should the daily-average-collected-balance of the checking account fall below $200.00 in any given month, a minimum service charge of $2.00 will be assessed against that account, plus 5 cents for each item handled in excess of **twenty.**

(The term "Item" as herein used shall mean—

a. A debit check, whether cashed at the window or through the clearings;

b. A deposit ticket;

c. Each separate **check** listed upon a deposit ticket.)

15-7

Where the average-collected-balance is more than $200.00, five (5) additional free items will be allowed for each additional $100.00 of average-collected-balance, thusly:

$200.00 of balance 20 free items
$300.00 of balance 25 free items
$400.00 of balance 30 free items
$500.00 of balance 35 free items

The excess items will carry a charge of five cents per item and this charge will appear in customer's statement for the succeeding month.

Where the average-daily-collected-balance is more than $500.00 and the items handled exceed the free allowance calculated as above, there will be certain off-setting credits against the charges, to be determined by special analysis.

We feel sure that some of our customers have not realized that the activity of their particular accounts has caused an actual loss to the Bank in their handling, and perhaps can find ways of reducing such activity or of increasing the balance, but in any case it has seemed to us that this modified metered system is the fairest to all concerned for by that process the one who uses the Bank most will pay most.

The officers of the Bank will be glad to discuss or further explain any phase of this procedure.

THE DUNBAR NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
2298 Seventh Avenue at 135th Street
2824 Eighth Avenue at 150th Street

April 2, 1936

Mrs. Katharine Duncan
Route 2, Red Oak School
Stockbridge, Georgia

15-11-112

My dear Mrs. Duncan:

Would you, Mrs. Cannon and Miss Diggs have breakfast with me Sunday morning, April 5th, at 11 o'clock. If this date is not suitable, I ~~should~~change it to the 19th. Kindly let me know.

I hope this will find you in excellent health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lake Providence, La.
Route 1, Box 2

February 3, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
c/o Pittsburgh Courier

1-12-151

Dear Sir:

I have been assigned a subject to write upon that I am sure you can give me full information on because of the fact that a nationally known man as you are has a profound knowledge of what is going on in his country. I have reference to the administration of governmental affairs etc. The subject I am to write a composition on is "Interstate Commerce Commission". Can you give me information concerning it, please? If possible, I would like very much to have this by Monday, February 10.

Knowing that you are a man who does much writing of books and papers which takes quite a bit of time, I'm asking that if your time will not allow you to do this, please give it to someone whom you know has a knowledge of it and will send the same to me by the time stated.

Enclosed is an envelope with two three-cent stamps for your reply and information. Thanking you in advance for same.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Pearl L. Dunn

(Miss) Pearl L. Dunn

February 11, 1936

15-12-160

Miss Pearl L. Dunn
Route 1, Box 2
Lake Providence, Louisiana

My dear Madam:

You will find information on the Interstate Commerce Commission in Volume 8 of the new Encyclopaedia of the Social Science, p. 229. If you cannot get hold of that encyclo aedia, write directly to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Dec 20 1936

12/22/36

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga

15-20-5

Dear Dr Du Bois:

I am getting together a few facts about Howard University, Wash. D.C. I see in the Records here that you applied for a professorship in 1895. Do you recall the reasons given for not appointing you? As I reflect and consider those 40 years of your life, I think of what they might have meant to Howard University.

Yours truly

Walter Dyson

EAST TENNESSEE STUDENTS INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
ANNUAL RETREAT
April 25, 1936

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE-KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Conference Theme

"THE CHALLENGE OF A NEW SOCIAL ORDER"

2 Interracial Commission

15-7-51

9 A.M. Opening
Devotions---Prof. J. L. Cary---Knoxville College
Welcome Address---Dr. R. W. McGranahan---Knoxville College
Special Music

Economic and Social Conditions
Chairman---Prof. H.J. Kloepfer---Morristown College
Industry---Mr. W. C. Bowen---T.V.A.
Political and Social Conditions---Prof M.W. Boyd-Morristown College
Social Problems in the New Order---Dr. W.E. Cole---Univ. of Tennessee

Discussion

12 A.M. Recess

12:30 Lunch

1:30 P.M. Devotions

Education and Culture
Chairman---Miss Hendrika Tol---Maryville, College
Education and Social Adjustment---Dean Hardy Liston, Knoxville College

Special Music
Religion
Chairman---Robert C. Wallace---Knoxville College
Religim as a Social Power---Rev. Cranston Clayton---Knoxville

Discussion

5:00 P.M. Recess

5:45 P.M. Dinner

Social Hour

7:30 P.M. Education and Cultural Development
Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois---Atlanta University

951 Wilshire Blvd.

Los Angeles, California

Housing for Negroes

February 13, 1936

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-20-32

Dear Sir:

This letter is being sent to a few outstanding Negroes throughout the country--because of their noteworthy acheivements and the high esteem that they are held in their communities; and it is for this reason that we are appealing to you for your opinion in regards to a proposition that we feel is indeed very good and one with a tremendous value to the race.

No doubt you are familiar with conditions here in Los Angeles, in regard to the housing facilities for the better class and self-respecting Negro. He is subjected to districts or localities, where the communities are in such a poor and run down condition; thus making it very undesirable in which to live, where though one may, occassionally, see a modern home. However, in practically every instance, all of these districts have been zoned for industry.

It has long been the desire of some of the Negroes of Los Angeles, to change these undesirable conditions, and we have been most fortunate in securing a tract of land, just a few minutes from the heart of the metropolitan area of Los Angeles, and adjacent to the beautiful surburban communities of Hollywood and Pasadena. Here one may enjoy the priviledges that these well known communities afford; situated on one of the major boulevards, leading to various beaches. This tract is so well located that the climatic conditions so prevalent to most coast cities does not exist--making it very desirable for the quietness and comfort of a suburban home.

Feb. 13, 1936

Because of this particular location and the atmosphere of exclusiveness that exists therein, we are not publicizing this information to the general public--but only to a select few that we have chosen to have, if possible, a reaction of their opinions in regards to same.

This splendid opportunity makes it possible for the progressive Negro of California to rear his family in the healthfulness and exclusiveness of a modern suburban community; just outside of the high tax area; on a main thoroughfare with a delightful scenic background.

IS-20-33

This tract has been sub-divided with all the public improvements and utilities being in place. It is our intention to accommodate in the neighborhood of some two hundred families in modern homes at a moderate price.

It is our desire to offer this opportunity to a select few--with as little publicity given to the matter as possible. So that in concluding this letter, we would greatly appreciate your opinion in regards to same--and we are truly hoping that this bit of information will be treated in confidence as we, in turn, will treat that which you give us.

We will be very thankful and appreciative for an early reply in regard to this proposition; as to your personal reaction and the feasibility of same.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Edwards

RBE/KB

February 22, 1936

15-20-34

Mr. R. B. Edwards
951 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

My dear Sir:

Practically everywhere in the United States the problem of getting suitable housing for Negroes is very difficult and I natually sympathize with all projects to help solve this problem. It would, however, be quite impossible for me to say whether your particular project is feasible or worth supporting unless I personally knew something about it. Real estate promotions are always difficult and hazardous, and too, many elements beside good intentions enter into them to determine their eventual success.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/IW

[1936?]

M. H. ELDER TRUCK & EQUIPMENT CO.

FEDERAL
MOTOR TRUCKS

499-501 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

No. [redacted]

5m Sets--2-36 R

DATE SOLD 5/ DATE SHIPPED

CHARGE TO Cash sale

ADDRESS (Willys Knight Car)

SHIP TO Job # 920

ADDRESS

REMARKS

YOUR ORDER NO.

OUR ORDER NO.

SALESMAN Turner

HOW SHIP

VIA

F. O. B.

TERMS Paid

QUANTITY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	EACH	TOTAL
1	W327	Main Leaf		1.70
2	3485	Gasket		.24
6 15-13	9667	Gasket	.15	.90
4	17199	"	.10	.40
				3.24
1		spring Center bolt		.15
				3.39
		Labor		4.50
			Total	$7.89
				1.13
				9.02

PACKING SLIP

Automobile

Encyclopaedia [ELYRIA]

41/12F/57

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

The Librarian
Illyria Public Library
Illyria, Ohio

My dear Madam:

You will note by the enclosed literature that I am interested in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Preliminary to this project, I am trying to locate this year the best collections of books and pamphlets and source material concerning the Negro in the various libraries of the United States and in private hands. I should be very glad indeed if you would give me any information on this subject or the names of any persons with whom I might communicate.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

April 8, 1936

14-31-65

W

Dear Dr. DuBois. I have just read your interesting comment on Island India in the Pittsburgh Courier. I was impressed, as I always am in your writing, with the amount of matter that you can pack into a short space and in such beautiful and readable English. The other thing that impressed me was that this is much too good writing for the ephemeral column of any weekly newspaper. In fact, it is so much above the newspaper level that I doubt if, from the standpoint of the publisher of the newspaper, it is even good for his business.

Reading this column of yours started me thinking again about the state of Negro journalism. In the old days, under your editorship, the Crisis was a power in the land. The same was true of Opportunity during the brilliant early years when Charles Johnson edited it. Both have now fallen into the doldrums and there is not left a single journal of Negro expression that is even respectable, to say nothing of excellent. I don't know whether anything can be done about it, but there is some responsibility on your head simply because you have proved what can be done.

Very truly yours,

ERE:JW

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 10, 1936

14-31-66

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Embree:

I appreciate your letter of April 8. I have just written the Editor of the Courier and suggested myself that perhaps my articles were a bit heavy.

I deplore with you our present lack of a journal of Negro opinion and I do not know what ought to be done about it. Last year, I suggested and urged on President Hope a quarterly journal to be published at this university; either (a) a journal of Negro sociology; or (b), the Atlanta University Quarterly. My idea was that under either name, we could secure a considerable amount of valuable literary and scientific articles of permanent value. Mr. Hope was always slow in his decisions and unfortunately died without coming to any conclusion concerning this quarterly. I think, myself, that a quarterly of this sort, rather than a monthly magazine, is what we need now. News and current controversy can be carried very well by the weekly newspaper, but we need something between the weekly and the book. Just now, of course, our plans are in abeyance until the University is re-organized.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

* and especially an accurate digest of News and Opinions

(2)

April 21, 1936

15-15-23

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Embree:

A suggestion has been made, which you have probably heard, that the Spingarn Medal this year be awarded posthumously to the late John Hope, President of Atlanta University. I think well of the idea and unless the precedent is too unusual, I hope it can be done.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

E. f. n. - Letters

July 27, 1936

15-10

Dear Mr. Shields: Your letter of July 21 and the material about which you write have been received in Mr. Embree's absence from the office on his vacation. I will refer them to him upon his return early next month.

Very truly yours,

Julia Wafman

JW*McK

Secretary to Mr. Embree

Mr. W. A. Shields
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

E of M Letters

October 27, 1936

15-10-15

Dear Mr. Logan: I am returning the lists for the Encyclopedia of the Negro which were sent to me during the summer. I have gone over these with a great deal of interest. I have made a few pencilled suggestions on the various pages. Aside from these very incidental notes, I have no revisions to suggest.

It is perfectly apparent that a great deal of work and careful thought have already gone into this project. I congratulate all of those who have anything to do with it.

Very truly yours,

ERE:JW

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

November 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Embree:

On behalf of Dr. Du Bois permit me to thank you for your letter of October 27 and for the three sections of the list of suggested subjects to which you were kind enough to add your comments. I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be grateful to you for your expression of confidence in the work that he has already done.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-10

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[illegible] Embree is returning to the

city tomorrow. I know he will [Fragment, 1936?]

be glad to talk with you about the Negro Encyclopedia, and I am arranging an appointment for Friday morning at ten. If that time is not convenient to you, please telephone and I will be glad to suggest another hour.

Very truly yours,

Julia Wasserman

Secretary to Mr. Embree

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

MALINOVSKY
LASKI
2 Cambridge
Oldham
—
De Clerc
—
Westermarck
—
Von Eckeled
Woelfel
(Liberia)
—
Japan
—
Homburger
—
—

Social Sciences
—
SURVEY
—
CRITICISM
LIST + AUTHORITIES

Eve. of Rej.

Badger
Additions

16-54

[EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN]

THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH

RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 122ND STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Ministers
HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
EUGENE C. CARDER
C. IVAR HELLSTROM

February 18, 1936

15-1-14

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been asked to chairman a sponsoring committee to stand behind a nation-wide series of peace meetings from April 22 to May 18. The persons who are being invited to act as sponsors are listed on the enclosed sheet.

The initiative in arranging these meetings is being taken by the Emergency Peace Campaign, which itself represents a cooperative endeavor on the part of Quakers and many other peace workers. The acting Chairman of the Emergency Peace Campaign is Mr. William O. Mendenhall, President of Whittier College, and the Executive Director is Mr. Ray Newton, who is also Secretary of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee.

The purpose of the Emergency Peace Campaign is to keep the United States from going to war, and to promote peace by carrying forward a new program, which is indicated in some detail in the enclosed folder.

As one method of making effective this program, it is proposed to conduct conferences and mass meetings in some 300 cities throughout the nation this spring, and an enclosed sheet will give you some idea of the tentative plans on which these meetings will be built.

I am myself convinced that there are great possibilities in this proposed campaign, and already it has gathered around itself a gratifying and hopeful accumulation of personal and financial assistance.

I shall be happy if you will join me in sponsoring this important series of meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

[ENCLOSURE]

Persons Being Invited to Act as Sponsors for April-May Meetings Under Auspices of The Emergency Peace Campaign, 20 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, Chairman
Grace Abbott
Will W. Alexander
Judge Florence E. Allen
President Frank Aydelotte
Roger Babson
Bishop James C. Baker
Newton D. Baker
Charles A. Beard
Heywood Broun
President Nicholas Murray Butler
General Smedley D. Butler
Carrie Chapman Catt
Allan Knight Chalmers
Stuart Chase
Ben M. Cherrington
George W. Coleman
Norman F. Coleman
Henry H. Crane
Henry S. Dennison
John Dewey
Addie W. Dickerson
Paul H. Douglas
W. E. B. DuBois
Sherwood Eddy
Edward A. Filene
Charles G. Fenwick
John H. Finley
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
President Glenn Frank
Bishop James E. Freeman
Elmer E. Fridell
Zona Gale
Frank E. Gannett
Charles W. Gilkey
President Frank P. Graham
President William Green
Archbishop Edward S. Hanna
Carlton J. H. Hayes
Roland Hayes
Sidney Hillman
John Haynes Holmes
President Hamilton Holt
Ivan Lee Holt
Mrs. Herbert Hoover
Clark Howell
Manley O. Hudson
Hannah Clothier Hull
F. M. Hunter
President Robert M. Hutchins
James Weldon Johnson
President Mordecai Johnson
M. Ashby Jones
Bishop Paul Jones
Rufus M. Jones
Frank B. Kellogg
Henry P. Kendall
F. P. Keppel
Bishop Paul B. Kern
John L. Lewis
Sinclair Lewis
Edward C. Lindeman
Walter Lippman
A. Lawrence Lowell
Bishop Francis J. McConnell
James G. McDonald
President W. O. Mendenhall
George Fort Milton
Walter E. Millis
Charles Clayton Morrison
John R. Mott
Francis Neilson
Reinhold Niebuhr
E. A. O'Neal
Theresa Wilbur Paist
President Albert W. Palmer
Bishop E. L. Parsons
Bishop E. A. Penick
Grace Morrison Poole
E. McNeill Poteat
Dean Roscoe Pound
A. Philip Randolph
President Aurelia H. Reinhardt
James Grafton Rogers
Eleanor D. Roosevelt
Dean Elbert Russell
Monsignor John A. Ryan
John Nevin Sayre
Josephine Schain
James T. Shotwell
Harper Sibley
Abba Hillel Silver
Roy L. Smith
Robert E. Speer
President Robert G. Sproul
Louis J. Taber
Charles P. Taft, II
Graham Taylor
Norman Thomas
Ernest F. Tittle
George W. Truett
Frank Vanderlip
Mary Van Kleeck
Lillian Wald
James P. Warbasse
Felix M. Warburg
William Allen White
President Ray Lyman Wilbur
President Ernest H. Wilkins
Michael Williams
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
Stephen S. Wise
President Mary E. Woolley
Owen D. Young

15-1

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Speakers Bureau
KIRBY PAGE, Chairman
FRED ATKINS MOORE, Secretary

February 19, 1936.

Dr. W. E. Burgardt DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

15-26-12

During the period April 21st to May 18th the Emergency Peace Campaign is conducting a nation-wide series of conferences and mass meetings to help prevent the United States from going to war and to promote world peace. Among the persons who have already agreed to speak in this campaign are George Lansbury from England, Harry Emerson Fosdick, President Frank Graham, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Charles Clayton Morrison, Hannah Clothier Hull, Bishop Paul B. Kern, President W. O. Mendenhall, Reinhold Niebuhr, E. McNeill Poteat, President Mordecai Johnson, Norman Thomas, Ernest F. Tittle, Dorothy Detzer, Sherwood Eddy, John Haynes Holmes, Clovis G. Chappell, Henry H. Crane, Frederick J. Libby, Eduard C. Lindeman, Albert Buckner Coe, Charles W. Gilkey, John Nevin Sayre, Allan Knight Chalmers.

We earnestly hope that you will be able to take part in this important series of meetings. Traveling expenses will, of course, be taken care of. We are asking all our speakers to give their services as their contribution to the cause of world peace.

In many cities two-day conferences will be held. A tentative daily program is enclosed. Usually a team will be composed of three persons with varied experiences and points of view. This spring campaign is part of a two-year program. Similar nation-wide conferences will be carried on during October and during January. The enclosed leaflet will give you a summary of the principles and procedures of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

We realize that persons who are qualified to participate in this campaign are already overwhelmed with responsibilities. Nevertheless that fact must be emphasized that the nations are drifting swiftly toward war. If men and women of outstanding ability will now make sacrifices equal to those they would gladly make after armed hostilities begin, it may be possible to avert a world conflagration. Some of those who have already agreed to speak for us have cancelled other engagements in order to take part in this significant venture. May we urge that, to the degree possible, you adjust your program in order to devote the maximum time to this emergency campaign. Please let us know promptly the exact days you are able to place at our disposal. We will then submit a detailed itinerary for your consideration. It will help us if you will indicate the places you must be on the day before and the day after the period you offer us. We can use you to good advantage for one day or for four weeks.

Eagerly awaiting your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Kirby Page

[ENCLOSURE]

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN 20 SOUTH 12 ST. PHILA., PENNA.

PLAN FOR CONFERENCE

First Day

Morning Session: How serious is the threat of another World War?
1 - The war threat in Europe and Africa: Discussion opened by _____.
2 - The war threat in Asia: Discussion opened by _____.

Luncheon Meeting: The Emergency Peace Campaign - Its significance and procedure. Addresses by_____and_____. (The purpose of this meeting is to interpret the campaign to 200 to 500 influential citizens and to enlist their co-operation)

Afternoon Session: What changes should be made in the present foreign policy of the United States? Discussion opened by _____.

Evening Mass Meeting in the Largest Hall Available: What can the people of the United States do to prevent their government from going to war and to promote world peace?
1 - Strengthen pacific alternatives to armed conflict. Address by _____.

2 - Bring about such political and economic changes as are essential to a just and peaceable world order. Address by _____.
3 - Recruit and unite in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of or participate in war. Address by _____.

Second Day

Morning Session: Just what can an individual in a local community do to promote world peace? Discussion opened by _____.

Luncheon Meeting: Organizing_____or_____for effective peace education and resolute peace action. Discussion opened by_____.

Afternoon Session: Further consideration of local peace action. Discussion opened by _____.

Concluding Address: Building a united and resolute movement of men and women who are determined not to sanction or participate in war. By _____

15-26-13

February 22, 1936

Mr. Kirby Page
Emergency Peace Campaign
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Page:

I am sure you know how deeply I sympathize with your Emergency Peace Campaign and under ordinary circumstances I would make every effort to co-operate with you. I regret to say, however, that, first, I have just returned from a lecture trip in the West; secondly, my two colleagues, Mr. Walter Chivers and Mr. Ira De A. Reid, in this department, are both absent this semester on government projects, and finally and most disturbing, President John Hope of the University died Thursday. Under the circumstances, I do not think there will be any way possible for me to leave Atlanta in April or May. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. I might do one week end speech if it did not make me miss any classes.

WEBD/MW

[EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN]

February 25, 1936

15-1-15

Mr. Harry Emerson Fosdick
The Riverside Church
Riverside Drive at 122d Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

I shall be very glad to be a member of the sponsoring committee for the peace meetings and to do anything that I can to help in this great cause.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

lecture
future

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Speakers Bureau
KIRBY PAGE, Chairman
FRED ATKINS MOORE, Secretary

February 26, 1936

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

8-J-1-15

Many thanks for your prompt reply. We want to use you everyday that you are free.

Within a brief time, I will submit to you invitations to specified places. In the meantime, it will help with local committees if you will let me have the information requested on the enclosed blank.

We are grateful for your cooperation.

Cordially yours,

Kirby Page

KP/ls
Enc.

[ENCLOSURE]

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN - TWENTY SOUTH TWELFTH - PHILADELPHIA PENNA.

REGISTRATION FORM FOR SPEAKERS

Name:

Address: (City and state)
(Street number)
(Phone)

Position: (Present)

Offices and positions held: Organizations:

15-11

Graduated: (Give degrees)

Membership in peace and social welfare organizations:

Author: (Books and Articles)

Dates available from April 19 to May 18, 1936

Possible time in October, 1936

Possible time in January, 1937

(Signed)

Please:
1. Attach biographical statement if possible.
2. Enclose glossy print of photo, two copies, if possible.
3. Answer the questions on the attached sheet.

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

MEMBER NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Department of Religion
ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS, Chairman
HAROLD E. FEY
CHARLES F. BOSS, Jr. } Secretaries

May 15, 1936

15-26-14

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The first nation-wide series of meetings of the Emergency Peace Campaign is coming to a close. Meetings have been held in some 300 cities across the country. Next fall a similar series of meetings on a wider scale will be projected. The meetings already held have turned up a surprising number of pacifists and those who would only support a war in case our country were invaded.

Recently 8000 clergymen in answer to an inquiry supported the idea that the cause of peace could be well served by bringing together in a nation-wide series of covenant services the people who had reached the degree of conviction which would cause them to take this stand. In view of the fact that these Emergency Peace Campaign meetings are revealing how widespread the growth of this conviction is, it seems more than ever desirable to set a time when these people will covenant together to continue their work for peace.

Will you join with the other people named on the attached sheet in sponsoring the call for this nation-wide series of covenant services to be held either Armistice Sunday or Armistice Day for 1936. We believe you will agree that such a countrywide series of meetings in which pacifists will solemnly covenant together to work for peace and to resist war will be a fitting and significant way to observe the 18th anniversary of the "war to end war."

If you are willing to join myself and these others on a list of names to be published as national sponsors of this nation-wide series of Covenant Services, will you please fill in the attached post-card and mail it to me at your early convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Allan Knight Chalmers

ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS

Night Letter

Charge to A.U.

(76f)

Charge to Atlanta University

15-26-15

Mr. Allan Knight Chalmers
Emergency Peace Campaign
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Shall be glad to sponsor National Series Covenant Services

W. E. B. Du Bois

May 25, 1936

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

MEMBER NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Executive Director
RAY NEWTON

July 29, 1936.

15-17-43

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am endeavoring to cooperate with our Speakers' Bureau by furnishing the names and addresses of representative leaders of our group who would be available for addresses in the Campaign this fall and winter before white and colored audiences.

The enclosed leaflets will give you an idea of the nature of the meetings. I should like very much to have your permission to list your name as a prospective speaker. If you see your way clear to serve, please indicate the most probable dates during the fall and winter.

Thanking you for any cooperation possible, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Dillingham

JD:MAB
ENC.

[ENCLOSURES, JULY 29, 1936]

The Second Phase of the Campaign

OCTOBER—NOVEMBER, 1936

Five hundred (500) cities throughout the country are expected to share in the Campaign to create public opinion which will keep the United States out of war and enable America to lead in building a truly peaceful world.

Community leaders should face the undertaking with the same energy that would be required in wartime. Equivalent sacrifices must be made in this peace campaign as for war service. Month by month the dire chances of another world war increase.

For October and November we recommend—

(A) Multiple meetings in various parts of each city on a single day in October, in and under the auspices of large *churches* and *synagogues, women's clubs, combined luncheon clubs, schools, colleges, forums* and *labor unions* where natural loyalty groups have ready-made prestige and momentum. This will obviate all expenses for rental and will command widespread cooperation in promotion and publicity. We will send two or more speakers to supplement effective local men and women.

In a city of 100,000 at least ten meetings of all kinds, day and evening, may be held. In larger and smaller cities a proportionate number of meetings can be arranged.

The emphasis in October meetings will be put upon influencing political candidates through aroused public opinion for constructive peace legislation in the next Congress.

or (B) A mass meeting and one-day conference program in October with two strong speakers who will discuss the world situation and outline clear-cut proposals for individual and collective peace action. With more time for preparation, such a program can be better organized in content and coordination than was possible this spring.

(C) On Armistice Sunday, November 8th, *and/or* on Armistice Day, November 11th, make strategic and comprehensive use of the best Armistice spirit for what we shall call the National Enrollment of all men and women throughout the country who will commit themselves to positive participation in an aggressive peace movement, and who will also signify their complete opposition to war with, at most, the single reservation of defending the country if invaded by a foreign foe.

More detailed plans regarding this National Enrollment will be submitted later. The point now is that definite plans should be made for both Armistice Sunday and Armistice Day, with many meetings in each city on the Sunday, and a general mass meeting on Armistice Day itself. Some of the best men and women in the country have volunteered as speakers for the Sunday or for Armistice Day itself.

15-17

Leaders in every important city are urged to give immediate consideration to these proposals, and, *as quickly as possible,* to communicate with national headquarters so that in the remaining weeks before summer much may be done to insure wise and effective plans for the fall. The finishing touches can be added in September.

We shall give as complete cooperation as possible to all local committees, both in the personnel of speakers, in detailed suggestions about programs, and above all in a *far more effective publicity program* than was feasible this spring. A front-rank American artist has contributed a strikingly effective painting from which posters will be made for nation-wide use next fall. This is a single example of new publicity material. Our Publicity Department can now guarantee satisfying service to local committees.

In summary, we ask that each local committee in the month of June—

(1) Perfect organization with as much community representation as possible.

(2) Appoint adequate sub-committees on publicity, finance, program, legislation, literature, etc.

(3) Communicate at once with headquarters regarding *possible dates.* Indicate what *nights of the week* are preferable, giving as much latitude as possible, and then indicate *preferred weeks* in October. We shall give you as many choices of speakers as possible.

(4) For mass meetings, reserve the desirable auditorium.

(5) For the multiple meetings secure the cooperation of *leading ministers and rabbis* for programs in their institutions, *college and school officials, presidents of women's and business men's clubs, labor union heads, American Legion posts* — all for a city-wide concentration on Peace.

(6) Prepare a budget of local expenses for promoting and carrying through the above plans.

THE THIRD PHASE of the CAMPAIGN

JANUARY — FEBRUARY, 1937

Between January 10 and February 10, 1937, we expect to have one thousand cities participate in a new kind of program. Again mass meetings will be the outstanding feature but built upon a conference program that will directly feed into the evening meeting.

Late in the afternoon, at 4:00 or 4:30, separate conferences will be held for special groups—religious leaders, club women, business men, teachers, students, labor leaders, and veterans of past wars. Those in each group will be led in discussion of the peace problem by competent leaders of their own type. In some instances we shall be able to send such leaders from the outside but in most cities it will be desirable to use local men and women for this service. Carefully prepared outlines for discussion in these conferences will be provided and each will be expected to result in agreements and decisions to be reported at the evening mass meeting. At the latter, able speakers who have not participated in the afternoon will direct thought into new areas.

15-17

The important purpose of these meetings will be to influence local public opinion and thereby the new Administration and the new Congress for constructive peace policies that will augment American leadership for a peaceful world. Many authorities agree that this next Congress may have to decide the most momentous issues since 1917. The American people must likewise THINK and SPEAK!

In this phase, strengthened by previous experience, we have deep conviction that the whole Emergency Peace Campaign will demonstrate great power. For such an undertaking we now invite leaders of 1,000 cities to proceed resolutely.

Therefore, along with the consideration of October and November plans, we urge essential thought now as to where this January correlation of functional groups and community mobilization shall take place. Surely one of the largest auditoriums available should be chosen, and an option taken until the agreement must be closed.

Invite now the cooperation of outstanding leaders of the functional groups listed above so that complete thought through the summer may be given to mustering adequate representation of each group and securing able leaders for the vital discussion to take place within each group on the great day.

In summary:

(1) Decide upon preferable dates between January 10th and February 10th
(2) Engage a large auditorium
(3) Select able men and women as discussion leaders for the groups of religious leaders, educators, club and church women, business men, students, labor leaders, and veterans of past wars.
(4) Choose one leader for each group as correspondent with the national headquarters regarding outlines, reading material, etc.
(5) Appoint the usual committees on publicity, finance, program, legislation, literature, etc.

15-17

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
August 8, 1936

Mr. John Dillingham
Emergency Peace Campaign
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Dillingham:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe but his Secretary will return to her desk on September twenty-third and will then make all arrangements for his proposed lectures.

The letter and the enclosed leaflets will be given to her.

Very truly yours,

Sophia Sullivan

Acting Secretary

September 30, 1936

My dear Mr. Dillingham:

In answer to your letter of July 29, 1936, permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois is in Europe. The letter and the enclosed leaflets will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Mr. John Dillingham
Emergency Peace Campaign
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

1129 Chapel St
Norfolk Va.
July 13, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta
Ga.

15-4-23

Dear Sir:-

I am conducting a series of conferences with groups of Young White people on the Negro in America. Will you please suggest a Bibliography which you think would be helpful to these Young People at this time. The conference will be held at Northfield Mass. and all of the young people will come from the North.

Thanking you for your help in this matter I am

Sincerely Yours
Rev. B. B. Evans
Pastor, First Unitied Presbyterian
Church
Norfolk Va.

Africa and America by Monroe N. Work

698 M

A Bibliography of the Negro in New York
H W Wilson Company, 1928

Request for information - 1936

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 16, 1936.

Rev. B. B. Evans, Pastor,
First United Presbyterian Church,
1129 Chapel Street,
Norfolk, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Evans:

Doctor DuBois is in Europe and is not expected to return until January, 1937.

In his absence I am afraid to presume to suggest a bibliography for you. I am sure that if you should thumb through Monroe N. Work's, "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE NEGRO IN AFRICA AND AMERICA" you would find a wealth of references. This was published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, in 1928, and I am sure that you will find it in the Norfolk Library. In any list, I rather feel that you would want to include the following:

Up From Slavery	Booker T. Washington
What the Negro Thinks	R. R. Moton
Black Reconstruction	W. E. B. DuBois
The Negro Year Book	Monroe N. Work
The Negro in American Civilization	Charles S. Johnson
Along This Way (autobiography)	James Weldon Johnson
The Negro in our History	Carter G. Woodson
Souls of Black Folk	W. E. B. DuBois
The New Negro	Alain Locke

This is not a comprehensive list by any manner of means-- I have merely listed some books which occur to me at the moment. Two other books which I think would help you a great deal are:

"The Negro Author" by Vernon Loggins; published by the Columbia University Press, 1931; and

"Readings from Negro Authors for Schools and Colleges" by Cromwell, Turner, and Dykes; published by Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1931.

There is so much poetry and there are so many novels that I hesitate to attempt any suggestions. I am sorry that Doctor DuBois is not here to help you.

W. A. Shields, Acting Secretary.

[EVA KNOX EVANS]

D. E. STEPHAN, MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS "FAIRFAX-WASHINGTON"

THE FAIRFAX HOTEL

300 ROOMS - ALL WITH BATH

2100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 14, 1936.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

This is a swell time to be wishing you a happy new year, I know, but when I wanted to, I knew you were in New York, and I didn't know where to write there.

15-24-28

I have finished the sequel to Araminta, and it has been accepted and will be out in early April. I think the illustrations will be much better this time, tho' Erick Berry is doing this book, too. I spent a week with her in New York making her do them right!

I have also sold three short stories, and another publisher has asked me to write a book for them! But I don't think I want to try to be a writer, and I hate being a kept woman, so by next fall I am going to have a job of some kind — tho' I'm not sure yet what I want to do.

I miss many things about Atlanta University, but not Atlanta. It's amazing how free I feel since we've left the South. I don't think I shall ever want to go back again.

Don't forget me!

With devotion,

Eva (Brontë)

Jerome Anthony

Jerome Anthony

$2.00

JEROME ANTHONY

Characterized as one of the most authentic and amusing juveniles of the decade, Mrs. Evans' previous book, *Araminta,* met with instantaneous success. In it the author told of the adventures which befell a little colored girl when she left her home in the city to visit her grandmother in the country. As all readers of *Araminta* will remember, it was in the country that the little girl met Jerome Anthony.

This time Mrs. Evans brings Jerome Anthony from the country to the city and it is *he* who has adventures, *he* who is surprised. Once again her talent for *story* is paramount. Once again she presents these little colored children as human beings. Once again Erick Berry has executed just the right kind of drawings.

Jerome Anthony will win new friends and take a place beside *Araminta* as a children's classic.

By DOROTHY ALDIS

POETRY FOR CHILDREN

EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING

In this book Mrs. Aldis has shown, with unfailing understanding, the daring flight of fancy of the child. "A rare achievement." — Anne Carroll Moore in the New York *Herald-Tribune.*
With drawings by Helen D. Jameson, 8th printing—$2.00

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Writing in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse,* Harriet Monroe says of this book, "The poems are fresh and gay as a buttercup in the sun, and with a quaint child-like humor like dew upon them."
With drawings by Marjorie Flack, 4th printing—$2.00

HOP, SKIP AND JUMP

"Dorothy Aldis, whose *Here, There and Everywhere* and *Everything and Anything* have made more children happy and have been blessed by more mothers than any poems to come out of Chicago for some time, offers more glee to the younger and more solace to the older generation in *Hop, Skip and Jump.* Of the forty-six poems there is none that is longer than a page, none that is beyond youthful memorizing, and they all have the jolly simplicity that makes it easy to learn them 'by heart'."—Fanny Butcher in the Chicago *Tribune.*
With drawings by Margaret Freeman —$2.00

Minton, Balch Books

ARAMINTA

By Eva Knox Evans

"One of the gayest books for young children of the season. The style carries the reader along on the tide of Araminta's breathless surprise and excitement, while Erick Berry's drawings are filled with the same good humor as is the text. The book is also unusual in that it treats the small Negroes as essentially children, without caricature or the unconscious differentiation which so often tinctures books about Negro children."—New York *Times.*

With drawings by Erick Berry, $2.00

A Minton, Balch Book

IN THE BEGINNING
BIBLE STORIES FOR CHILDREN

By Sholem Asch

Translated by Caroline Cunningham

"The author has kept the flavor of the Old Testament; his retellings have the vigor of folk literature and are pleasantly lacking in the sentimentality which so often disfigures rewritten versions of the Bible for young people. The dramatic quality of these old stories, so appealing to young children, is excellently brought out. The book is one which parents will be glad to have for reading aloud, story-tellers will find useful and boys and girls from 8 to 10 will enjoy reading for themselves. The spirited and appropriate decorations, the type and the paper all help to make this a distinguished volume."—New York *Times.*

Profusely illustrated by Eleanor Klemm, $2.00

AUTOMOBILES

By Harriet Salt

Fifteen different types of automobiles—the ordinary pleasure car, the luxurious private automobile, light and heavy trucks, racing car, bus and automobiles for special purposes are described—how they work and what they're used for is explained—in simple language that younger children can readily understand. Each kind of automobile has been drawn by Paul Laune. Also included is a drawing of a typical chassis, with a brief explanation of what makes the wheels go round.

Illustrated in color by Paul Laune, $2.00

A Minton, Balch Book

January 16, 1936

15-24-29

Mrs. Eva Knox Evans
The Fairfax Hotel
2100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear Eva:

It was very nice to hear from you again. I just passed through Washington but did not stop. I may be there again this month.

You are to be congratulated about the book. And by the way, please send a copy of "Araminta" to: Miss Du Bois Williams, Apartment 3A, 210 West 150 Street, New York. Send the bill to me, and when the other book is out, do the same thing.

We do not forget you here.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

W

February 3, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

15-9-18

There is no way to apologize for not replying to your letter of October 29. Your letter was misplaced and re-discovered a few days ago.

It seems to me that it would be a very good idea to bring out the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro". Properly prepared, it should provide an excellent reference work for persons who will be studying and writing in that field. If there is any article that I can contribute to that encyclopaedia, I shall be glad to prepare it, though off-hand I am not aware of any fields in which the encyclopaedia would be interested on which I am an authority.

I was sorry not to be able to see you when I was in Atlanta several days ago, though I sent my regards by Dr. Otto Nathan.

With cordial wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mercer G. Evans

MGE:SM

Mercer G. Evans

[1936]

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

924 Baldwin St.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

15-12-154

My dear Dr. DuBois

I am a graduate student at the University of Michigan in the field of Sociology. As a term thesis in one of my courses (American Sociology) I am attempting to develop the subject, The teaching of Sociology in the Negro Colleges. Selection of such a subject at first glance appears rather foolhardy on my part. At the time I made the selection however I felt rather keenly the fact that in all of the discussions on the development of Sociology in American schools, and in all references made to American masters of Social Sciene in not one single instance was there any recognition of the part played by negroes in the field. It is my opinion that very definite contributions have been made to Sociology by negro masters of Social Sciene and it was with that idea that I availed myself of the opportunity to at least give formal expression to my opinion.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

To tell the truth I am in something of a quandry as to how I might give the ring of truth to my observations and conclusions. Hence I am writing you for any information or view of the subject which might lend clarity to a discussion of it.
Unquestionably I feel that you are the outstanding authority on Sociological matters in our group, and I am hoping that you may find time to offer some helpful suggestions.

15-12-155

Very truly yours
Edwin L. Farley

P. S. I should appreciate any recent discussions on occupational Changes among Southern negroes. Perhaps you might refer me to some of the more significant ones - Thanks

E. L. F.

January 21, 1936

Mr. Edwin L. Farley
924 Baldwin Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

15-12-156

My dear Sir:

If you will write to T. E. McKinney, Managing Editor of the Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, you can secure from him a copy of the October, 1935 issue which has the proceedings and addresses of a conference on Social Science Offerings in Negro colleges.

I think this may help you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University,
July 15, 1926.

MEMORANDUM TO MISS MARTHA VIRGINIA FRASER:

The address for which you ask is:

c/o Dr. Georg Martius,
Oberlaender Trust,
Regel Haus,
Am Kupfergraben 4a,
Berlin N 24, GERMANY.

I was not authorized to give this address to any one, but I rather feel that my giving it to you will not get me too deeply "in dutch". You will not, of course, pass it on to any one else.

W. A. Shields.

13-19

(Please return this correspondence to Dr. Du Bois.)

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
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Assistant Treasurer

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2929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Cable Address: "FELLOWSHIP", New York

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15-22-05

March 12, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose copy of a memorandum which is self-explanatory. We try to have a variety of points of view represented among our resource persons. Several have spoken of the desirability both of having your help as a person and of having represented the point of view for which you stand.

As you can see, the committee has not quite finished its work. At present it seems that we would need to have all of our invited adult helpers present Friday evening to hear the questions and at both Saturday sessions to take part in panel discussions or comment on questions raised, when called upon by the chairman. I believe that your presence Sunday morning would not be necessary, although it would be appreciated.

While it may seem presumptuous to invite a man of your many responsibilities and opportunities to take part in this inconspicious way in a small institute, we believe that a selected interracial group with a maximum student participation which is planned will, in truth, afford a very exceptional opportunity for creative thinking.

Yours sincerely,

Claud Nelson

Claud Nelson.

CN:M
dictated but not read.

[ENCLOSURE]

15-22-06

Dear Cpllege Friends:

The Atlanta Intercollegiate Council, following its significant institutes of former years on religion, on race relations, and last year on economics, is planning this year, May 1 to 3, an institute on students' responsibility for peace. Various questions having to do with conflict in social situations will be discussed, with major emphasis on international affairs. This emphasis is regarded as timely, in view of the present international situation, as well as our former institutes, the Southern Peace-Action Movement, and the national Emergency Peace Campaign.

The exact place and the speakers will be announced in a later communication. It is important now to reserve these dates on your calendar, and to plan representation that will be able to make a contribution to this important gathering. Provision is made for much more student participation than in preceding institutes.

Four sessions are planned, each two to two and a half hours: Friday at 7:00; Saturday at 9:30 and 7:00; Sunday at 9:30. It is highly important that continuity of attendance be secured. Outstanding speakers will make opening and closing addresses: just two 'speeches' in the entire institute. For the rest, students will preside, lead worship services, conduct discussions, with adults participating on the same basis as students, and a few of them serving as resources, or assisting in panel discussions.

Saturday afternoon will be left free. Literature will be available in the institute reading room, and interviews with leaders may be arranged.

To aid in financing the institute, a registration fee of fifty cents for every delegate is required; two dollars will cover the registration of a school delegation up to eight, provided delegates attend all sessions. Free lodging is available for out-of-town delegates.

As in former years, the Council invites delegates who are sufficiently mature to take for granted the interracial cooperation involved in this experience, and address themselves to the topics in hand.

At the opening session, after an address on the spiritual foundations of peace, students will have an extended period for bringing before the group all their questions bearing on the general topic. The two Saturday sessions will be devoted to orderly discussion of these questions. Sunday morning a student will have charge of an hour's discussion of a practical program of peace action, before the closing address.

Students, you have here an exceptional opportunity. Faculty persons too will welcome an occasion where they can meet students in such a gathering on a basis of mutuality.

Yours sincerely,

Adelaide Stevens
Agnes Scott College
Chairman A.I.C.

15-22-07

March 16, 1938

Mr. Claud Nelson
The Fellowship of Reconciliation
2929 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Nelson:

I shall try to be present at your meeting Friday night and Saturday morning, May 1 and 2, but I am not sure.

I am sailing for Europe, to be gone six months, June 5, which means that my time during the last month here in Atlanta is going to be very full so as to finish up my work properly. If I can possibly come, however, I will, and I am glad to see that you are still carrying on despite discouragement.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/ES

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JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
ARTHUR L. SWIFT
HOWARD THURMAN

15-22-08

March 20, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your reply to my recent letter concerning the Institute of the Atlanta Intercollegiate Council. The reply was delayed by being sent to our New York office. When we send out our new announcement concerning the Institute we shall include mention of you as one of the resource persons available. Since there is some doubt in your mind about your ability to participate, I shall be very grateful if you will speak to Dr. Rayford Logan, and see whether he can also be present. I shall be glad to send him an official invitation when I have heard from you again.

Yours sincerely,

Claud Nelson

Claud Nelson.
252 Winona Drive
Decatur, Ga.

CN:M

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

HARRISON H. FERRELL, REGISTRAR

January 15, 1936

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois

15-1-64

It was a pleasure to receive your letter concerning a tentative plan for publishing an encyclopaedia of the Negro. The abstract from the memorandum showing the plan in general is very interesting to me.

I heartily agree with the persons as listed in your letter that the time has come when some authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro in the form of an encyclopaedia is in demand. I shall be very happy to contribute a short article, or articles, on some subject to be decided upon later, which could be published in the encyclopaedia. If you would be so kind as to suggest subjects for the article, I would be very glad.

Permit me to again assure you of my interest in the undertaking, and my willingness to cooperate in any way possible.

Sincerely yours

Harrison Ferrell

HARRISON H FERRELL

HHF/mrb

15-22-01

January 3, 1936

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
29 Abercorn Place
Flat 174
St. John Wood
London, W.W. 8, England

My dear Ruthanna:

I shall leave New York June 6 on the St. Louis which is about a ten-day boat. I shall, therefore, land at Southampton on or about June 16 and come up to London.

Please if possible secure me that room. I shall hope to spend about a week in London if possible.

I trust this will find you in good health and that you had A Merry Christmas and will begin A Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-02

March 6, 1936

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
29 Abercorn Place
Flat 17A
St. John Wood
London, N. W. 8, England

My dear Ruthanna:

Thank you so much for the reservation which you made for me. I leave here June 6 and I imagine that my boat will take nine or ten days, but I will let you know more definitely.

Perhaps by this time you have heard of John Hope's death. It was very sudden. I saw him Thursday, February 13 and went West for lectures in Illinois. That night he went to the hospital with a cold, and the following Thursday, when I returned, he had died at three in the afternoon of pneumonia. It is a very great loss and shock. He is buried on the campus.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[FISHER]

15-22-03

MAIDA VALE 6023.

FLAT 174,
29, ABERCORN PLACE,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD,
LONDON.

May 6/1936.

Dear B.,

I'm terribly sorry about Dr. Hopis death. I can only hope the next President is a man of equal vision.

Purhaps, and we get this is only a purhaps, if we know in time when yours ship comes into Southampton, Marian and I will meet you there. Wouldn't you like that?

I shall await yours next letter.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Annan

May 19, 1936

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
Flat 174
29, Abercorn Place
St. John's Wood
London, England

15-22-04

My dear Ruthanna:

It would be awfully jolly if you and Miss Tooley took a trip to Southampton. I leave June 5 at 9 P. M. on the St. Louis, German line. It is a nine-day boat to Southampton, so that you can very easily find out the exact time of landing. I shall look for you, even if I do not see you.

I plan to stay about a week in London and I want to see some experts who know all about Africa, especially its history and anthropology. I have been in correspondence with Deidrich Westermann, the editor of "Africa", which is published at 22 Craven Street, London, W.C.2, England. I am writing him. If there is anyone else whom I ought to see, fix it up for me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-10

MAIDA VALE 6028.

Thanks for the cash. ill use it in N.Y. in your letter.

(1)

FLAT 174,
29, ABERCORN PLACE,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD,
LONDON.

Red Cross Fusler

July 24, 1936.

Burghardt dear,

Im sorry to be such a time answering your good letters, but Ive got the worst influenza cold just now, running a temperature and all the rest and feeling like nothing on earth.

Im glad you had a good time here, and only sorry I couldnt do more for you. Perhaps another time I can.

I saw Prof. Macmillan at the Anglo-American Historical Conference. He gave me his address for you and was sorry to have missed you. This is All Souls. Oxford will always reach him. He will be glad to co-operate in

the Encyclopedia in any way he can.

Eveline Martin, Vice-Principal of Westfield College, London University, has done much work on Colonial Africa - has been there for first hand information, has an exceedingly good mind, is a delightful person in herself and might be interested.

This review is by the person Malinowski spoke rather disparagingly of, but, even so, the book might be worth looking at.

Will you give me a list of your addresses?

I leave here Aug. 11 and sail from New York on Sept. 26 or 29 (I've forgotten for the moment, which) and arrive back about Oct. 4. In New York you can write me care of Thos. Cook & Son, 587 Fifth Avenue, the

of course you have time to write me often before I sail.
The ship is the Rotterdam - Holland-American Line -
cabin - from Southampton.

Do you want these books for your Atlantic
Monthly article or me? If so, I'll do what I can tho'
since I'm in bed with this miserable cold and I have
countless things to do in connection with my job before I
leave I may not have much time until my return if that's
not too late for you.

It was lovely having you here.

With love always,

Ruth Anna

I miss you.

Fisk University Library
SERVING
FISK UNIVERSITY
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tennessee

CARL M. WHITE, LIBRARIAN

April 24, 1936

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have some money with which to buy a list of readable books for our students--books which are to be read just for the thrill of reading something really interesting. Not one dull book, if we can help it, is going to be on our list.

Here is my reason for writing you. Sometime soon, would you mind sitting down and writing out a list of books--twenty, twenty-five, the more the merrier!--which you enjoy reading most? You may recommend any kind of book you please--just so long as it is one that you yourself really enjoy reading--but I hope you include a number of books about the Negro. Our students are fond of reading good books in this field, and we are going to buy a number of favorites.

Your favorite books--all of us will eagerly await your list.

Yours for pleasant reading,
Carl M. White
Carl M. White

CMW:MB

You are busy—okay. However, I sincerely hope you will have time to jot down the names of your favorites. I hope that you feel free to do your own works justice. A number of them deserve a place in any collection of this sort.

47-ii-168

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 14, 1936

Mr. Carl M. White
Fisk University Library
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. White:

Enclosed is a list in accordance with your letter of April 24. It is not as complete and considered as I wish I could make it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

47-11-167

Carl A. Kinley Librarian
Fisk U. Library

[FISK UNIV.]

1. Child's "Sweden, The Middle Way".
2. Wesley, "Negro Labor in the United States".
3. Spero and Harris, "The Black Worker".
4. George Bernard Shaw, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism".
5. Karl Marx, "Capital", (2 Vols.) translated by Eden and Cedar Paul.
6. Jessie Fauset, "There Is Confusion".
7. Charles W. Chestnut, "The Marrow of Tradition".
8. Leslie P. Hill, "Toussaint L'Ouverture.
9. Countee Cullen, "Color".
10. James Weldon Johnson, "God's Trebones".
11. Benjamin Brawley, "The Negro in Literature and Art".
12. John R. Lynch, "The Facts of Reconstruction".
13. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "Soviet Communism".

47-11-169

May 14, 1936

(FISK UN. ALUMNI)

FORT SMITH, ARK.
MAY 28
8 30 AM
1936

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

1-27

Dr W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta, Ga.

703 N. 11 St
Ft Smith, Ark
May 25-36

Dear Classmate;

If you have not done so please send your dollar for the Ft Smith Alumni association Fund to Mrs A. J. Allison to reach him before June 1st when reports will be read.

Hoping you are well,

As ever

Mamie Isenberger

[Fisk University]

J. R. E. Lee
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

Mary McLeod Bethune
Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

C. S. Long, Jr.
Edward Waters College
Jacksonville, Florida

F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute

President Buell Gordon Gallagher
Talladega College

Department of Sociology

November 3, 1936

15-17-29

My dear President Jones:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University and Chairman of the editorial board of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, is returning in January, 1937, from a trip around the world, which has occupied seven months, and brought him in contact with prominent citizens and institutions of England, Belgium, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Manchoukuo, China, Hawaii, and Japan.

In January, he will deliver a series of ten lectures, one in each of ten leading cities, on his way from San Francisco to New York.

Inquiries are reaching his office, concerning further lectures during the year 1937, particularly before Negro institutions. I am instructed to say, that during the spring and early summer of 1937, Dr. Du Bois will be available for a few lectures on week-ends, provided they do not interfere too much with his work at Atlanta University.

His subjects are: Germany and Russia, 1936; Manchoukuo, China and Japan, 1936; Europe and Africa, 1936. His charge will be fifty dollars for each lecture, with no expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

President Thomas E. Jones
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Sent to:

President H. Council Trenholm
State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

W. J. Trent
Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Brooks Dickens
Miles Memorial College
Birmingham, Alabama

Thomas E. Jones
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

B. F. Cox
Avery Institute
Charleston, South Carolina

W. J. Hale
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial
State Teachers College
Nashville, Tennessee

William H. Dinkins
Selma University
Selma, Alabama

James K. Giffin
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Frank Sweeney
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

M. F. Whittaker
State Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and
Mechanical College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

F. L. Atkins
Winston-Salem Teachers College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

J. J. Starks
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Robert P. Daniel
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Edgar H. Goold
Saint Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Ferdinand D. Bluford
Negro Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Henry L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

David D. Jones
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Henry L. McCrorey
Barber-Scotia Junior College
Concord, North Carolina

Judson L. Cross
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

B. Baldwin Dansby
Jackson College
Jackson, Mississippi

W. H. Bell
Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Mother M. Agatha
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

J. S. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

William Stuart Nelson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

W. M. Hubbard
State Teachers and Agricultural College
Forsyth, Georgia

Edmund C. Peters
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Benjamin F. Hubert
Georgia State Industrial College
Industrial College, Georgia

J. W. Holley
Georgia Normal and Agricultural College
Albany, Georgia

Frank S. Horne
Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School
N. W. Collier
Florida Normal and Industrial Institute

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

A. A. TAYLOR, DEAN

November 9, 1936

11/10/36.

15-17-13

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

We are pleased to have your letter of November 3rd in which you tell us of the prospective return of Dr Du Bois from his trip around the world and of his availability for lectures on week-ends during 1937.

As we have obligated all of our funds for special lectures, we regret that we cannot now ask Dr Du Bois for an engagement. We hope, however, that we will find ourselves financially able later during this school year to ask Dr Du Bois to lecture for us.

Sincerely yours,

A A Taylor

A A Taylor, D e a n

AAT:E

X

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November
Fifth
1936

11-6-36

15-17-22

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Diggs:

I thank you for your letter of November 3.

When Dr. Du Bois returns to the United States and is making out his itinerary for lectures at the Negro colleges during the second semester, we shall be very glad to consider his appearance here.

Perhaps I should state, in making out his schedule, we could have him here any evening during the week except Friday.

We shall expect to hear from you further.

Yours very truly,

J R E Lee, President

JREL:ACB

[Florida Museum of History]
Ency.

15-21-37

608 Ashley Street
Jacksonville, Fla.
May 31, 1936

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois
Executive Chairman
Editorial Board, Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Dubois:

It has just come to my attention that you have been appointed chairman of the editorial board. This letter comes to offer you any assistance that this museum may be able to give you.

In the past few months our field workers have uncovered a wealth of information concerning the Negro in Florida and the South East. This material covers a wide range of Negro attainment; some historical, some biographical, a great deal ethonographical and a miscellany of data along religious, artistic and literary lines.

Of particular interest to you may be our forthcoming volumn with such material as the life of "Black Ceasar," a noted Negro pirate of the last century; Florida Early Negro Politicians; Johnathá Gibbs, Negro Secretary, State of Florida who three times saved Govorner Reed from impeachment and other similar data.

Any or all of the material in our museum at present and that that is being added constantly I am able to put at the disposal of your enterprise.

Yours very sincerely,

Martin D. Richardson

Martin D. Richardson
Sect. Florida Museum of History

OVAW

Atlanta University.
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 4, 1936.

Mr. Martin D. Richardson,
Secretary, Florida Museum of History,
608 Ashley Street,
Jacksonville, Florida.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

Dr. Du Bois has left for Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

May I thank you in his behalf for your letter; it will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

ORd

A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee
January 4, 1936

Forbes, D. A.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta , Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hereby desire to thank you very much for your letter concerning the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO.

In reply to your questions , I would like to state that I do think that the time is ripe for an authoritative collection of articles concerning Negro achievements.

I am sure that you know better than I do how the study of Negro History is spreading in both white and Negro colleges.

I think that at the Graduate Y. M. C. A. College in Vanderbilt University, here in Nashville, Dr. Weatherford has collected nearly book and article, concerning the Negro that he has been able to lay his hands on.

Also at Peabody College, here in Nashville, some of the professors have been very earnest, sincere, and persistent in their desire to give the Negro a fair appraisal for the work that he has done.

Two Peabody professors have been very closely connected with my work here at State College, and have given me much inspiration and help in my carrying on

of several of my recent projects in science.

One Professor, Dr. Hanor Webb, the Head of the Chemistry Department, has helped me to place some of my articles in white science magazines.

Another Professor, Dr. Ullin Leavelle, of the Department of Education has been very grateful for the science work that I have recently done in making one of his projects very practical and interesting to student of education and science.

15-1-53

Dr. Leavelle has written a pamphlet on FREE AND LOW COST MATERIALS FOR TEACHING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

I have taken his pamphlet, and with the aid of my students collected and mounted for exhibition purposes, many of the articles which Dr. Leavelle has mentioned in his pamphlet. I am considered to have the most complete exhibition of Dr. Leavelle's work in the United States. He has even brought his own Peabody students to see my exhibition based on his pamphlet.

Often the opinion is given that the Negro has done little or nothing. Besides this, some Negro teachers try to belittle and decry some of the achievements which Negros have made, and which achievements have been heralded throughout the Nation by the leading white magazines and newspapers.

And further, I believe that the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO would obtain and publish many articles about the Negro, which articles would never be seen or heard of in detail by the regular channels thru which the Negro generally learns of Negro achievements.

In view of all of these facts, you can easily see that I do feel that an ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO, constructed and edited under your leadership, would produce an account of such a large number of worthwhile Negro achievements, in such a compact form; that a fairer, better, and more comprehensive view of the Negro's creative efforts would naturally result from the publishing of this new educational work.

15-1-54

My specialty is Physics. Until about a year ago, I also taught Chemistry. Most of my achievements have been in Chemistry. I have constructed a special chemistry game which will be known as FORBES' chemistry game for teaching symbols and valences.

In April 1934, I received my Design Patent on the shape of the card which is to be used in my game.

In about a month, I expect to start my letters patent on the way I constructed the game, and the way that the game is played.

Only two other chemistry games have been patented in the Patent Office. No Negro has either of these two patents. Already two million patents have been issued.

Of this large number, as stated before, only two have been like mine, and I am trying to make my patent the third in the history of the Patent Office.

After my patent has been obtained, my game will be played in the High Schools and colleges of the United States.

My principal topic that I would like to write up for the ENCYCLOPEDIA would be my new chemistry game.

Besides this I have the article which won for me the first prize in the SCIENCE CLASSROOM'S CONTEST on the BEST LESSON YOU HAVE EVER TAUGHT.

I would like also to take up any physics topics which you may need.

I am also teaching PHYSICAL SCIENCE, a new orientation course which is being introduced into many colleges to-day. I could also write on PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Du Bois, it may interest you to know that very recently, the publishers of the BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY, the AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE requested my biography for their Sixth Edition of their Directory.

I may state that the Fifth Edition, published April 29, 1933 carried the names of 22,000 living men of science; and I consider this a great honor to be asked to be included in the next edition of the Directory.

I did not have to pay to get into this Directory,

15-1-55

and have not yet found out who was so kind as to recommend me in this manner.

I assure you that I will be very glad to continue thinking and planning and preparing for the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO, and when the time comes to write for it, I will be glad to co-operate with you in whatever way you may suggest.

15-1-56

Very sincerely yours,

D. A. Forbes,

Teacher of Physics and Physical Science

January 20, 1936

Mr. P. Meir
Associate Editor
The Forum
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

15-1-73

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of December 26, I am submitting an article on "Colored Capital and Labor".

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDB/ware 1.

HENRY GODDARD LEACH
Office of the Forum.

2.10.36

15-1-23

Dear Professor Du Bois,

This is an excellent article but it seems just a little too local in interest for a national magazine like The Forum. But I hope you will keep us in mind for other articles that occur to you.

Sincerely yours,

HGL

Editor

The Forum

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

November 7, 1936

Frazier

11/9/36

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear DuBois:

14-31-78

I am replying to your letter in which you requested comments, criticisms, and suggestions concerning the syllabus of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Before offering my comments and criticisms, I wish to make it clear that they have not been influenced in any way by the controversy relative to the Encyclopaedia which has been given considerable publicity in the Negro press. My only reasons for offering these criticisms and suggestions are that I hope that the projected Encyclopaedia will not only be a source of authoritative information on the Negro, but also will be a monument to Negro scholarship.

My first criticism refers to the method which you are using to secure the opinions of competent persons on the organization and contents of the Encyclopaedia; for it seems to me that herein lies the fundamental weakness of the entire undertaking. If the counsel and opinions of competent scholars are to be of any value in an undertaking like the present, they should have been utilized before the syllabus was prepared. It is impossible to utilize in any effective manner the counsel and reflections of scholars when they are simply asked to comment and offer criticisms on a detailed syllabus after it has taken form. An Encyclopaedia worthy of the name would require the calling together of competent scholars to plan its organization and the principle which is to govern the selection of its contents. Only by such a procedure can one expect to secure the benefits of their knowledge and experience on an undertaking which in its very nature should be a cooperative enterprise.

While the second criticism which I have to offer refers specifically to the present syllabus, the defects which it points out are rooted in the shortcomings indicated in my first comment. As it is presented to us, the syllabus seems to be no more than a confused assortment of almost every conceivable topic and person related to Negro life. It is impossible to discover any rime or reason in either the selection of topics and persons or in the order in which they are thrown together. An Encyclopaedia to my way of thinking should give evidence of some definite principle of organization which determines the selection of topics and persons. Otherwise, it becomes a mere catalogue or at best a year book. Certainly, I assume, the aim is to produce something more than a year book, since we already have a Negro Year Book. However, the present form of the syllabus indicates that the proposed Encyclopaedia will not be superior either in scholarly character or in usefulness to the present Negro Year Book, the limitations of which may be excused on the grounds that it represents the pioneer efforts of a single person who has been forced to work with inadequate resources. Thus we are brought back to our first criticism that a work of this magnitude can be carried on successfully only through real cooperation on the part of competent scholars who will have final say in its plan and execution.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois November 7, 1936

My final comment is implicit in the last sentence. An Encyclopaedia of the Negro should be the work of the most competent scholars available for the various topics to be treated. If it is the plan to have it reflect as far as possible the achievements of Negro scholarship, the Negro scholars should be invited to contribute articles on the basis of their competency. In any case, the planning and the execution of the Encyclopaedia should devolve upon scholars and not upon interracial "politicians" or "statesmen," white or black. It is no task for so-called "big-Negroes" or whites because of their good-will. An Encyclopaedia, I insist, is a scholarly undertaking. If the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro is to represent the mature scholarship of Negroes working with white scholars, then it should reflect this in its organization and in the character of its articles.

The above criticisms lead to but one conclusion. The present syllabus should be discarded and a group of competent scholars should be called together to plan the general organization of the Encyclopaedia, including the principle according to which topics and persons are to be selected for inclusion; and to work out such administrative matters as staff requirements and the assignment of subjects.

Very truly yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier, Head
Department of Sociology.

lh

14-31-79

Department of Sociology November 9, 1936

My dear Mr. Frazier:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, the receipt of your letter of November 7. Dr. Du Bois, as you perhaps know, is on a trip around the world. Your letter will be brought to his attention when he returns to his desk sometime the early part of February.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

FRESNO STATE COLLEGE
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
OF WOMEN

October 23, 1936

10/30/36

15-19-25

Miss E. I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Diggs:

Word has just reached us that Dr. Du Bois is going to be in California in January and we would be very glad to know if there might be a chance of his stopping in Fresno while he is in these parts. Would you kindly tell us whether he is making a hurried trip or whether there might be some opportunity for him to meet with other people in California than those at the state university.

Sincerely yours
Mary C. Baker

MCBv

Mary C. Baker
Dean of Women

October 30, 1936

My dear Miss Baker:

Thank you for your letter of October 23, 1936. It may be that Dr. Du Bois can include Fresno in his lecture tour during the month of January, 1937. However, it will be necessary for me to write you later regarding a definite date. This I shall do as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Mary C. Baker
Dean of Women
Fresno State College
Fresno, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-17

air mail

Department of Sociology

December 10, 1936

My dear Miss Baker:

I can now offer you January 5, 1937, as a date for a lecture by Dr. Du Bois in Fresno State College. The following are some lecture subjects: "Germany and Russia, 1936", "The World in 1937", "Manchoukuo, China and Japan", "Europe and Africa, 1936". The fee is one hundred dollars for each lecture and will cover all expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Miss Mary C. Baker
Dean of Women
Fresno State College
Fresno, California

FRESNO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

DEAN OF WOMEN

December 14, 1936

12/18/36

15-17-26

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Diggs :

I wish to thank you for your letter with regard to Dr. Du Bois and the possibility of his lecturing here in Fresno. I am very sorry that it will be impossible however for us to make arrangements on the date which you offer. We shall be just returning from our holidays. Also when we bring a person as important as Dr. Du Bois to Fresno we invariably make arrangements with some forum or other group beside the college as our lecture fund is limited. We find this impossible to do at this time.

I met Dr. Du Bois at one time when he was in California several years ago and I believe that several of our faculty also know him and I hope that some of us will be able to hear him in Berkeley.

Sincerely yours
Mary C. Baker

MCBv

Mary C. Baker
Dean of Women

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT
FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE [Frobenius]

IHR ZEICHEN:

UNSER ZEICHEN: Dr.Find/L

FRANKFURT A. M., ~~DEN~~ Sept. 2nd 1936.
GR. ESCHENHEIMERSTR. 26

Mr. W.E.B. du Bois
Professor of Sociology

B e r l i n

Hegel-Haus
Am Kupfergraben 4 a

15-1

Dear Sir: -

Professor Frobenius being absent in Italy for several weeks will regret very much that he could not meet you here. Probably it will not be sooner than the first days of November that Professor Frobenius can be expected home in Frankfurt. We are sending you herewith his address in case you want to write him regarding a later appointment.

Faithfuly Yours

D. H. Findeisen.

Geheimrat Prof. Leo Frobenius, BIGANZOLO sopra INTRA
Novara ITalien
Casa Frobenius

[OSIE GABRIEL]

15-3-40

222 Amador Street,
Fresno, Calif.,
Feb. 16, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:

Dear Sir:-

Being in need of a bit of advice on a subject upon which I have some reason to believe you are well informed, I am presuming to write in the hope that you will find time to favor me with an answer.

I am an amature writer (Negro) and have just finished my first book-length novel the publication of which I am contemplating at this time.

I am quite uninformed, however, as to how Best to undertake myself with regard to the matter of publication, and would very much appreciate any and all information which you may deign to give me.

Thanking you in advance for whatever consideration you may be pleased to give to my request I remain yours respectfully,

15-3-41

February 27, 1936

Mr. Osie Gabriel
232 Amador Street
Fresno, California

My dear Sir:

Go to the public library and find a list of book publishers. Select four or five who publish novels. Put your name and address on the first page of the manuscript and send the novel by express to the editorial department of one of these publishers. Enclose in stamps sufficient postage for return and insurance. The publisher will read the novel and give you a decision within a few weeks. If the novel is returned, send it to the second publisher on your list, etc.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta, Georgia
September 25, 1936

Dear Mr. Galloway:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Doctor DuBois, the receipt of your letter of September 23, 1936.

Doctor DuBois is in Europe and will not return to t is country until sometime in January, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. DuBois

Mr. John A. Galloway
1303 Laurel Street
Nashville, Tennessee

15-11

Pittsburgh Courier

M. A. Gam-Dede.

The Post Office,
Ebute Metta,
Nigeria, West Africa
30th July, 1936.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Ph.D.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-13-15

My dear Sir,

I am just writing this to greet you and wish you all the best in life. I was a regular reader of the Crisis from 1927. Since you relinquished your connections with the National Assn, I ceased to read the Crisis. But it was sometime last year that my friend Mr Benj. Brawley sent me few copies together with the opportunity. That was the last. My reason was not that your severance makes the periodical less interesting, but mainly that my faith in you is unshaken I read some of your books and will continue to read them so long as they are in point.

Could you arrange to ask the Registrar to send me the annual bulletin and other pamphlets of Atlanta University. Does your University accept foreign students?

Wishing you long life for the good cause of our race.

Sincerely yours,
M A Gam-Dede

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
August 16, 1936

Mr. M.A. Gam-Dede
Ebute Uetta
Nigeria
West Africa

Dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

In his absence I have asked the registrar to send you the desired information concerning Atlanta University and the Annual Bulletin and pamphlets.

Your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

Very truly yours,

S.A. Sullivan
Acting Secretary

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

JOHN M. GANDY, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, SECRETARY

LUTHER H. FOSTER
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

January 27, 1936

C

15-1-70

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On October 10, 1935 I wrote you, in reply to an invitation to submit an article for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro, that I would be happy to send you such an article. I have been puzzled in trying to reach a conclusion as to the field that the article should cover. I am thus submitting several subjects to see whether either of them would fit into your scheme of the information your encyclopaedia is to present.

1. The Objectives and Services of the Land Grant Colleges.

2. A Brief History of the Founding and Development of Virginia State College.

3. A Historical Sketch of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

I should appreciate it if you will let me know whether any one of these three subjects would be of sufficient national interest to be developed for inclusion in the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Gandy

John M. Gandy
President

JMG:DJB

[c. Aug. 1936] (1)

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The reverse is a form letter which I sent to about twenty persons who I thought would be interested in its subject. Three or four of these suggested that you would especially recognize the worth of the work and would probably know how it could be made available to students.

Tho I would naturally like to have some remuneration for the long time and care I have put on this compilation and which I would use in my work for my Colored school and community, yet this is a very secondary consideration to the use of the work itself. I am quite convinced that the publication of this work by a Catholic priest, and a Jesuit at that, would have much effect in a) awakening Catholics, esp. the clergy and schoolmen, to the vast, important, yet to most of them dark subject; and b) promoting better race relations where the betterment is much needed. This would be in addition to the intrinsic usefulness of the book.

For publication I need some assistance to get the material ready for the printer, i.e., to group the references letter-all those of Crisis, or America, or Jrnl. of Negro Education, together, instead of having them noted on the cards as I happened on them; or if the work were planographed, to have the matter properly typed.

Yours very Truly,

A. J. Garvy, S.J.

As a more intimate illustration, there are 3 cards (subject) with 24 items on yourself, including the references to Who's Who in Am., Brawley's The Negro in Lit. & Art, Ovington's Portraits in Color, Bullock's In Spite of Handicaps, Fauset's For Freedom, Allen's Adventurous Americans, your own The Soul of Black Folk (intr.), and Darkwater, Boris' Who's Who in Colored America, Locke's New Negro, Archer's Through Afro-America, Progress of a Race (1929 ed.), Brawley's Short History, Johnson's Along This Way, Crisis May '31, Aug. '34, Atlantic Mon. Aug. '97, So. Atlantic Qt., Apr. '25, Interracial Rev. 6 & 7 vv., Jrnl. of Negro Educ. 5:204, Adams' Congaree Sketches, introd. — with pages, etc.

There are also 29 ~~pp.~~ cards on your writings, many with refs., as.

Black Reconstruction, 1934, N.Y.

Refs. - America 53:331, Conflicting Rights, - John La Farge, S.J.;
Literary Digest, June 15, '35: 29+
Yale Rev. 25 (Sept. '35): 214-6, - H.W. Odum
No. Am. Rev., Sept. '35: 369-72, - Douglas Delevoise
Catholic World 142: 245-6
Opportunity, Aug. '35: 244-6+, and Feb. '36: 42
Crisis, July '35: 218, and Nov. '35: 345
Jrnl. of Negro Educ. 4: 568-70
Jrnl. of Negro Hist. 21: 61-3
Catholic Hist. Rev. 22: 233

15-6-8

I did not specially prepare this; I simply copied it now when about to fold this page into the letter. It gives you an idea of the extent and character of the work.

(3)

Encyclopedia of the Negro.

St. Ignatius High School
1076 West Roosevelt Road
CHICAGO

Aug. 20, 1936

Dear Sir:

About a decade ago Mr. Monroe C. Work compiled his "Bibliography of the Negro." A scholarly production, it met an urgent need, and it probably aided much in the vast Negro literature of these later years. A similar work, but wholly independent and on a different plan, has been compiled and brought up to date. It contains many references to Catholic sources. Without these it is, of course, impossible to give an adequate treatment of the Negro in Africa or even in America.

15-6-7

The work is unusually complete; no phase of the subject has been consciously omitted. It is also, I believe, most practical, as it is a Finding List, alphabetically arranged, rather than a formal bibliography. It will not interfere nor compete with Mr. Work's Year Book or the projected Negro Encyclopedia; it is strictly a book of references. A brief description is given on the inclosed sheet. The work has sufficient references (with their leads) for the creditable, not merely superficial, production of several hundred volumes and of almost innumerable papers.

It is regrettable that this work is not of greater service, but I am not in a position to get it published. For this reason I am presuming to solicit your interest. The work needs some preliminary revision, for it has been a development by accretion rather than a planned book; and its utility for junior student or for scholar is crying for opportunity.

I shall be grateful for any aid or suggestions you may give me to put this work into fuller use.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. Garvy, S.J.

(Over)

The work consists at present of more than 11,757 cards (3x5), with about 200,000 items on them. There are no title cards, only subject and author cards. On the author card is given the title of his book, with its date and place of publication, and reference to its reviews when obtainable.

Condensed Sample of Subject Card.

Health-see also:Amusement;Disease; Hospital; Housing; Living conditions; Longevity;Mortality; Nursing; Physical education; Sanitation	1.
cf. Dublin, L.I; Lloyd,J.E.; Matthews,H.L.;Nathan,	2.
W.B.Reid, G.A.-Principles of Heredity(1905,N.Y.), cf. Index. Negro Immunity and Susceptibility Woodson, C.G.-Negro in Our History (6th ed.) 579-93 Health and Spirit.	3.
Annals of Am.Acad. 49 (5'13): 138-46 Fifty Years of Negro Health,- S.B.Jones. Southern Workman 31;679-84 Negro Health in the Cities,- Kelly Miller.	4.

1. There are 16 cards under this general heading "Health". 2.Entire books on the subject are listed under the author's name.
3. Sample references to parts of books, 4. and to periodicals.

Sample of Author Card.

* Handy, William Christopher

The Blues,- An Anthology. 1926, N.Y.
Ref- Negro Year Book '31-2: 476
Commonweal 4:272

*Indicates a Negro author.

(over)

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
August 26, 1936

15-6

Mr. A.J. Garvy
St. Ignatius High School
1076 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Garvy:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until until January, 1937.

His secretary is on vacation; your letter will be referred to her when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

Very truly yours,

S.A. Sullivan
Acting Secretary

[GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RAILWAYS]

THE GENERAL DIRECTION,
MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS,

CABLE ADD.:-
"GENEDIRECT"
CODES:
ABC 5TH & 6TH EDS. &
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE.

MUKDEN.

July 29, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Kartzke, 4a Am Kupfergraben
Berlin, Germany.

15-12-132

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 14th and I was pleased to know that you are extending your trip to this part of the world and that you are willing to deliver a few lectures while you visit Japan.

As I am stationed here I can not say anything definite regarding possibility of carrying out such a plan in Japan, but I firmly believe that you will have many opportunities to speak before the Japanese audience. At any rate I shall be pleased to communicate with various organizations in Japan. Before making such communications I would like to have from you the following informations:

1. Your detailed itinerary in Japan or how long do you intend to stay in Japan before sailing to the States on Dec. 17.
2. What is the purpose of your trip this time?
3. Under what conditions do you deliver lectures?
4. On what subjects do you speak?
5. If you have your picture for publication purposes, please send it to me.

As soon as I receive these informations from you I shall get in touch with various people in Japan. I shall look forward to seeing you here in Mukden. While you are intending to pass through this country, I am sure that you would like to know something about this new state. I would suggest therefore that you include in your intinerary a stop-over, at least, at Hsinking, the capital city and at Mukden.

In case you decide to make these two stop-overs, I suggest that you write a note to Mr. Kay Miyakawa, Information Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Manchoukuo, Hsinking, Manchoukuo. He shall be glad to make necessary arrangements for you in Hsinking.

THE GENERAL DIRECTION,
MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS,
MUKDEN.

Mukden is the center of this new state from the stand point of commerce and industry. It is the seat of the General Direction of the Manchoukuo State Railways, the vital organ of this fast growing state. If you are to make a stop-over, I suggest that you write a letter to Mr. K. Usami, the General Director of the Manchoukuo State Railways informing him of your proposed visit to the General Direction. In writing to him you may mention my name.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Y. Kumazawa
Foreign Section.

15-12-133

[GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RAILWAYS

THE GENERAL DIRECTION,
MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS,

CABLE ADD.:-
"GENEDIRECT"
CODES:
ABC 5TH & 6TH EDS. &
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE.

MUKDEN.

Sept. 9, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Am Kupfergraben, 4a
Hegel Haus
Berlin, Germany

15-12-134

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just received your letter dated Aug. 25th, and am pleased to know that you will be here about Nov. 19. I have already written to the South Manchuria Railway Co. of your trip to Manchuria and they told me that they will be glad to do whatever they can for you.

I am sending you, herewith a copy of our time table. The following are fares between main points on the routes for your proposed trip.

	1st class	2nd class
Manchouli-Harbin	M¥ 46.75	28.05
Harbin-Mukden	25.60	15.85
Mukden-Shanhaikuan	21.00	12.60
Shanhaikuan-Peiping	$ 19.05 (Mex.)	12.70
Peiping-Shanghai	$ 70.80 (Mex.)	41.20

$650 = 30$ = ¥1620

(M¥=Manchoukuo Yuan) M¥ ~~1.00~~ 100.00 = 3.29 (U.S. dollar at present)

$ 1.00 Mexican dollar = M¥1.03

I suggest that you get in touch with me just before you leave Moscow, so that we will know the exact date of your arrival here, and if possible I shall try to get our railway pass as well as South Manchuria Railway's for you.

For further details of your trip please ask at the office of the Japanese Ministry of Railways at 11 Von der Heydt Strasse, Berlin.

I received a letter from Mr. Hikida the other day informing of your trip to the Orient. I understand through his letter that he has made certain arrangements with people in Japan for your visit, so I shall not make any connections there regarding your trip.

Sept 26
$1 Mex = 30,12 cents

Yours sincerely,

Y. Kumazawa

Y. Kumazawa

[GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RAILWAYS]

THE GENERAL DIRECTION,
MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS,

CABLE ADD.:-
"GENEDIRECT"
CODES:
ABC 5TH & 6TH EDS. &
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE.

MUKDEN.

Sept. 19, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Kartzke, 4a Am Kupfergraben
Berlin, Germany.

15-12-136

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Believing that you are still in Berlin, I am writing you at the above address. In my last letter I told you that I might try to get the railway pass for both the State Railways and the South Manchuria Railway Co. For this purpose I believe it is necessary for you to call on the office of the South Manchuria Railway Company at 136 Avenue Des Champs Elysees, Paris. You will talk with either the manager or assistant manager of the office and ask him to make necessary arrangements with his home office or else you must get some written statement from that office and forward it to the S.M.R. Co. in Dairen. While you are in Berlin or in Paris please try to get as many letters of introduction or official certificates for your visit here as you can, either from the Japanese Embassy or Japanese Consulate or else from any Military officers attached to those offices. When you obtain them, please send a copy to the Director of the State Railways here and apply for the pass. Please mention that you are a special correspondent to the Pittsburg Courier.

Please note that whatever I mentioned above are my personal suggestions to make your trip here to Manchoukuo run smoothly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Y. Kumazawa

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RAILWAYS
~~THE GENERAL DIRECTION~~,
~~MANCHOUKUO STATE RAILWAYS~~,

CABLE ADD.:-
"GENEDIRECT"
CODES:
ABC 5TH & 6TH EDS. &
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE.

MUKDEN.

November 5, 1936.

15-12-125

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

On behalf of Mr. K. Usami, Vice-General Director of the General Directorate of Railways, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith two first class complimentary railway passes for your trip through Manchuria.

The pass No. 45463 is valid from Nov. 19th to December 18th for the line between Manchouli-Hsinking via Harbin and the line between Mukden-Shanhaikuan. And the pass No. 1952 is valid from Nov. 20th to Dec. 19th for the line between Hsinking-Dairen and also to Antung.

Mr. Usami wishes me to convey to you that he heartily welcomes you to Manchuria and that he is looking forward to meeting you on your arrival in Mukden.

Wishing for your enjoyable trip, I am,

Very truly yours,

Y. Kumazawa

P.S. Mr. Matsuo has just sent to me a few letters of introduction for your use. I am enclosing one of them which you may be able to use at Hsinking.

yk.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF RAILWAYS

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MANTETSU" OR "SMRCO"
CODES:
ABC 5TH & 6TH EDS., A1, LIEBER'S, ACME
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE & SECOND PHRASE

~~HEAD OFFICE~~
~~DAIREN, MANCHURIA~~
Mukden.

BRANCH OFFICES:
NEW YORK SHANGHAI
PARIS TOKYO
PEIPING ETC.

November 20, 1936.

Social Mems - 1437

15-12-145

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
c/o Kobe Japan Tourist Bureau
Kobe, Japan

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hope that you are making good progress on your trip. Just received a word from Mr. Hayakawa to the effect that I should forward your mail, two letters, to the Japan Tourist Bureau at Kobe. I am enclosing them herewith and I trust that they will reach you safely.

By the time this reaches you, you must have concluded a beautiful trip through the Inland Sea. I hope that you are not too tired as you are going to see more of the wonders of Japan.

If you will call on either Mr. Nara or Mr. Honjo, General Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, at the Kobe Y they shall be pleased to do whatever they can for you.

Wishing you the best of health and a pleasant trip, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Y. Kumazawa

P.S. Regarding refundment of your tickets, please inquire at Japan Tourist Bureau at Tokyo Station.

Georgia Normal and Agricultural College

ALBANY, GEORGIA

November 5,
1936

X

11/6/36

15-12-23

Miss Irene Diggs,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.,

My dear Miss Diggs:

In reply to your letter of November 3rd. I wish to say that we will be glad to arrange for Dr. DuBois to lecture here when he starts his Georgia tour.

Very truly yours,
J. W. Holley
J. W. Holley
President

JWH:M

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GEORGIA

BENJAMIN F. HUBERT
PRESIDENT

November 6, 1936

11/9/36

15-17-19

My dear Miss Diggs: I have your communication of November 3, calling my attention to the fact that Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will be in a position to deliver a series of lectures.

If we can possibly plan the money in our budget to take care of the expenses of the lecture of Dr. Du Bois, we will notify you. Our budget at present does not carry any funds for lecturers, but if we can devise any ways and means of handling this item, we shall be glad to let you know.

I appreciate your calling my attention to the opportunity open to us.

Very truly yours,

President

BFH:MFR
Miss Ellen I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[GEORGIA TEACHERS AND Educational Association]

FRANK S. HORNE, ACTING PRINCIPAL
H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

H. A. HUNT, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER
L. R. BYWATERS, TREASURER

The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School

INCORPORATED

ACCREDITED CLASS "A"
JUNIOR COLLEGE

Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

REFERENCES

RT. REV. H. J. MIKELL, D. D.,
627 W. PEACHTREE ST.: ATLANTA GA.

MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

REFERENCES

MR. A. J. EVANS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1500 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fort Valley, Georgia

July 15, 1936

15-2-47

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am enclosing for you a copy of a letter ~~just~~ sent to Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Federal Relief Administrator for Georgia, by the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association in regard to the operation of Federal Educational agencies among the one million Negroes in the State of Georgia.

I am sending also a copy of a statement entitled "Dog-House Education" which presents the true situation among schools for Negroes in the South to which these government agencies can make and are making a definite contribution.

I thought you might be interested in the facts presented in this article. Of course, to you it is an old story; my only purpose in repeating it is to keep it in the consciousness of those who are supposedly trying to do something about it.

Very truly yours,

Frank S. Horne

Frank S. Horne
Chairman, Planning Committee
Georgia Teachers & Educational Association.

FSH:ALH.

[ENCLOSURE]

The Georgia Teachers & Educational Association
M. Agnes Jones, President

June 22, 1936

Miss Gay B. Shepperson
State WPA Administrator
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Shepperson:

As Chairman of the Planning Committee of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association representing the 5700 Negro teachers of Georgia, I am writing you in regard to the operation of the Federal Emergency Education Program and the National Youth Administration among the one million Negroes of this state, the largest Negro population group in the nation.

We appreciate deeply your cooperation and that of Dr. R. R. Paty, State N.Y.A. Administrator, and Messrs. Dixon and Cousins of the Negro Division of the State Department of Education, who made it possible for a committee representing our Association to have a part in setting up the educational, vocational and recreational programs affecting both our youths and adults. We believe that the considerable measure of success achieved this year has been due in large measure to this type of cooperation from the State administrators as well as the efficiency and earnestness of the Negro field supervisors.

Our Association wishes to commend you and your entire staff for the fair and impartial administration of these programs among Negroes. Adult education, vocational training, nursery schools, student aid, recreational and youth work projects brought a new spirit and a new hope into our educational situation as it is presented in the accompanying article entitled "Dog-House Education." The Federal Government has thereby made a direct and tangible contribution to lifting the educational and economic level of the "most forgotten" of men.

From our 160 District and County organizations throughout the State we have received various criticisms and suggestions concerning the operation of these programs. We shall present the major items to you in the hope of making some contribution to the development of an even more effective program next year.

A. The Federal Emergency Educational Program

1. While some progress was made in teaching adults to read and write, it is our belief that the limited funds might be concentrated more fully upon the educational development of youth. Our adults now need chiefly economic rehabilitation through such programs as rural resettlement projects leading to land ownership under guidance.

Miss Gay B. Shepperson
6- 22,36
2

2. In the adult program, emphasis should be shifted to vocational and home-making training with wide application of simple discussion forums.

3. Effort should be made to supply library facilities in rural areas.

4. The nursery schools should be rapidly multiplied.

5. The Negro instructional and supervisory staff should be amplified and strengthened.

B. The National Youth Administration.

1. Educational facilities are so severely limited in the South that the entire program of student aid on the college and high school levels needs to be increased as fully as possible.

2. The disproportionate percentage of unemployment among Negro youths emphasizes the need for amplification of the youth work projects, vocational guidance and junior placement, apprenticeship training, camps for unemployed women, public service and research.

3. The almost complete lack of recreational facilities demands the spread of such youth projects as youth community development, recreational development and rural youth development.

4. There is pressing need for the establishment of a State camp for Negro boys and girls, as well as a State Rural Life Center.

5. Increase in the opportunities for Negro youth in the CCC camps.

6. These services need the strengthening and amplification of the Negro supervisory staff.

These suggestions are made in the hope of strengthening the program in Georgia for another year. We appreciate deeply the cooperation we have received in the past and desire again to offer the services of our Association in assisting to set up and administer these programs among Negroes of this State for another year.

Very truly yours,

Frank S. Horne
Chairman, Planning Committee
Georgia Teachers and Educational
Association.

[ENC.]

DOG - HOUSE EDUCATION

(A paper on present day education for Negroes in the South indicating the educational needs of Negro youths prepared for the 1936 Yearbook of the Howard University Journal of Negro Education by Dr. Frank S. Horne, Acting Principal, The Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School and Chairman, Planning Committee, Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.)

15-2

We had been driving for an hour over the red clay roads of Crawford County, Georgia, taking pictures of school houses. The Georgia law says that there shall be separate but equal educational facilities provided from the public funds for the children of the two races. As to the "separate" we were discovering sharp and definite evidence; as for the "equal"..... We had just taken a photograph of a fine, brick school house on a hill with tall columns and shrubbery and little white children swinging and see-sawing in a play yard. We dropped down a tortuous road from the brow of the hill and skidded around a few curves as we approached the bare and rain-eroded gully. A dingy cracker-box of a building stood in the clearing. We could see through the irregular openings that served for door and windows rows of colored children of all sizes jammed together on long backless benches without desks of any kind. The only teacher was literally barking at the children and every now and then they seemed to yelp in return. My friend turned to me and smiled cynically " a veritable dog house!".....Dog-house education!...

I looked and listened at this ramshackled kennel of children and in my mind's eye I saw the hillsides and gullies of Tennessee and the Carolinas, of Alabama and Mississippi, of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas dotted with these tumble down educational dog houses. Through my brain there burned the facts that 80% of the 11,891,143 Negroes in the United States live in 15 of these Southern states where separate school systems are maintained and that of the 24,079 Negro schools in the entire country 64% are one-teacher schools, 18.8% are two-teacher schools, making 82.8% of all Negro schools either of the one or two teacher type. If you throw in the three teacher schools, you have 93% of <u>all</u> Negro educational institutions. I knew, too, that nearly three-fourths of all Negro children never advance beyond the fourth grade. Veritably, the education of Little Black Sambo was taking place in the "dog house" down in the gully while up on the hill the brick building with the tall fine columns and the playground was shaping the minds and souls of white children.

At home that night I read in the Pittsburgh Courier Dr. Dubois' statement of our plight: "In industry we are a labor

resevoir, fitfully employed and paid a wage below subsistence; in agriculture we are largely disenfranchised peons; in public education we tend to be disinherited illiterates; in higher education we are the parasites of a reluctant and hesitant philanthrophy." It is all very nice and full of 'sweetness and light' to prate about reorganization and redirection, to play fondly with the wishful thinking of the progressive school and the revised curriculum, the activity program, the Winetka Plan, the Dalton Plan and all the rest. But there were one million Negro children last year who did not get into a school of any kind--- over one-third of our entire school population. Of those who did, well over one-third of them were in the first grade and 90% were below the 6th. Southern states such as Alabama enroll only 63% of the Negro children and only 50% are in average daily attendance; Mississippi enrolls only 57% with 47% average daily attendance. So it is all very well for schools for white children that have, generally speaking, conquered the problem of school-housing and equipment, the provision of literate teachers, adequate administration and something approaching adequate funds to devote their energies primarily now and then to studies of the adaptation of the curriculum to the child---what the school should really teach; it is rather for us who are black literally as well as figuratively to take off our coats, spit on our hands, and get down to the spade work of actually getting school buildings and some minimum equipment and getting teachers who are really literate, to getting our children in school and kept there long enough to become themselves truly literate.

With this in mind in attempting to answer this uestion of whether or not Negro education needs reorganization and redirection, I shall leave to my more erudite compatriots the more precise and mincing approach with their every statement duly authorized and the hems of their manuscripts embroidered with foot notes and marginala. Instead, I shall take a hitch in my mental suspenders and throw caution and mixed metaphors to the wind, will go bulling into china shops and riding off in many directions at once charging at windmills. As for really doing anything about this business of Negro education in the South where the masses of our people are, the task will make Hercules' job at the Augean Stables seem a mere summer afternoon's picnic in comparison. Someone has ironically termed much educational writing as the "amplification of the obvious";

we are in danger here of talking about the reorganization and re-direction of the practically non-existent.

To begin with, then, really where are we with the education of the black masses of the South? In the first place the problem is primarily a rural one. 56% or over one-half of all American Negroes are rural--- they live in the open country or in villages of a population under 2500. 35% or two-fifths live actually in the open country on the land. 1,175,000 or nearly one-half the total enrollment come from farms. 24,400 or nearly one-half of all Negro teachers are in one or two-teacher rural schools. I need hardly stop here to reiterate the multitudinous difficulties and deficiencies of rural education in general in America and the pitiful state of Negro rural schools. Even more fundamental is the debilitating effect of the agricultural disintegration in the South with the collapse of cotton tenancy so adequately indicated by Embree, Johnson and Alexander. Fred McCuistion and others have plainly shown that the Southern states with their low per capita wealth are taxed with the necessity of supporting two parallel school systems with the result that the educational advantages offered even to white children amount to less than one-half the advantages offered in other sections of the country, with the Negro children of the South having anywhere from one-fourth to one-thirtieth of the advantages of Southern white children. In other words, to begin with we have the problem of small rural schools in a section of low income, agricultural disorganization and racial discriminations.

Secondly, as a result of such a situation, there are throughout the Southern states glaring discriminations against the Negro child in the expenditure of public school funds. Fred McCuistion reports that in 11 Southern states in 1930 they expended for each white pupil $44.31 and for each Negro child $12.57, while the expenditure for the United States as a whole was $99.00 per pupil. Mississippi spent $45.34 for each white child and $5.45 for each Negro child---a ratio of approximately 9 to 1. The inequalities are even more glaring, running 10,20, and even 30 to 1 in favor of the while child in many of the rural counties. The heartrending fact is that this discrepancy has really increased over that of 20 years ago, in spite of the fact that some Southern states are now spending almost as much for Negro education as they

once did for their entire program of education. In other words, they were far enough apart at the beginning, but while expenditures for both white and Negro have increased, expenditures for Negroes have gone by arithmetical progression while expenditures for whites have leapt ahead in geometrical progression.

Thirdly, this has meant the diversion to the white schools of vast sums of public money sent down to the county by the states for the education of Negro children. By this process the Georgia counties are diverting from Negroes over $600,000 a year. Fred McCuistion indicates that in 11 Southern states in 1930 Negroes were cheated in this manner out of almost forty million dollars.

Fourthly, as a result of this process Negro schools in the South have inferior buildings, equipment, shorter school terms, incompetent teachers, low teachers' salaries, etc., etc., ad nauseam--- Dog-House Education! In most of the Southern states consolidated schools for Negroes are unknown. The white child is transported to well housed, well staffed consolidated schools at public expense. The Negro child walks to the one-room structure used for school, often a leaky tumbled down church or lodge hall unfit for human use. In the South last year only 2% of all the children transported were Negroes with an expenditure of only two percent of the funds in spite of the fact that Negroes form one-third to one-half of the population of the states in question. As these little Negro children walk along in the dust or the mud, a bus load of white children rides by. Shall we wonder that the little black boy gets the feeling way down inside that his place is in the dust and the other fellow's place is in the motor car? And how much does this unalterable fact wreck our teaching and preaching of racial pride?

Fifthly, in addition to the many natural obstacles for the attendance of Negro children at these "dog-house" schools, there is no compulsory attendance law enforced. As a result the attendance is most irregular. In Alabama one-third of all Negro children are in the first grade with only one in a hundred getting as high as the 10th grade. In Georgia, with more than one-half as many Negro school children as white, the State spends on the white children more than six times as much for the salary of instructors, ten times as much for health service, 30 times as much for library books, 40 times as much for lunches for the underfed, and 100 times as much for the transportation of pupils. More than one-third of the State's Negro pupils are in

the first grade, less than one-twelfth in the 5th, and only one in 600 as high as the 12th. The average attainment appears to be less than the third grade. In Florida 90% of the Negroes are in the first six grades with 40% in the first grade. In Mississippi 64% are in the first three grades with only one in 180 getting to the 10th and less than two in a thousand reaching the 12th. This state has only five accredited high schools for Negroes.

Finally, Negro teachers are poorly prepared and even more poorly paid. More than one-half of the Negro teachers of a state like Georgia are unable to qualify for State teaching certificates calling for one year of training above the high school. The average salary for Negro teachers in 11 Southern states, including city as well as country, is $423.99. The situation in the rural districts is even worse. As for the curriculum, strictly speaking, there is no such animal. Except for the few counties where Jeanes Supervisors are used, no one pays much of any attention to the rural teacher or what she teaches. She has practically no supervision of any kind with the result that a vast amount of useless time is spent in traditional subjects connected in no way whatsoever with the life and needs of the children.

For fear that you may gain the impression that I am thinking only of the elementary schools, we had better glance at the secondary field for just a fleeting moment. In the Southern states last year some 980,000 Negroes of high school age were not enrolled in any public secondary school. Furthermore, there were some 230 counties entirely without public secondary educational facilities for Negroes. Then, too, 69% of all Negro secondary schools are rural, suffering all of the difficulties of the small school attempting secondary work. Here again we have a poorly prepared teaching force, poorly paid, attempting to pound the out-moded classical, college-preparatory curriculum into the skulls of grossly retarded pupils who in many cases can neither read, write nor figure adequately.

As for higher education, the number of really first class and fully accredited collegiate institutions in the South may be counted on the fingers of one hand and most of those are private institutions. The Land Grant colleges have, generally speaking, washed their hands clean of the dirt of agriculture and removed the oil and grease of trade training to rush pell mell into the clean and cloistered academic halls of liberal arts. A large number of the

starving and struggling four-year schools need the major but kindly operation of lopping off the two years at the top which they are little able to support. The entire State of Georgia, the largest State east of the Mississippi River with approximately one million Negroes, has not one single fully accredited collegiate institution for Negroes which is supplied by State funds. No matter how much Little Black Sambo grows up he goes to school in a dog house just the same.

Then as to Vocational Education, I have already had my say. My printed articles and public statements to the effect that we could, with a few rare exceptions, junk most of the so-called 'vocational' and 'industrial' schools for Negroes in the South with little or no loss to any one, have remained as yet unrefuted by any factual evidence. Dean Bond in his book on "The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order" goes me one better when he states, "The writer can think of no device better calculated to inculcate disrespect for labor than the mockeries incident to 'industrial education' as practiced in most Negro high schools and colleges." The lack of money for necessary equipment, personnel, etc., together with the influence of accrediting commissions in their tendency to force the industrial school to emphasize the academic curriculum and the swiftness of recent technological changes have all combined to leave the antiquated machinery and procedures of the Southern Negro industrial schools high and dry. Further, the science of vocational guidance is practically a closed book to our schools.

Finally, there are two educational agencies at either end of the educational ladder that were still in the never, never land of mystic hope for Negroes in the South before the coming in of Federal Emergency Education. Nursery schools and kindergartens for Negro children were practically unknown and the vast scope of adult education, over 100 years old in a State like New York, had barely begun to touch Negro life. A few agricultural agents here and there with a program of home betterment, a few schools that accept some community responsibility for illiteracy and a few others that hold community classes in this or that were just a few oases in a vast desert.

No doubt by now you are sicker than I am of this growing mountain of evidence that the education of Little Black Sambo takes place in a dog house. It should be at least excrutiatingly evident

that the surface of education for the masses of Negroes has barely been scratched. When we come now to talk about the needs of education for Negroes, I am reminded of Bert William's immortal Reverend Eatmore who needed "everything from a hat down to an overcoat in." Educationally the Negro boy and girl just need everything---more of it and better. In the above resume of conditions we have essayed to imply some of these needs but we have not stopped to indicate them all. We will attempt, however, to indicate only the more revolting and muscilaginous mess in the Augean Stables before we call in Hercules to turn the river Alpheus in.

First things should come first and there are three things which Negroes must attain before they can provide schools or anything else on the level of the civilization in which they must live. First, they must have jobs. Without money and economic stability to some degree he has no roots for any of his institutions. Since the problem of Negro education is mainly a rural problem, it will mean the forces now beginning to operate for the rehabilitation of agriculture will have to touch Negro life with full force before we can move out of the dog houses into human habitations. Then he must have the vote and he must use it. Without the vote he is not even counted in a democracy. School officials like other public officers in the appropriation of money for education or anything else listen to the "voice of the people"; the Alpha and Omega of that voice is the ballot. If you cast none they cannot hear you. The entire process of education in a democracy---the philosophy, the objectives, the curriculum, the administration--- is organized and directed to train for citizenship. What is the good of training soldiers for warfare and then sending them out without guns or ammunition? A third elementary need is the protection of the law. A few days ago in a little Georgia town not far from where I live, they lynched a Negro and threw his bullet-riddled body into the yard of a little Negro school. Perhaps you would have liked to teach a lesson the next morning in, lets say, health,or a lesson in citizenship, or

maybe a dissertation from the New Testament on brotherly love? The truth of the matter is that you would not have gone near there the next morning and if you had, there would have been no pupils and wherever they would be hiding it would be impossible to eliminate the effects from their minds warped now perhaps for weeks or months

or maybe forever. The entire super-structure of educational development in the South must rest on these foundation stones. Nothing really will be accomplished until they are in some measure realized. It seems clear to me that these objectives and ideas must permeate the whole structure of education for Negroes if we are to ever really exchange the little dog house in the gully for a fine brick school house with its own pillars and its own playgrounds. Meanwhile, the best we can do is to fix up the dog house where we are forced to work, to enlarge it as much as possible, to equip it as well as possible so that we might be as ready as possible when we shall have won our way out of it into the "big house".

Where, then, shall we start? And this is where your Hercules is needed. Or better yet, since this is a live problem for live men, we will imagine some educational Mussolini empowered to attack this problem with unlimited power and adequate funds to show some results by 1946. Certainly, while he would need to do many things at once and concurrently, we shall take a few of the outstanding jobs in some order of importance. He might have at hand as a sort of Advisory Council such people as Ambrose Caliver, DuBois, Patterson, Charles Johnson, Carter Woodson, Mrs. Bethune, T.M. Campbell and Alva Tabor; W.T.B. Williams, George Schuyler and Abram Harris; Charles Thompson, Mrs. Helen Whiting, D. A. Lane, Forrester Washington, Clement, Trigg, O'Hara Lanier, David Jones, Stuart Nelson, the brothers Daniel and Bond; R.R. Wright, Ira Reid, W. A. Robinson, T. Arnold Hill, Mabel Carney, E.R. Embree, Walter B. Hill, Fred McCuistion, N.C. Newbold, J. C. Dixon, Dr. Arthur Wright and Franklin Keller, R. B. Eleazer, W. W. Alexander and Arthur Raper. They could consider with him the phases of his program, suggest revisions and strategy, and, acting in small groups, work out the details and supervise the administration of different sections of the educational program. He would start out with the findings of the Washington Conference of May,1934, on Fundamental Problems in the Education of Negroes and the Atlanta Occupational Conference of last year. He would need the financial assistance of the Educational Foundations, the State Governments and the Federal Funds.

First, this Dictator would need to concentrate upon the training and employing of a supply of really literate and inspired teachers of character and purpose. He would need to see to it that they were thoroughly trained for the tasks in hand, that they were

well balanced mentally and physically and thay were interested in teaching as a career. He would make it worth their while by an adequate salary scale in proportion to their training experience and effectiveness. He would provide for them as adequate and comfortable a school building as conditions would permit and provide at least a minimum of equipment. He would expand the Jeanes Supervisory program with such personnel as to give adequate supervision for both pupil and teacher growth. For the elementary schools he would provide a curriculum such as recently suggested by the Rosenwald Fund made up of five main groups of activities: (1) reading and writing (composition); (2) figuring; (3) health; (4) agriculture, including natural phenomena; (5) manual dexterity. He would do all he could to provide for compulsory attendance, for library facilities, for longer terms and free text books and would carry out the process of consolidation as rapidly as feasible. In curriculum adaptations he would encourage the use of local material, the recognition of group and individual needs as well as the abilities and interests of Negro children. Secondly, adaptations would be made for retarded pupils, the length of the terms and the lack of equipment. Finally, these adaptations would be made not for Negroes as Negroes but for Negroes who are living under certain occupational and environmental conditions and with a given economic status. Above all, to prevent the rural school from continuing to teach in a sort of a vacuum, he would emphasize the development of the rural school as a community center reaching out to enrich the spiritual life, the home life, the health and the economic conditions of its surrounding community, using to the fullest such agencies as the home agent, the farm agent, the Jeanes teacher, the agricultural teacher, the home economics teacher,etc.

In the field of secondary education he would continue the application of the same processes. Along with growth in reading ability, composition, calculation and science, he would concentrate the curriculum on the Negro family and the integration of the Negro home along with courses in the social studies which would give the secondary pupil some understanding of the civilization in which he lives; girls would concentrate upon an adequate knowledge of such home arts as cooking, sewing and home beautification, consumer's education, child care and birth control, budgets and home management, etc. The boys, too, would get some taste of home management, of the

use of the budget; gardening both in vegetables and shrubs and flowers would not be omitted. All of them would learn to do something before they left the secondary school which would allow them to enter the economic life on the level which they have to with some kind of trade or ability which could earn them a living. Certainly, he would place emphasis upon the whole business of personnel and guidance, to use the secondary school as a developing ground for the discovery of individual capacities, interests and abilities. Through the whole structure of elementary and secondary education for Negroes from bottom to top, he would integrate certain ideas such as (1) the study of Negro life---its history and special problems; (2) the use of materials of Negro life; (3) the effort to make the young Negro "business" and "machine"-minded; (4) an emphasis upon the value of certain racial characteristics such as the sense of language, histrionic ability, the sense of humor, the sense of religion, the sense of tone and rhythm; (5) the improvement of the home; (6) the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship; (7) the great racial value of cooperation--- producers' cooperatives, consumers' cooperatives, credit unions, etc. Certainly, in rural centers he would develop a group of small junior high schools as "feeders" for fewer but larger consolidated senior high schools. At the point of a tommy-gun, if need be, he would insist upon the keeping of adequate, accumulative records at all levels.

He would go at the college for Negro youths with hammer and tongs and mercifully knock off the upper two years of a number of struggling institutions and close the doors of many another. He would have him some maps and the results of surveys of population centers, occupational opportunities and the present distribution of collegiate institutions. He would have his Advisory Council to assist him in really planning to develop higher education in accordance with these needs. Some of these schools he would change into trade schools.Some into technical schools and develop a few more centers such as Atlanta University, Dillard and Fisk, Hampton and Tuskegee, especially in the technical fields. Above all, he would incorporate into these schools the strongest and most up-to-date personnel organization that he could evolve to study the students as individuals, to discover their interests, and abilities, to guide them educationally and vocationally, to give placement and follow-up service. He would make it possible for continuous research to adapt the curricula of the various schools

more intimately to the lives and needs of their specific clientele. Finally, and as a climax to this program, he would insist that each of the land-grant and agricultural colleges would "adopt" its surrounding community as its immediate responsibility for the development of the community life---the schools, the social life, the ecnomic life, the religious life. The measure of a school's accomplishment would be neither the prowess of its football team nor the vigor of its publicity department but the gradual, steady rising of the level of life of its surrounding community and the achievement of its graduates.

We hasten on into the field of vocational education. This is the labyrinth that will try all of his skill and ingenuity and the true capacity of his "brain trust". Certainly, we could stand a few more Tuskegees and a few more Hamptons---adequately financed institutions, able certainly to give training in such basic industries as agriculture, building trades, home economics, and a number of associated occupations. Technological developments, however, have made it well nigh impossible to supply the needs of the modern shop in the school room so that his chief objectives will be to work out associated work-study plans as at Antioch and to break open opportunities for apprenticeship. Here is where he will need to spend the bulk of his money for equipment and for competent instructors and for adequate programs of vocational guidance. He will have to see to it that in these schools, in addition to competence in a trade, the student will learn about the agricultural disorganization, urbanization, the American Labor movement, the unions, and the other complexities of an industrial civilization. In all of these schools where work is given above the high school level, he will revamp and strengthen the entire business of teacher training, starting with much emphasis upon the selection of individuals to go into the field; taking the necessary time to develop their general background and then train them, mainly by doing, into the art and science of teaching young and growing minds. At all of these school levels---elementary, secondary, collegiate, teacher-training and vocational--- he would have his teachers, by precept and example, stress the importance of the old-fashioned "character" virtues of promptness, reliability, efficiency, truthfulness, thoroughness, accuracy, and dependability. Their atmosphere should permeate the entire institution and all of its activities. Efficiency and dependability will hold jobs against terrific pressure

as witness the pullman porters. The indoctrination of a hardy sense of responsibility to self, to his fellow students, to his work, to his debts, to his school, his family, his community, his nation and his God may be a means of winning us back from the Circe song of the Father Divines to the uncomquerable spiritual zeal of our fathers and our mothers, and of their first Yankee teachers who sacrificed the sweets of life to bring light into darkness and chaos.

Finally, he would dive head-long into the problems of adult education, He would not be satisfied with mere literacy, but would concentrate upon vocational efficiency, discussion forums, so that the parents would understand the school and something of the world about them, supply library and reading materials written in language and form that their abilities could encompass. It would mean that he would place emphasis upon all of the extension agencies for rural development---Smith-Lever workers, Smith-Hughes workers, Jeanes workers, community organizaers, etc.

15-2

To tie the threads of all of these various lines of attack together, it would be the Dictator's approach to organize Negro education by the various states into real school systems and not simply disjointed efforts shooting off in all directions at once. He would centralize, he would coordinate, he would correlate. He would be impervious to the personal ambitions of any individuals or schools or groups of workers, sacrificing all of them to the needs of the education of Negro pupils. With money enough and if he really desired to get much done in the South, he would make a direct and frontal attack upon public opinion, commandeering the facilities of the radio, the press and the motion picture, bombarding them with effectively written and printed material, holding up to the country the present situation, the economic and social benefits of such an educational program, presenting the better side of Negro achievement and gradually building into the minds of the people of the South and the country a new concept of the possible contribution of the trained Negro.

Perhaps, this is all a wild dream, but Christianity, Freedom and Democracy were, and still are, wild dreams. The point is that we should see clearly at least part way down the road along which we mean to travel. The story of Negro education has been a most courageous and thrilling pagentry; I would pay homage to the tough and tenacious spirits who have led us thus far over the most over-

powering obstacles. My plea now is that we simply face the facts and realize that educationally we are still in the dog house and far from that brick school on the hill with the tall pillars and the playground. The task ahead of us is to realistically improve the dog house all we can but continue to struggle and fight like demons from Hades to get out of the dog house and into the "big house" by achieving economic stability, legal protection and the ballot. Some great and fine men and women have come out of these very dog houses, risen in fact, in spite of them, but the great masses of our people are still degraded by their ignorance into a way of living as far from the American standard and ideal as hell is from heaven. As far as freedom is concerned they have simply traded chattel slavery for peonage. Franklyn Delano Roosevelt has written, "What all of our leading Statesmen have said throughout all the history of this country is as true today as it has ever been; 'a free people can remain free only when they know well the great principles and causes upon which their happiness depends.'"

[illegible]

Atlanta, [illegible],
Atlanta, Georgia,
July 31, 1936.

Mr. Frank B. Dobbs,
[illegible] and Industrial Branch,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Dobbs:

Doctor DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

Your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Fitzhugh,
Acting Secretary to Doctor DuBois.

GLOBE

the international magazine

travel • romance • adventure • world-interest • world-excitement

Globe Magazines Incorporated — 1033 Lincoln Avenue
Saint Paul — Minnesota — The United States of America

Request to write article

Aug. 10, 1936

Mr. W.E.B. du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Copy sent to W.E.B.D.

15-15-6

Dear Mr. du Bois:

Will you write for us?

The rates are 1¢ a word and up...the longer, the higher. This means that the longer GLOBE, the intimate journal of travel, romance, adventure and world excitement stays in business, the higher tates it will be able to pay.

It is a bit presumptuous, we admit, for unfledged editors to be asking favors of the eagles of American authordom. But there is no way out. We've got to have the kind of material that people want to read - and read more of next month. We ant the best kind of magazine possible, soon! We're well-enough financed to get out 6 issues of GLOBE, in a traveller's size (5 by 8), 64 pages, colored illustrations and art work. What we need is first rate editorial material. Will you help?

This is the "slant" that we think GLOBE articles should have: (1) They should be short! Nothing over 2,000 words and 1,000 words preferred. That means a firm practice of concision. (2) They should be handled with the light touch (somebody said that GLOBE sounded like an "international New Yorker" - which wasn't bad, but you should combine it with an "illustrated Reader's Digest"). (3) They should be intimate. They should not shrink at portraying the little quirks of human nature and motive (sex, food, hate, murder, jealousy, etc). (4) They should be true (authentic, authoritative, believable, etc).

As for subject, it is unrestricted - provided only that your article show relation between people and place.

GLOBE

the international magazine

travel • romance • adventure • world-interest • world-excitement

Globe Magazines Incorporated — 1033 Lincoln Avenue
Saint Paul — Minnesota — The United States of America

In other words, the setting (background) should impress as much local color as possible on the characters. We suspect that what we want is what the French (and a few Englishmen) call "reportage". Maybe you have encountered something worth reportaging - intimately - on your travels; maybe you have found it in your own home town.

15-15-7

At any rate, we hope you will go to bat for us. Will you write or find something that seems to fit our editorial requirements and send it immediately for us to look over and report on within 2 weeks? If you have photographs or illustrations so much the better. Payment on acceptance. The deadline was yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

The editors of GLOBE

J.W.G. Dunn, Jr. Editor and Publisher

August 12, 1936

Mr. J.W.G. Dunn, Jr.
Globe Magazines Incorporated
1033 Lincoln Avenue
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

His secretary is on vacation; your letter will be referred to her when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

Very truly yours,

Sophia Sullivan

Acting Secretary

Office of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[GEORGINA ANNE Gollock]

15-24-30

Eve of the negro Gollock

June 8. 1936.

3, SLOANE COURT,
CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I hear from Dr. Phelps Stokes that you are coming to London in connection with your work as Editor of the Negro Encyclopaedia. Our mutual friend, Ruth Anna Fisher, tells me that you will be living in Rhodesia Place.

I write to say how interested I am in

your great undertaking
& how much I think
it will gain from your
editorship.

I know you will be
very busy, & have many
people to see, but it would
be a great pleasure to
meet you myself & if
you have time, if there
is any way in which
I could be of the least
service I should
feel it an honour.

My flat is fairly
central — ten minutes
from Victoria Station —
if you liked to have
a quiet place & a
home welcome for
lunch or dinner I
should be so glad
to see you here.

With all best wishes,

Most truly yours,

C. J. Pollock.

15-22-62

January 3, 1938

Miss Shirley Graham
A. and I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Miss Graham:

I am terribly disappointed not to have been able to be in Nashville for the Alpha Phi Alpha meeting and not seeing you. I drove to New York and came back in that awful snowstorm, arrivin not only too late to drive to Nashville, but too late to take a train. I am sorry. I shall try to drive up in the spring or perhaps before that you will be coming this way. We will be glad to entertain you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

[1936]

A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee
January 11, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Of course, I was terribly disappointed when you did not come. I had re-read "Dark Princess" on the way home from New York. Passages from it sang in my heart as I thought that soon I should actually meet and talk with the one who had created such beauty. It was awfully kind and thoughtful of you to write me. I am sure the Alphas' loss was as great as mine, yet you could not change the elements and we must accept the inevitable.

14-15-1

I was even guilty of what, I hope, was pardonable pride. I wanted you to see and hear for yourself how completely I had carried out your admonition to "do your work well". The first quarter here ended with Christmas. This quarter my Junior art work has been made a Senior requirement, and the activities of my French class include two very lively clubs. Above all, I am now actually teaching Music History. True, my load is a little heavier than it was, but that only indicates more responsibility. Dillard University has invited me there to speak for a dramatic conference next month and my president has very graciously accepted the invitation for me. Also, I am informed that I am slated for an administrative office which is rather important. So you see I have worked - I have performed every duty, if not cheerfully, at least silently and thoroughly.

Yet, my need for advice and help was never so real. In a sort of desperation, towards the end of the week, I asked Dr. Jones for a conference and made formal application for a position at Fisk University. He had me write a statement in which I placed my own ambitions and desires but was careful to make neither criticism nor comment upon my present position. I merely said that I wanted to come to Fisk because of its "well known high standards and traditional ideals."

I am not at all deceived by my "success" this past quarter. Real accomplishment here is an impossibility. There is an immorality of the spirit and soul which is so much more deadly than mere physical immorality. In

that respect I am safe. This place offers me no temptations. But that immorality which tarnishes and blights the spirit and like rust destroys the wings of one's soul - that I cannot escape. Most of them here sink complacently, but than, they had no wings. There are two or three who know, and despise themselves.

No doubt you heard "Porgy and Bess" and saw "Mulatto" while you were in New York. I thought Langston Hughes play surprisingly good. I left "Porgy" more than ever fórm in the conviction that there is work for me to do.

And that is a cause for rejoicing. This morning I am happy. For the past week I have been preparing my music classes to listen in on the Metropólitan Opera broadcast of Wagner's "Gotterdammerung." There was some amusement when it was learned I was doing this. I borrowed a victrola from the city and with records and piano I took my one hundred and fifty young folks into Wagner's land of the gods. I told them the stories and revealed to them the glories of his music. They not only listened attentively, but their eyes shone with real excitement. They are anxiously waiting for the afternoon. Now, that is something - to have the opportunity to lead hungry, young Negroes to Wagner! What if I must spend tomorrow straightening out registration records of these hundred and fifty student - work neglected for this teaching? Insignificant detail! Today, for a little while, they shall glimpse Beauty.

14-15-2

Accept my best wishes for a good year to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

15-22-54

January 17, 1936

Miss Shirley Graham
A. & T. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Miss Graham:

I am very glad to have your letter of January 11 and to note its cheerful tone. When I first began teaching with something of the high ideals which you have, I ran into similar difficulties at Wilber orce University, politicians and selfish, uneducated people. It was a pretty hard two years' task, but I did a good job in spite of it all.

The thing that fortunately I was careful of and which you have to be careful of, is your future academic standing. One institution by refusing to commend your work or even by decrying it, can make it difficult for you to re-establish yourself. As it is, I think you will have no difficulty in eventually finding a place. What you ought to do, however, is to visit and investigate conditions in as many institutions as possible. I know conditions pretty well so far as the teaching of history, economics and sociology is concerned, but music in our schools is apt to be one of those orphan children without organization and plan and with an impossible amount of routine piled on a few persons. That is the case here. Look things over when you go to Dillard. There may be possibilities there because the institution is new. Fisk is better than many institutions, but if far from perfect. There are difficulties there. You could pretty easily get a position at Prairie View. This is a large state institution and it is efficiently run, but the salaries are low and I do not know how far the music teacher is allowed any chance for real creative work outside of routine.

Banks, however, the President, is a former student of mine and absolutely honest and a progressive man. If once he should see a chance of real scientific development in music, I think he would rush to embrace it. I mentioned you to him and he was interested. It might not be a bad thing to get in correspondence with President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas. The school is an immense undertaking with wide influence, but not very well-known.

I should be glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-22-55

A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee
April 6, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some time ago I read with a great deal of interest and pleasure of your receiving a German Fellowship under which you were going to work abroad this summer. I rejoiced in this, another recognition of your achievements and power and I intended writing you a little note of congratulation at once.

But I no longer have any time of my own. It would seem that I am sold body, soul and spirit into some new form of slavery. Every time, throughout this difficult year, when things have become unbearable I have recalled your words of counsel and advice. And so, tonight, when I have provocation for tearing up this place stone by stone, it is not strange or new that your wisdom has held me in check. But I was so crushed, when suddenly through my helpless dispair came a new thought, "Perhaps Dr. Du Bois can free me!"

You are going away to do serious research work. You will need assistants - you will need a secretary. Take me with you, I beg. I am not a sociologist, but I am intelligent, I do have a trained mind. I can arrange and prepare notes, I am a good typist, I can follow detailed orders, I can work endlessly. I know little German, but I could do some intense studying during the next three months. Take me out into the air where I can breath. I'm dying here. Every vision I ever had is trailing in the dust, every hope I ever had is being crushed. Fear of the future has me by the throat. Nine months ago I was so happy as I prepared for the "work" I was going to do. These circumstances which surround me would have seemed impossible. The fact that they do exist is beginning to terrify me. I'm being considered for a good position next year somewhere else, but everything is so uncertain. I don't see how I can go on even for these next months with nothing before me.

I have not failed on this job. My classes this spring quarter are larger than ever. In all, I have five hundred students under me. At this time the administration is rather elated over the showing made by a group of my students in a Psychological Art Test conducted in this city by the University of Iowa. I have done what you told me to do. I have not failed, but now I have reached the limate of my strength.

Take me with you, let me work for you. I'll be doing worthwhile things, for a worthwhile purpose. I am a good traveler. I can relieve you of a thousand annoyances. I know I could help you.

Please don't think me presumptious. Perhaps this doesn't sound so very sensible, but I'm old enough to know that often the most interesting and valuable things in life are not obtained by following "sensible" routes. Don't immediately say "no". Let this plea enter your subconscious mind. Maybe you can grant it.

Sincerely, Shirley Graham

15-22-56

April 8, 1936

Miss Shirley Graham
A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Shirley:

Your letter moved me deeply because I know exactly how you feel. Of course the European trip is impossible. I have not enough funds to finance it, but we'll talk this and the whole world over next week.

I am speaking in Louisville the night of April 15, and since getting your letter, I have determined to drive up. I shall start on the 14th and arrive in Nashville that afternoon. Then on the morning of the 15th, I shall drive to Louisville, spending the afternoon and night there. On the morning of the 16th, I'll drive back to Louisville and leave for Atlanta the morning of the 17th.

Here is where you come in. You must, of course, attend the meeting at Louisville and you can drive up and back with me. Write to: Mr. A. S. Wilson, Kentucky Negro Educational Association, 1925 West Madison Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and tell him that you will accompany me, and ask him to find lodging for you near where I am staying. Also, will you please find a place for me to stop in Nashville. Of course, I could go to Fisk, but I would have too many duties and obligations there. I should want to stop in Nashville the night of the 14th and the night of the 16th.

This is the plan. You work it out and let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-57

A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee
April 10, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am ecstatic with joy!

You will stop with a charming young couple who are thrilled with the importance of keeping your coming a secret and with the honor you will bring to their little home. You may drive directly to their house and unless you wish you need not come out here at all. Horace will gladly come out and get me.

The name and address is:

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cayton
John Avery Apartments
408 8th Ave. So.
Apartment 3.

He is a newcomer in Nashville from my girlhood home out on the Pacific coast. Therefore, they belong to no parties, factions or cliques. You'll not run into any social, school or political obligation.

I have written Mr. Wilson.

I'm so excited I'll probably be burned to a cinder before you get here.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

15-22-58

April 20, 1936

Miss Shirley Graham
211 North Street
Crawfordsville, Indiana

My dear Shirley:

I have both your letters. I am so sorry to know of the illness of your father. You and your mother have my deepest sympathy.

It was a great privilege to know you and the whole trip was very beautiful. I arrived here at four o'clock Friday afternoon.

I should be glad to hear from you again when you get back.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

A. + D. State College
April 23, 1936

15-22-570a

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

My father's death plunges me into an inconsolable pit of darkness. We loved each other as each of us loved no one else. I had looked forward so eagerly to providing him with some of the comforts and nicer things of which life had so cruelly deprived him. Now, it is too late. The enclosed letter which I find from Howard University is not near as important as it would have been. After all, it matters so little.

I thank you for your letter of sympathy.

Shirley Graham

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 4, 1936

15-12-55

Miss Shirley Graham
A. and I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Shirley:

I have been so rushed with my work on the Encyclopaedia that I have not been able to answer your last letter. I hope you got the letter that I sent to Crawsfordville.

Dying is parting--a little. And I have the feeling that as much as your father would have liked to enjoy your care, that he is much more satisfied as it is: a long, dreamless sleep after so busy and hard a life.

I am sorry about Howard, and yet it is encouraging. It means that eventually you will get an offer. After coming home, I searched the archives and found your thesis. Now my pamphlet for the Texas Centennial will be quite up to date with notices of Price, Still, Dawson and Graham.

I hope you are happy. I still have my memories.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee
May 22, 1936.

15-22-59

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Soon you'll be sailing away from us - sailing between the skies of blue and gray, you'll be tasting the seafoam on your lips and watching a crimson sun sink into a golden bowl of fire. I'm glad because I know how much it will all mean to you. But I'll be very conscious of the fact that you have gone.

I have just returned from lecturing at Talladega and Tuskegee colleges. I was speaking on Negro Music, Art and Drama. This was my first visit in Alabama and I thoroughly enjoyed every moment. Both schools offered elements of fascinating interest. I added much to my very small store of knowledge.

Talladega impressed me as a particularly charming and cultural community. True, it is an island, absolutely isolated from the mainland, but I am sure that is one reason why they are able to maintain a really high standard. I find that most of the faculty spend their summers either abroad or in New York. Tugee DuBose, an Oberlin graduate, who has steadily gone forward is head of the Music Department.

The evening of my stay there President Gallahger asked if I would be interested in joining their faculty. My answer was a most emphatic affirmative. What was my disappointment to learn that the only possible opening now was to teach Public School Music. As soon as I recovered I took pleasure in recommending someone to him whom I know is thoroughly prepared for that job. I discussed with him my dream of building up a department of Music History in just such a school and told him frankly that I should not want to come into such a community to teach anything for which I was not prepared. He seemed impressed, but right now there is no money for such a department. Mr. DuBose was my host and he drove me over to Tuskegee so I had opportunity for several long talks with him.

I was presented to Tuskegee by William Dawson, the symphonist, who is head of the School of Music there. I did not know until I saw him that he had tried very hard to get this matter of Music History through with the administration. He had urged me upon them, but because he had failed in the appointment he had said nothing to me about it. However, this inviting me there is part of his campaign. He is most anxious to put it through and believes that he will eventually succeed. Tuskegee is, of course, an amazing place. Lead by that young, new president they certainly are gathering a strong faculty. I think William Dawson is both sincere in his efforts and justified in his belief that they will soon offer me a job.

All this, together with Miss Childer's statements, has caused me to do some

15-22-60

careful thinking. It would seem that I am going to have a chance to do what I really want to do. But since this field has not yet been developed in Negro colleges and since administrators are loath to assume new responsibilities when they are already burdened with unlimited problems, I must be patient. But while I am waiting what am I to do?

I honestly fear that if I stay here I'll be so worn in body and mind that it will be impossible for me to carry on my real job when it comes. I shall have slipped so far out of scholastic thinking, my brain shall have become so dulled with grinding and trivial details, the world of progress will have passed me by so completely that I will be valueless and I'll fail in the very things I want to do.

Furthermore,it becomes definitely clear that my president here does not desire his teachers to make professional advances. He was furious because I went on this little trip. You know that he refused to let me go to Dillard in February. This time I accepted the invitations, made my arrangements for my classes with the dean and left. I really did not expect him to take it as he did, but I did not consult him. When I returned he called me down thoroughly. I took it, but every word he said beat upon my brain making me see the utter hopelessness of trying to stay here. In view of the fact that these bigger schools do seem to be making way for me I am beginning to wonder at the advisability of even attempting to just make out by taking anything as a makeshift. Last night, as I lay staring into the darkness my trend of thought took an entirely new turn.

I believe I'll try to get a job in Chicago - any kind of a job - and take some work at Chicago University next year! My mind turns to Chicago because I have a brother living there who has been urging me to leave the south. He can help me get work and I can live with him. I feel certain I can make my own expenses and certainly I can further my training and preparation. Maybe I could even do something with "Tom-Tom". As I think along this line it does seem more and more possible. Does it sound perfectly idiotic to you? I shall say nothing about this thought around here. I'll teach the first six weeks of summer school, go on to New York for Columbia summer school as I had planned. I have very good reason to think I can get one of those temporary jobs in a political headquarters there when school is out. Meanwhile, all sorts of things may offer themselves.

I deeply appreciated your kind letters. Did you see the little poem I wrote for my father published in the "Courier" May 9th? I also appreciated what you said about using some of my thesis material in your Centennial report. That will be particularly helpful if I do decide to "freelance".

I suppose you shan't be coming through Nashville on your way north. I wish you might.

Accept my best wishes for a summer pressed down and running over with all the good things. After July 1, my address will be International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York. I'd love to get a card from Berlin.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

15-22-61

May 26, 1936.

Miss Shirley Graham,
A. & I. State College,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Shirley:

I have your interesting letter of May twenty-second. I agree with you that it would be better to get another job next year--anything that will give you some chance for expression. You are bound to get an opportunity to do your main work in a short time.

I am just about to leave for New York. I almost came to Nashville this week for a conference, but the other conferee came here so that I missed a visit. I think I made a remark about the High Gods.

I will send you a post card.

Sincerely yours,

s

15-22-28

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 14, 1936

Miss Anna Graves
29 rue Fort Barreau
Geneva, Switzerland

My dear Miss Graves:

I am going to be in Europe most of the fall and shall hope to come to Geneva. If you would kindly let me know when the Assembly of the League of Nations meets, and what I should do to secure a ticket of admission to its meetings, I would be under great obligations.

I sail June 5, but my permanent European address will be:

C/O Dr. Georg Martius
Oberlaender Trust
Hegal Haus
Am Kupfergraben 4a
Berlin N 24, Germany

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Greater New York Federation of Churches]

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1201-S

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W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

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ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS GREATER NEWYORK FED OF CHURCHES 71 W 23RD STREET NEWYORKCITY.

glad to ah

2-6-51

THERE IS NO DEPENDABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR WESTERN UNION TIME

Box 61
Howard University
Washington D.C.
March 8th, 1936

Dr. E.B.W. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-20a-138

My dear Dr. DuBois

Although I haven't been fortunate enough to hear you express yourself on this subject it has come to my attention that you now advance a new suggestion for the solution of the Negro Problem. I understand that you now advocate intelligent accommodation instead of open defiance as heretofore by the members of our group. — If this be true would you kindly enlarge upon it for me? I am interested because it agrees with the point of view that I have held for years past.

I had the pleasure of hearing your talk on Italy & Ethiopia here in Washington a few weeks ago and I enjoyed it very much.

Thanking you for your

Rudness and with best
wishes for your continued fight
in behalf of our group, I am

Respectfully yours,

S. Henry Grills

15-200-139

March 11, 1936

Mr. S. Henry Grille
Box 61
Harvard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

My stand concerning the emancipation of the Negro race has not been changed. It is the surrounding circumstances and especially our economic condition that has been changed, which therefore leads on my part to a difference of emphasis. I still believe in fighting race prejudice and segregation, but knowing that we cannot fight successfully unless we have jobs and income, and since our position in this respect is worse than it was in 1910 when the N.A.A.C.P. began, I believe today that not that we should fight discrimination less; but that we should seek economic safety more.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

1513 S St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1936

15-202-140

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois-

Thank you very much for your letter of recent date in which you explained your views as to the emancipation of the Negro race.

It is my sincere hope that I may have the opportunity to hear you speak on this topic at some time in the near future.

Very truly yours

S. Henry Grillo

S. Henry Grillo

15-22-29

January 3, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Worchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

I am arriving in Boston Sunday morning January 12. I speak at the Community Church that morning and leave at two o'clock for Fitchburg where I speak in the afternoon. Then, I shall return to Boston and spend most of Monday and finally leave for Worchester late Monday afternoon.

Unfortunately, I shall have no car, but if Hotel Groves is open, I should be very glad to become a paying guest.

A Happy New Year to the family and I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-35

January 22, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

I got back home safely after a most delightful visit. Thank you and Lovett and the children for your hospitality. I hope your weather has not yet gotten real angry.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-31

February 25, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

Thank you so much for your telegram about Maud. I wrote to Nadine and had her get flowers. Richardson also wrote to me. I am glad the poor girl is out of pain at last.

We buried the President of Atlanta University yesterday. He died after less than a week's illness.

I have just returned from a lecture tour in the Middle West. It was atrocious weather, reaching fifteen degrees below zero in Chicago, but I got through all right and I am in good health.

My love to you and best regards to the rest of the family.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-32

March 20, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peasevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

Don't be worried about any "mention" of my name for the presidency of Atlanta University. I would not accept any such responsibility and interference with my carefully laid out work.

My trip to Germany is not a bit hazy--my passage and cabin have been secured on the St. Louis leaving New York the 6th of next June.

I am going to New York tomorrow, but the weather is too bad to take the car and I'm afraid I won't be there long enough to get in touch with you. I may be up a little later in the spring. If so, I'll let you know ahead of time.

I'm so glad to know that the family is all right. My love to them all, including yourself.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-22-33

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 5, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

Thank you for the word of greeting. You are right in saying that spring has come here. At mid-day, it is quite hot and very beautiful at other times.

I had heard, indirectly, of Mrs. Drummond's death. I am so glad to know that you folks are all well. I'm afraid I am not going to be able to get to Boston before I sail June 5. If I can, I will, of course, but the time is getting desperately short now and I have many thousands of things to do. But if I don't come, I'll be sure and drop in and tell you all about it as soon as I get back.

With best love to all.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DN

15-22-34

May 25, 1936

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

I admit it is brutal, selfish and all that, but if you saw the mountain of work that has been piled before me, I am sure even your hard heart would melt with pity. Since seeing you, I have gotten out typewritten manuscript of something like 170 pages of titles for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro; have re-written my booklet on the Negro and Social Reform, and written a pamphlet for the Texas Exposition, which is going to have an edition of 100,000 copies, beside writing on my novel and answering one thousand and one letters.

I shall fall on that beat with a gasp and sleep nine days straight through. Remember me kindly to the family, and especially to yourself.

I shall be sure to send you a post card and bring you a gim crank when I come back.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

Mr. Henry A. Moe
Guggenheim Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

15-24-17

My dear Mr. Moe:

I noted sometime ago that the Guggenheim Fund has been increased. I do not suppose that any particular change has been made in its policies, and in that case, this letter is superfluous. But you will remember that sometime ago I told you about my proposed history of the black troops in the world war, in the American, British, French, German, Belgian and Italian armies.

I enclose a statement showing the present condition of this work. I very much want to prepare it for publication.

I am leaving June 5 for Europe on a stipend from the Oberlaender Trust. I shall spend several months in Germany and shall visit England, France, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, China and Japan.

When I return in January, I want very much to take up this historical work of mine, and I am writing you on the faint chance that the Guggenheim Fund might be able to help.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

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CABLE ADDRESS · GUGMEMORA

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · N · Y ·

May 28, 1936.

15-24-16

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am afraid I must again say to you that our policy, with reference to scholars of your years and eminence, remains unchanged.

As a Trustee of the Oberlaender Trust, I am delighted that you have been given opportunity to make observations in Germany that you desire to make.

With best wishes to you for your journey, I am

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:G

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS · GUGMEMORA

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · N · Y ·

November 30, 1936

12/2/36

15-24-18

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Hereby I make my inquiries concerning the candidates for Guggenheim Fellowships who have referred me to you this year: Dean Horace Mann Bond, Miss Martha Gruening. Will you advise us, please, with reference to each?

As always, my question is this: Which of these candidates, if either, seems to you first-rate?

Anything you say will be held in the strictest confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:S

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
DEC - 4 1936
JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

12/7/36

December 2, 1936

Dear Mr. Moe:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois who is on a trip around the world, the receipt of your letter of November thirtieth. Dr. Du Bois will return to his desk around the fifteenth of February, 1937. Would that be too late to be of service to you?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-24

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation
551 Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Diggs:

It will be pretty late; but not, I think, too late. Thank you very much

W. E. B. Du Bois

Request for information

(Gulley?)

Agawam
Mass.
Nov. 3 1926

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir

I am interested in some Colored books edited by Colored editors can you help me in getting the name and address of some of them thank you

Truly yours

Basil Gulley
Federal Hill Club
Agawam
Mass

15-4-13

Dabney

THE STUDIO
612 W. NINTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

March 4, 1936.

15-3-34

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It was with great regret, that I learned of the recent death of your friend, Dr. Hope. Very appropriately one might say, "Il est mort à la fleur de l'âge."

In another vein, I learned from Mr. Dabney that you passed through Cincinnati. You had promised to let me know of your return visit.

Vous en mettez du temps!

Wishing this reaches you, when you are enjoying the best of health, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Wilda Gunn

Dabney

15-3-35

March 9, 1936

Miss Wilda Gumm
The Studio
612 West Ninth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Miss Gumm:

You may be sure that I did not stop in Cincinnati, else I should certainly have looked you up. I had meant to stop over, but was prevented by an engagement in Birmingham from stopping on the way up, and on the way back after suffering from frightful weather, I got to Cincinnati in the morning. The temptation to get back to my desk was too much, and I took the 7:30 train and went on. But I shall be seeing you one of these days.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopaedia

41/127/62

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

The Librarian
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Madam:

You will note by the enclosed literature that I am interested in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Preliminary to this project, I am trying to locate this year the best collections of books and pamphlets and source material concerning the Negro in the various libraries of the United States and in private hands. I should be very glad indeed if you would give me any information on this subject or the names of any persons with whom I might communicate.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

Encyclopedia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

ARTHUR HOWE, PRESIDENT
ROBERT OGDEN PURVES, TREASURER
WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

CAROLINE L. JONES, LIBRARIAN

A-11 2F 28

February 27, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

The proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro of which you write will be a matter of great importance to all of us who are interested in Negro education.

We have in the Library here an outstanding collection of books and pamphlets about the Negro. I have been told it is one of the two or three finest in the United States. There are in the collection several hundred books not listed in Work's Bibliography of the Negro. Mr. Arthur Schomburg examined the collection a year or so ago and spoke of it as especially rich in Americana. There are also many early books about Africa.

The collection is housed in a special room planned for the purpose.

We shall be very glad to aid in any way toward the carrying out of this project.

Very sincerely yours,

Caroline L. Jones

Librarian

CLJ:MT

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

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41/12F/37

March 18, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

7

President Howe has suggested that I write you that the Record Office at Hampton Institute has very valuable historical material consisting of the letters of early graduates.

This information may be of interest in connection with the proposed encyclopedia of the Negro.

Yours very sincerely,

Caroline L. Jones
Librarian

CLJ:MT

March 20, 1936

Miss Caroline L. Jones
Librarian, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

15-1-04

My dear Miss Jones:

Thank you very much for President Howe's suggestion. I will keep it in mind for future reference.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Request to write article, etc

Iva Louise Handy
Box 28

Hampton Institute
Virginia
November 4,1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia

11/6/36

My dear Dr. DuBois:

15-15-8

Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher and I,both of the Hampton Institute faculty,are editing a book "Negro Education Today,by the Presidents of Twenty Negro Colleges",a collection of articles by the presidents of outstanding and representative Negro colleges about their institutions. The book is to be a record and survey of higher Negro education in that the history,aims,alumni accomplishments, present plant,plans and objectives for the future,of each co college are given. In the introduction,the editors have tried to give an historical and general discussion of Negro education and its importance in American life.

Because of your interest in Negro education and your prominence as a leader and spokesman of the race,Mr. Fletcher and I would like very much to have you introduce the book to the public in a short prefatory note. We should be glad to h send you any of the material you wish to read before writing the preface--or before deciding whether you would care to do so.

At present we have articles from the following schools: Atlanta,Fisk,Cheyney,Wilberforce,Virginia State,Virginia Union, Tennessee A. and I.,Southern,Bennett,Palmer Memorial Institute, Prairie View,Tillotson,Lincoln,and Hampton. We expect Tuskegee's

and Howard's articles soon. The Macmillan publishing company has expressed a definite interest in the book, although they are awaiting the remaining articles before deciding on publication.

The editors sincerely hope that you will be able to assist in carrying out the purpose for which this book is designed--to help in furthering understanding and appreciation of the place and importance of the Negro college, of Negro education, today, in American life.

We should, of course, be very glad of any suggestions you may care to make about our undertaking.

Very truly yours,

Ira Louise Handy

15-15-9

Department of Sociology

November 6, 1936

My dear Miss Handy:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, the receipt of your letter of November 4, 1936. Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk, from a trip around the world, until sometime the early part of February, 1937. If it is possible to secure an answer to your letter from him before that time I shall do so.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-15

Miss Iva Louise Handy
Hampton Institute, Box 28
Virginia

11/20/36

Box 28

Hampton Institute, Virginia

November 17, 1936

My dear Miss Diggs:

I am acknowledging your reply to my letter of November 4, 1936. Regretting very much the absence of Dr. DuBois, I shall appreciate your attempting to communicate with him on his trip around the world, for I am interested in securing, in the near future, his consent to do the one or two-page prefatory note to the book, Negro Education Today. The actual writing of the preface may be done on his return to Atlanta.

15-15-10

Mr. Fletcher and I would like to know whether he will be willing to write the note soon after he returns, and we wish to thank you for whatever efforts you put forth in behalf of our project.

Sincerely yours,

Iva Louise Handy

Iva Louise Handy

January 5, 1938

15-1-03

Mr. W. C. Handy
Handy Brothers Music Company, Inc.
1587 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Handy:

I appreciate very much the piece of music which you sent me and I shall listen to it with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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July 29, 1936

15-6-25

Mr. W. A. Shields,
c/o W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Shields:

The outline of subjects for the American section of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro has been received. Shall endeavor to return this to you in a few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

F. H. Hankins

FHH:C

Editor.

CONCERNING ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO
THE MANAGING EDITOR
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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Nov. 6, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

15-6-24

Dear Mr. Logan:

With reference to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro: have gone through the outline twice, partly with a view to detecting omissions and duplications, and partly with reference to the general arrangement. Since this is to be an encyclopaedia, I suppose it is necessary to break up the treatment into a large number of somewhat specialized topics. The result, as it seems to me, is a certain amount of confusion and duplication. The subject of racial discrimination, for example, is included in the outline as a major topic, as is also discrimination against the Negroes. I note that the headings under these topics are somewhat different, but one nevertheless has a very definite feeling of overlapping.

My own interests center very largely in the field of vital statistics and racial trends. You have limited the subject of vital statistics almost entirely to a study of mortality. Obviously, the subject includes births and marriages as well. These latter topics are included under the general heading "Distribution and Increase of Negro Population". Obviously deaths have as much bearing on increase as do births. In other words, it would seem to me a matter of economy of space, as well as solidity of treatment, if a number of these topics were brought together under some such major heading as demography. The different parts of this broad field could be treated by different experts, as well as under the present arrangement. In any case, it would be the function of the editorial office to integrate the various contributions so as to cut out duplications and contradictions. This would be a form of treatment somewhat different from that usually found in encyclopaedias, but would seem to me to be more satisfactory from the standpoint of both the editor and reader.

A detailed index would enable the person who wished to consult the encyclopaedia momentarily to turn to what he wanted. Such an index would be essential regardless of the topical plan adopted.

One topic on which we have very little information but a good deal of wild guessing is that of "passing". This, of course, could be treated under the general heading of anthropology, demography or marriage. Whether material is available to warrant a scientific treatment of the topic is perhaps questionable.

I fear these suggestions are not very valuable. In any case, you may be assured of my hearty approval of the venture. The encyclopaedia is a book that is very much needed, and will undoubtedly serve an extremely useful purpose for many years to come as a source of reliable and readily accessible information on the Negro in America.

Do you wish the suggested list of subjects returned?

Very sincerely yours,

F. H. Hankins

FHH:C

Editor.

15-6-27

November 10, 1936

My dear Mr. Hankins:

Thank you for your letter of November 6 with its criticisms of the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Dr. Du Bois will be grateful to you for these suggestions as well as for your hearty approval of the venture.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mr. F. H. Hankins
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Encyclopaedia

15-24-47

March 17, 1936

Mr. Leo Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

For the purposes of the projected Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I am making up a list of possible subjects. I want to see if I can engage your services to make a tentative list of subject headings for such an Encyclopaedia, referring to Africa. Of course the Encyclopaedia will be mainly for American Negro readers and we do not want to go too deeply and technically into African questions, but we do want to take up enough of Africa and the Negro race to satisfy American Negroes. This should include the history of Africa; anthropology, ethnology, geography, social organization, tribes, various cultures, missions, education, industry, government, law, art, land, crime, slavery, literature, music, biography, religion, languages, etc.

I am writing to ask if you could make me such a tentative list and get it to me before April 1. I should be glad to pay you an honorarium of $25. Please let me know immediately if you can do this.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopedia

Encyc

15-24-48

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 23, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of March 17, I am pleased to say that I shall be very happy to draw up the list of subjects which you request. The pressure of work connected with a project immediately in hand causes me, however, to wonder if I shall be able to get this to you by April first. I promise you, however, that the list can reach you by April 15. If this date will be too late, I shall, however, make a very special effort to complete the task before that time, if you will kindly so advise me.

Very sincerely yours,

William Leo Hansberry

William Leo Hansberry.

LBS.

Telegram

Make copy for Mrs Shi

Charge to Atlanta University

March 31, 1936

Black Reconstruction

Mr. William L. Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

April Fifteen will be in time for your list

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-13-31

Encyclopaedia

Founded by
Dr. Malaku E. Bayen

Cable Address:
Ethiopcil-Washington

Ethiopian Research Council

Object: To assemble and disseminate information on the history, civilization, and diplomatic relations of Greater Ethiopia in Ancient, Medieval, and Modern times.

POST OFFICE BOX 1365
WASHINGTON, D. C.

15-21-41a

Director
William Leo Hansberry
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Director
Dr. Malaku E. Bayen
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Secretary
William M. Steen
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Secretary
Howard Moore
Washington, D. C.

Associates
Dr. Engueda Yohannes
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Ato Makonnen Haile
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
John C. Robinson
Addis Ababa Ethiopia
Prince Hosea K. Nyabongo
Kabarole Toro, Uganda, E. Africa
Oluwaji Coker
Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa
Dr. Gilbert H. Bovell
Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. Willis N. Huggins
New York, N. Y.
James V. Herring
Washington, D. C.

Advisors
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Advisor on International Law
Washington, D. C.
Dr. George M. Jones
Technical Advisor
Washington, D. C.
Claude A. DeM. Lewis
Technical Advisor and Cartographer
New York, N. Y.

Affiliates
L'Amour Pour La Patrie
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Conseil de Recherche d'Ethiopie
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Le Comite d'Action Ethiopienne
Paris, France
The Istmo-African Bureau
Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama
The Rising Sun Club
Philadelpha, Pa.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia
Chicago, Ill.
Medical Committee For The Defense of Ethiopia
New York, N. Y.

April 13, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith a preliminary draft of a prospectus or outline of subjects and topics which, I feel, would cover more or less effectively what should be known of the African background of the American Negro. As you will observe, I have endeavored to list and arrange the individual topics in such a manner as would make the completed effort something of a unified and coherent whole.

From your letter I was not altogether sure as to whether or not this was exactly the approach you had in mind; nor was I certain of how detailed and exhaustive you desired the list of topics to be. I am sending, therefore, the present outline along primarily for the purpose of having you review it and make such suggestions and recommendations as you may have in mind. Such suggestions and recommendations would be taken into full account in drawing up the revised and finished list.

Most of the topics included here fall more or less directly within my own field or fields of interest and the materials which would be necessary for their treatment are already pretty well in hand. This is particularly true of those which are primarily of an historical character. The proposed sections on especially African music and the African languages are the ones which I would feel least competent to do as I have hitherto devoted only passing attention to the more technical aspects of such matters.

Ethiopian Research Council
POST OFFICE BOX 1365
WASHINGTON, D.C.

15-21-42

It is, I believe, your plan to avoid as much as possible the technical approach and all unnecessary detail in the production of the proposed articles. All of the topics I have listed here could be effectively written I think, in accordance with such a plan. Their length would, of course, vary but in reviewing the ground which would or should be covered in each, it is my estimate that most of them could be done in from five to fifteen typewritten (double-spaced) pages. The sections on the Kingdoms of Ethiopia would perhaps run a little more - probably up to twenty-five or thirty pages.

I shall be glad to make such revisions or additions in this list as you suggest and would be able to return it to you within a week.

Very sincerely yours,

William Leo Hansberry

William Leo Hansberry

WLH:s
enc.

[ENCLOSURE] Encyclopaedia

William Leo Hansberry

15-21-17

THE AFRICAN BACKGROUND OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

PART ONE--INTRODUCTION

I. Origin and usage of the term "Negro".

II. Origin and meaning of the term "Race".

III. Some Problems in Race Classification.

IV. Some Definitions of the terms "Negro", "Negroid" and "Black Race".

V. Ethnic Relationships between "Negro" and "Negroid" Peoples and the "Black Race".

VI. Present Distribution of Negro and Negroid Peoples Throughout the World.

VII. Distribution of Negro and Negroid Peoples Throughout the World in Former Times.

VIII. Some General Observations on the Origin and Antiquity of Negro and Negroid Peoples in Africa.

IX. Relationships Between the Negro and Negroid Peoples of Africa and the Other Races of the World.

X. Relationship Between the Negro and Negroid Peoples of Africa and the American Negro.

XI. Why An Acquaintance With the Main Outlines of African History is Essential to an Adequate Appraisal of the American Negro.

PART TWO--THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA

I. Geography and Climate at the Present Time.

II. Evidences of Climatic Changes Since the Beginnings of Human History.

III. Some Observations on the Effects of Climatic Changes on the Cultural History of the Continent.

PART THREE--THE PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF AFRICAN BEFORE THE DAWN OF HISTORY

I. Evidences of the Great Antiquity of Mankind in Africa.

(1) Brief summary of the paleontological evidence.

(2) Brief summary of the archaeological evidence.

II. Authoritative opinions regarding Africa as the probable Birthplace of Mankind and the Cradle-land of the World's Oldest Cultures and Civilizations.

PART FOUR--THE INFLUENCE OF NEGRO AND NEGROID PEOPLES ON THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST HISTORICAL CIVILIZATIONS

I. The Influence of Negro and Negroid Peoples on the Rise and Development of Ancient Egyptian Civilization.

(1) A brief review of ancient traditions--Egyptian, Ethiopian, Classical--bearing upon the question.

(2) A summary of modern anthropological, archaeological and historical evidence which seems--in the opinion of eminent archaeologists and Egyptologists--to support this point of view.

(3) A critical appraisal of the whole question.

II. The Influence of Negro and Negroid Peoples on the Earliest Historical Civilizations of Asia.

(1) Dravidian India

(2) Pre-semitic Mesopotamia

(3) Pre-aryan Persia

(4) Proto-historic Arabia

15-21-18

III. Negro and Negroid elements in the Proto-historic Civilizations of Europe.

(1) The Minoan Civilizations of Crete and the Basin of the Aegean Sea.

(2) The Greek Civilizations of the Homeric and Early Classical Periods.

PART FIVE--GREATER ETHIOPIA IN ANTIQUITY

I. Proto-historic Ethiopia, or Ethiopia before the Eighth Century B. C.

II. Epitome of the History and Civilizations of Greater Ethiopia from the Eighth Century B. C. until the 4th Century A. D.

(1) The Kingdom of Napata.

(2) The Kingdom of Meroe.

(3) The Kingdom of Axum.

PART SIX--GREATER ETHIOPIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

I. The Introduction of Christianity into Ethiopia.

II. The Christian Kingdom of Dongola.

III. The Christian Kingdom of Alwa.

IV. The Christian Kingdom of Axum.

PART SEVEN--WEST AFRICA CIVILIZATIONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

I. History and Civilization of the Kingdom of Ghana.

II. History and Civilization of the Kingdom of Melle.

III. History and Civilization of the Songhay Empire.

IV. Medieval and Early Modern Civilizations Along the Guinea Coast and Its Hinterlands.

V. Causes of the Decline and Fall of Medieval West African Civilizations.

PART EIGHT--SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS ON THE AFRICAN NEGRO

15-21-19

I. The African Negro as an Empire Builder.

II. The Spirit of Negro Imperialism and Statesmanship in Ancient and Medieval Times.

III. The African Negro as a Soldier.

IV. Some Noted Cities and Towns in Negro Africa in Former Times.

V. The African Negro as An Artist and Artisan.

VI. The African Negro as An Agriculturist.

VII. The African Negro in Industry, Commerce and Trade.

VIII. The Native African System of Land Control.

IX. Law and the Spirit of Justice in Africa.

X. Native African Music.

XI. Native African Religions.

XII. Native African Languages.

XIII. Native African Literature.

XIV. The Native African Family.

XV. Native African Systems of Education.

PART NINE--THE POSITION OF THE NEGRO AND NEGROID PEOPLES OF AFRICA IN THE OUTLINES OF WORLD HISTORY

PART TEN--THE AFRICAN HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

Encyclopaedia Cushon

15-21-43

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

April 21, 1936

Mr. William L. Hansberry
P. O. Box 1265
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

This outline is a sort of general brief covering subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat; but what I want are the headings and subjects themselves which should go into an Encyclopaedia and among which this general information should be divided.

If you will take, for instance, the first volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition, you will find that the entries are all subjects in one or two words, as for instance, page 168,--

adjutant bird
adjutant-general
Adler, Cyrus
Adler, Felix
Adler, Friedrich, etc.

On page 260,--

Aeschylus

Aeschylus' plays
Supplices
Persai, etc.

That means that you cannot insert a phrase, like "Origin and Usage of the Term 'Negro'". You have got to put down "Negro", and then under that, origin, past and present usage. Then "Race" with some sub-headings, among them race classification, and most of the other things in Part I, would come as sub-headings under "Race" or "Negro" or under "America" and "Africa"; but this matter of headings and sub-headings would have carefully to be worked out.

In Part II, under "Geography", should come every single important place in Africa that it is necessary to mention. That would include countries and regions, ancient and modern, have mountains and rivers, cities and towns. Of course this would com-

Mr. William L. Hansberry

15-21-44

to be limited to the important ones, but it would mean a long list. "Climate" could come, of course, under one heading with sub-divisions.

All of Part III would have to be comprehended under such entries as "Man", antiquity of; "Man", birthplace of, etc.

Under Part IV, would come such entries as Egypt, Ethiopia, the negroid Pharaohs by name, the dynasties and present names that have to do with the Negro or Ethiopia, etc. You cannot, for instance, put in an Encyclopaedia a heading like "Modern Anthropological, Archaeological and Historical Evidence", etc. This must all be comprehended under certain definite word entries.

For the most part, we would have to leave out Asia, except some references under Negro.

Crete and Aegean civilizations could be entered.

Under Part V, would come of course "Ethiopia", with sub-headings: Napata, Meroe, Axum, Abyssinia, the names of the chief monarchs in all these kingdoms, and present names and historical events.

In Part VI, "Christianity in Ethiopia" would be one entry, and then the names of those who introduced it: the places, the chief names, etc.

In Part VII, must appear the kings and history and places of Ghana, Mello, Songhay and a number of others that you have not mentioned, like Katsena, Hausa, and you have not touched the West Coast at all, with all its long, ancient and modern history.

Under Part VIII, must all be comprehended under definite names and in essay topics: art, agriculture, industry, land, justice, religion, languages; and under languages, the entry of all the different languages in Africa; family, etc.

Part IX, and X, of course are not worked out at all.

In other words, a list of encyclopaedia articles is not a thesis or the outline of an argument. It is a definite number of names which will comprehend all of the information which would naturally be sought, and the headings must be logically the kind of thing that a person would look for who was using the Encyclopaedia.

I hope you can revise this in accordance with these ideas.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[April 21, 1936
1st draft]

~~Copy~~ [1936?]

~~Encyclopaedia~~

Mr. William L. Hansberry
P. O. Box 1365
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

15-1-28

This outline is a sort of general brief covering subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat, but what I want are the headings and subjects themselves which should go into an Encyclopaedia and among which this general information should be divided.

If you will take, for instance, the first volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition. You will find that the entries are all subjects in one or two words, as for instance, page 168,—

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In Part II, under "Geography" should come every single important place in Africa that it is necessary to mention. That would include countries and regions, ancient and modern, mountains and rivers, cities and towns. Of course this would have to be limited to the important ones, but it would mean a long list. "Climate" could come, of course, under one heading with sub-divisions.

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In Part VII, must appear the kings and history and places of Ghana, Melle, Songhay and a number of others that you have not mentioned, like Katsana, Haussa, and you have not touched the West Coast at all, with all its long, ancient and modern history.

15-1-29

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Part IX. and X. of course are not worked out at all.

In other words, a list of encyclopaedia articles is not a thesis or the outline of an argument. It is a definite number of names which will comprehend all of the information which would naturally be sought, and the headings must be logically the kind of thing that a person would look for who was using the Encyclopaedia.

I hope you can revise this in accordance with these ideas.

Founded by
Dr. Malaku E. Bayen

Cable Address:
Ethiopcil-Washington

Ethiopian Research Council

Object: To assemble and disseminate information on the history, civilization, and diplomatic relations of Greater Ethiopia in Ancient, Medieval, and Modern times.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama
The Rising Sun Club
Philadelpha, Pa.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia
Chicago, Ill.
Medical Committee For The Defense of Ethiopia
New York, N. Y.

15-1-26

May 2, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am forwarding you today, under separate cover, a number of lists containing titles which I trust will meet your approval. Most of the names included have been classified under a number of general topic-headings. I have recorded titles in this manner, not with the idea in mind that they are to be arranged in that order in the Encyclopaedia, but rather to facilitate your reference to them by groups. If I understand your plan correctly, each subject is to be treated and listed as a separate item in the order of its alphabetical position. In addition to the classified lists you will also find one which includes a number of titles which did not belong to any of the classified group-lists. Most of the subjects in this list will be, no doubt, quite familiar to you, but as a guide to others who may work on them I have added a brief word of identification after most of the items. The dates by years, centuries or ages accompanying the names of the Kings are also intended merely to facilitate chronological placement and are not to be included as parts of the titles.

The rosters of the Ethiopian and Songhai kings are, I believe, quite as complete as present sources will permit; the other lists while not so complete, contain, I think, a reasonably representative selection of items from their respective fields.

Not being very familiar with the details of your editorial policy, the task of selecting the titles which should be included gave rise to a number of uncertainties. I did not know, for example, whether it was your plan to include only persons of

Negro or Negroid descent or any individual regardless of race whose career was intimately and prominently associated with Negro Africa. As you will observe, I have included a few names which fall in the latter category. If you did have in mind the inclusion of such persons, the list should of course be much more extensive than it is. Just how full to make the list of Negro and Negroid personages and African place-names was also a matter of doubt. Anything like a complete list of such names would be assuredly a rather ambitious and time-consuming undertaking - the task of writing the finished articles, a most stupendous job!

15-1-27

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the work and the expense which would be involved in such an effort, it is certainly one which needs to be done; and if there is any chance of bringing it to fruition, I shall be pleased to pledge you my support to that end. It would be, however, not until Summer that I could find the time required for the task.

I am sorry that I misunderstood the purport of your previous letter. It was my impression that the Encyclopaedia's main concern would be with the American Negro and that the section on Africa was to be a kind of introduction or background against which the articles on the American Negro would be cast. I am glad however to learn that the proposed plan is broader than that, and I shall be happy to work with you in making it a success.

Very sincerely yours,

William Leo Hansberry.

WLH:s

William Leo Hansberry

Encyclopaedia

15-21-16

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 9, 1936

Mr. William L. Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

I have the subject matter which you kindly arranged for me, and I am enclosing my check for ($25.00) Twenty-Five Dollars, which was the amount which I promised.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

East High School,
Brander and Atkins Sts.
Erie, Penna. Feb. 20, 1936.

15-3-42

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Professor DuBois:-

May I impose upon you to place this request in the proper hands? I have charge of classes in Problems of Democracy here, and am always ready to receive pamphlet material of various sorts. We always study the Negro problem. It has always agitated me, although I try to keep my personal opinion out of the class discussions which I try to arouse. Our high school has the usual magazine and text material. We have your book on the Negro; Brawley's book; Kerlin, The Voice of the Negro; Mecklin, Democracy and Race Friction; Porter, Suffrage in the U.S.; Merriam and Gosnell, Non-Voters.

I wish that I may receive material, especially from the offices of the N.A.A.C.P., on any phases of the problem which may be considered advisable. Also a list of purchasable material. They may be sent either to me or to the Librarian of East High School.

We occasionally have Negroes in the class. I do not alter my questions at all in such case, I assure you.

I hope that you have no trouble from this request, and I thank you in advance for any assistance you can give us.

Very sincerely yours,

Ralph L. Harbold.

A.B. Harvard 1918.

15-3-43

February 25, 1938

Mr. Ralph E. Harbold
East High School
Brandies and Atkins Streets
Erie, Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

You ought to add the following material to available books in your library:

"The Book of American Negro Poetry", edited by James Weldon Johnson.

"Color", by Countee Cullen.

"There Is Confusion", by Jessie Fauset.

"The Negro in American Civilization", by Charles S. Johnson.

"The Negro Author", by Vernon Loggins.

"The Negro in Literature and Art", by Benjamin R. Brawley.

"Portraits in Color", by Mary Ovington.

"The Souls of Black Folk", "Darkwater" and "Black Reconstruction", by W. E. B. Du Bois.

"The New Negro", by Alain Locke.

"What the Negro Thinks", by R. R. Moton.

"Brown America", by Edwin R. Embree.

You can get some free pamphlet material by writing to the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia, and to the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-16

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

hbc E

SOLD TO

W. E. B. Dubois
Dept of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga

DATE Jan. 20, 1936.

ORDER NO.

DEPT. AUTHOR

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383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq. April 1, 1936

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Dec. 16 -	Merchandise purchased	13.50
1936		
Jan. 20 -		8.69
Feb. 28 -		17.21
		$39.40

15-16

[1936?]

Telegram — May 17.

Mr. Charles Pearce — (Harcourt Brace & Co.)

Change title as suggested.

Ley Boris

1-L1-51

May 28, 1936.

Harcourt, Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me six copies of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION and charge them to my account?

Very truly yours,

15-16

s

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

c/o hb

DATE June 1, 1936

SOLD TO

ORDER NO.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Dept. of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

DEPT. AUTHOR

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13-16

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Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 22, 1936.

Harcourt, Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

A memorandum from Dr. DuBois requests that you send to:

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander,
2104 Jefferson Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

the following:

5 copies of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION
1 copy of DARK PRINCESS

Please charge these to Dr. DuBois' account and address the bill to him here at Atlanta University as soon as they have been shipped.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

C hb C

SOLD TO

W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

DATE June 24, 1936

ORDER NO.

DEPT. AUTHOR

ALL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE ON THE FIFTEENTH FOR BILLS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH. NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS SENT OR RECEIVED FOR ENCLOSURE, OR SENT BY MAIL. BOOKS SENT ON REGULAR ORDER ARE NOT RETURNABLE.

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Sent to: Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
2104 Jefferson St.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Ordered by: W. A. Shields

91-51

CUST. NO.	MEMO.	DATE	DEBITS			CREDITS	BALANCE
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		JUN 24-36	13.82				30.98*

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M.S.D.

15-16

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

June 25, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-16-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of June 22nd. We are sending the five copies of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION to Dr. Alexander. We are, however, unable to send the copy of DARK PRINCESS as the book is no longer in print.

Very truly yours,

Margaret G. Cuff

Harcourt, Brace and Company
Assistant Treasurer

MGC:GMS

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

June 25, 1936

15-12-42

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We are enclosing herewith our check for $70.81 which is the amount due you at this time in accordance with our royalty statement of April 25th.

Very truly yours,

Margaret G. Cuff
Harcourt, Brace and Company
Assistant Treasurer

MGC:GMS

OWV

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
June 26, 1936.

Miss Margaret C. Cuffy,
Assistant Treasurer,
Harcourt, Brace and Company,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Cuffy:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June twenty-fifth and the royalty check (#9642) made payable to W. E. B. DuBois in the amount of $70.81.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Shields,
Acting Secretary.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-7920
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

10/12/36

October 9, 1936

Sent to WEBD

15-16-20

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois .
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Perhaps you have heard of the New York Times National Book Fair, a very important event which will take place in Rockefeller Center from November 5th to 19th. All the publishers are taking exhibit space, and plans for our booth call for pictures of our important authors. The photograph we have of you is unfortunately damaged. Would it be possible for you to loan us a new one? The size doesn't matter, since we can make it the required size by reproduction. I'd be glad to return it to you as soon as the affair is over.

Sincerely yours

Helen K. Taylor

Harcourt, Brace and Company

HKT

October 12, 1936

Gentlemen: Attention Miss Helen K. Taylor

Permit me, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, to thank you for your letter of October 9, 1936. I am ever so sorry not to have one of Dr. Du Bois' photographs to loan you but you may secure one by writing to Addison N. Scurlock, 900 "U" Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., and his biography may be secured from "Who's Who".

When the exhibit is assembled, if there is any material for distribution which would be of interest to Dr. Du Bois or this office, will you please be good enough to send us copies?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York City
New York

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-16

October 26, 1936

Gentlemen:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe, the receipt of your check in the amount of $89.78 in payment of royalty on "Black Reconstruction".

Very truly yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-12

Harcourt, Brace & Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York City
New York

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-3610
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 23, 1936

5-12-43

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We are enclosing herewith our check for $89.77 which is the amount due you at this time in accordance with our royalty statement of October 25th.

Very truly yours,

Margaret G. Cuffs

Harcourt, Brace and Company
Assistant Treasurer

MGC:GMS

January 22, 1936

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare
(Red Hen Sanatorium
(Call address from Austin)

15-10-1

My dear Maud:

It was good to see you and I hope you are even more comfortable. If I were you, I would not hesitate to take the medicine and treatments which the regular physician recommends. Christian Science is all very well as an attitude toward life, but when scientists begin to practice medicine, they are simply wrong and needlessly cruel.

Let me hear from you when you can.

With best love

WEBD/DW

November 7, 1936

15-14-12

My dear Professor Haring:

As you will see from this letter head there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro that has the support of some of the American learned societies. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to perfect the list of subjects which should be included in this Encyclopaedia. I am wondering if you will be good enough to suggest to me the names of specialists in all of the Latin-American countries with the exception of Haiti who might be willing to cooperate in the completion of this list?

I might add that I have gone through volume one of "The Economic Literature of Latin-America" and have placed an order for "The Latin-American Handbook".

Any assistance that you might give will be greatly appreciated and will aid materially in making the Encyclopaedia the scholarly production that its supporters wish it to be.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor Clarence H. Haring
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Widener Library 97
November 17, 1936

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Logan:

15-14-13

I am replying to your request of November 7th. The best man in Cuba for your purposes is, as you perhaps already know, Fernando Ortiz, Director of the Revista Bimestre Cubana. He is not only outstanding himself, but can put you in touch with other men in Cuba and in other Latin American countries who are interested in Negro history.

In Brazil the names I know best are Renato Mendonça and Arthur Ramos. I am acquainted with neither, nor do I know their addresses. You can get in touch with them through Gilberto Freyre, Professor of I-know-not-what in the University of Rio de Janeiro.

I know of no one in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile or Peru interested in the Negro and his contribution to the new world. You might receive help in Peru from Jorge Basadre, Librarian of the University of San Marcos in Lima. For Venezuela and Colombia I should write to the Secretary of the National Academy of History, Caracas and Bogotá, asking for information regarding men interested in your subject. I admit that this is not very satisfactory for you may get no reply. However, I can think of no better device.

I appreciated very much the note you sent me while on your travels last summer. Best of luck in your new undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Haring

November 21, 1936

My dear Professor Haring:

Thank you for your very helpful letter of November seventeenth and its expression of good wishes. I shall communicate at once with the persons and institutions you were good enough to suggest. Professor Richard Pattee of the University of Puerto Rico was good enough to send me the address of Dr. Ramos.

Interest in Latin-America is growing here, although the course I offer is an elective one, the number enrolled in it has increased from four in 1934-1935 to sixteen at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-14

Professor Clarence H. Haring
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

The Editor of
Harper's Magazine
C/O Harpers and Brothers
49 East 33 Street
New York, New York

15-1-01

My dear Sir:

I am leaving June 5 for Europe on a stipend from the Oberlaender Trust. I shall spend several months in Germany and visit England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, China and Japan, returning to the United States in January, 1937.

I am writing to ask if you would not be willing to let me prepare something for Harper's during that trip. I think my experiences and point of view would be of some value.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Editorial Rooms

12/10/36

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers

49 EAST 33rd STREET
New York

December 8, 1936

15-1-02

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am now engaged in a series of articles dealing with our regional history and one of them is concerned with Birmingham, Alabama, and the country round about. I am interested to discover what moves were made in Alabama during the Populist days in the late 80's and early 90's to bring about a political combination between blacks and whites. As near as I can make out a real junction was effected by the Texas Populists. What actually happened in Alabama I don't know. Do you know of any material which touches it? I have hastily examined a published thesis called "Populism in Alabama" but so far as I can discover this aspect of the question is treated with great skittishness. I wonder whether in the course of preparing "Black Reconstruction" you came upon any material that would be helpful?

Sincerely,

George R. Leighton

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

GL:BW

Department of Sociology

December 10, 1936

Dear Mr. Leighton:

Permit me, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December eighth. Dr. Du Bois will not return to his desk from a trip around the world until sometime the early part of February, 1937. Will that be too late to serve your purposes?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. George R. Leighton
Harper's Magazine
49 East 33rd Street
New York City, New York

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers

49 EAST 33rd STREET
New York

December 19, 1936

Dear Miss Diggs:

Thank you very much for your letter. Do you suppose that you, in the absence of Dr. DuBois, could advise me about the Populist in Alabama?

Sincerely yours,

George R. Leighton

15-1

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

GL:BW

City Attorney;
Ocoee, Fla.

LESTER HARRIS
LAWYER
29 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

May 8 1936

Professor Du Bois;

Professor of Sociology;

Atlanta, Ga.

15-24-19

Sir;

I have known of you thru your writings hence this letter.

I have written a History and Legal brief of about 12 pages on the question of Ethiopia. I have given the brief as a talk before the Unitarian Laymans League of this city, the Sorosis Club and the American Legion. The article is copyrighted.

In view of your interest in the matter of Ethiopia, I wonder if I may send the article to you for perusal and any suggestions you may give me will be appreciated.

I am writing you this letter for permission to send you the article rather than forward the brief for reading without permission first having been obtained. I realize the favor being granted in case you will agree to read the article.

respectfully

Lester Harris

Stamp envelope for reply.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 11, 1936

15-24-20

Mr. Lester A. Harris
29 West Central Avenue
Orlando, Florida

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I will be unable to read your article, as I am sailing for Europe within a week or so, and will not be back until February, 1937.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

February 6, 1936

Directors of the
Harvard Athletic Association
6 Quincy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly change my address from the enclosed to: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

15-1

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

INVITE THE MEMBERS OF THE

HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

WHICH COMPRISES ALL THE HOLDERS OF ORDINARY AND HONORARY DEGREES AND ALL FORMER MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION OF THE

TERCENTENARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

IN CAMBRIDGE, SEPTEMBER 17TH AND 18TH, 1936

1-51

Harvard University

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

The enclosed invitation from the President and Fellows of Harvard College to attend the Tercentenary Celebration to be held in Cambridge on Thursday and Friday, September 17 and 18, 1936, is being mailed to all members of the Harvard Alumni Association whose addresses are known. The Association includes holders of ordinary and honorary degrees and former students of the University.

The purpose of this Preliminary Announcement is to make known to all Alumni the programme for the principal events of the Celebration.

32-14-50

THE TERCENTENARY DAYS: SEPTEMBER 16, 17 AND 18

Wednesday Afternoon, September 16

Delegates from other Universities, Colleges and Learned Societies will be formally received and welcomed by President Conant, the Governing Boards and Faculties.

Thursday, September 17, 9.30 A.M.

SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING AND REMEMBRANCE in the Memorial Church, attended by the Governing Boards, the Professors and Associate Professors of the University, the Delegates from other institutions, and formally appointed delegations of the Alumni and Students of the University.

Thursday, September 17, 11 A.M. (*Alumni Day*)

THE TERCENTENARY MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS: This meeting, the most important gathering since the organization of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1897, will present that aspect of the University which identifies it with the interests of Harvard men in a thousand communities scattered throughout this country and all over the world. All Harvard men, both Alumni of all Departments of the University and present students in such Departments, are invited to attend. This meeting will be the first to be held in the Tercentenary Theatre, arranged for this occasion between Widener Library and the Memorial Church to seat about 15,000 people.

The following programme has been planned in the expectation that the thousands of Alumni attending the Tercentenary Celebration will wish to be present at this meeting as well as at the concluding ceremonies on the following day:

1. An address by President Conant.
2. Short addresses by the Deans of all Departments of the University.
3. Presentation by Undergraduates of various phases of their activities and problems.
4. An ode to Harvard.
5. An address by a distinguished guest.
6. Presentation of greetings to the University from Harvard Clubs all over the world, together with a history of each club and a roster of its present members.
7. Election of officers and roll call of all former Presidents.

The programme will also include some unannounced features.

As a demonstration of unity and loyalty no less than of the wide diffusion of Harvard influence, the meeting promises to be one of the most distinctive features of the whole Celebration. It is hoped that those members of Harvard Clubs who cannot attend the festivities in Cambridge will hold synchronous meetings devoted to the same purpose, and, as a part of their programme, will listen to the proceedings which will be broadcast over an international hook-up.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL: In order to transact the regular business of the Associated Harvard Clubs and to facilitate the disposal of routine matters, the annual meeting of the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held at a dinner on Wednesday, September 16, at 6.30 P.M., on the invitation of the Harvard Club of Boston.

Thursday Afternoon and Evening, September 17 (Alumni Day)

REUNIONS OF HARVARD COLLEGE CLASSES and of the Associations of the Alumni of the Graduate and Professional Schools. Arrangements for these Reunions are in charge of the Secretaries of the respective Classes and Associations.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HARVARD CHAPTER OF PHI BETA KAPPA. Oration and Poem. 8.30 P.M.

Friday, September 18, 10 A.M.

FORMAL CELEBRATION OF THE TERCENTENARY: The Tercentenary Ceremonies will take place in the presence of the Governing Boards, Faculties, Students and Alumni of the University, the Delegates of other institutions, distinguished guests and a large number of friends and benefactors. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Cities of Cambridge and Boston will be officially represented.

The exercises will include an Address of Welcome by Professor Edward Kennard Rand, Latin Orator; a formal recital of the acts constituting the Founding of Harvard College by the Tercentenary Historian, Professor Samuel Eliot Morison; an Address from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the Tercentenary Oration by President James Bryant Conant; and the conferring of Honorary Degrees upon a large number of distinguished scholars from many different countries. Music will be furnished by two hundred graduates and undergraduates under the direction of the Tercentenary Chorister, Professor Archibald Thompson Davison.

PROCESSION OF ALUMNI: The Alumni will assemble in the Old Yard before 9.30, each Harvard College Class forming a column at a station marked by a flag bearing the class colors and numerals. There will also be stations for Alumni of other Departments.

The Procession will be led by Chief Marshal Charles Francis Adams and Deputy Chief Marshal Joseph R. Hamlen, assisted by six Aids and over one hundred Class Marshals. A Marshal for each Class will carry the Class Flag at the head of his column. The five Divisions of the Procession, each led by an Aid, will start to march at 9.45 and enter the Tercentenary Theatre in the adjoining East Yard by different aisles — the First Division, with the older Classes, entering first and proceeding by the centre aisle to the front seats of the Theatre.

Signals for "Assembly" at 9.30, for "Ready" and for "March" will be given by bugle, the band striking up as the march begins. Alumni will be requested to be at their Class Stations by 9.30 and to range themselves at once in column of fours so that the "Ready" signal will find them prepared to march, since the bugle signals will be timed with precision.

It is regretted that the limitations of space in the Tercentenary Theatre will preclude a general invitation to the families of Alumni, as they themselves are expected to number ten or twelve thousand.

Friday, September 18, 2.30 P.M.

TERCENTENARY MEETING OF THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION: President *Emeritus* A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, Chairman; Charles Francis Adams, '88, Chief Marshal. Brief addresses will be made by distinguished speakers. The exercises will end with a motion for adjournment to September, 2036, following the precedent of the Bicentennial in 1836.

The Alumni will assemble at 2 P.M. in the Old Yard, exactly as in the morning, and march to the Tercentenary Theatre for this meeting.

Luncheon on Thursday and Friday, September 17 and 18. A Pavilion will be erected on the Memorial Hall Delta where luncheon can be obtained by all Alumni after the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on Thursday, September 17, and after the Tercentenary Exercises on the morning of Friday, September 18.

Programme in Case of Rain: In case of rain, the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on Thursday morning, September 17, and that of the Harvard Alumni Association on Friday afternoon will take place in Sanders Theatre; and the Tercentenary Exercises on Friday morning will be held in the Memorial Church. Loud-speakers will be placed in the available halls of the University so that those who wish to hear the proceedings in this way may do so. Many will probably prefer, in case of rain, to listen on the radio in more comfortable surroundings at home or elsewhere.

Broadcasting Programme: Through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Corporation, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation (W1XAL) the principal events on the three Tercentenary Days will be transmitted on an international hook-up. On September 17 and 18 the Harvard Clubs in all parts of the world, so far as the longitudinal time schedule permits, are expected to hold simultaneous meetings of those members who are unable to be in Cambridge.

The foregoing paragraphs are intended to give the Alumni such details and characteristics of the Celebration as are of primary concern to them. Other details of the programme have largely to do with the entertainment of official guests and refer to events arranged in their honor at which the attendance is necessarily limited by the exigencies of space, such as the various concerts, receptions and other hospitalities. The Undergraduates have also arranged a characteristic programme of their own in addition to their attendance at the great meetings.

FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS: This circular is probably the only one containing announcements of the Celebration that will be mailed to the entire membership of the Harvard Alumni Association. Though substantial changes in the programme are not to be expected, some details are subject to contingencies that cannot be foreseen. Changes in the programme will be published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin and in the daily press.

Alumni who have not already subscribed to the Bulletin are urged to do so. The subscription price for the remainder of the current academic year is $1.00 and for the remainder of this year and all of the next, $5.00. Subscriptions, accompanied by cheques or money-orders, should be sent to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Cambridge, Mass.

HOTEL AND TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS: Alumni are expected to make, as far in advance as possible, their own reservations for lodgings during the Tercentenary Days. The Tercentenary Lodging Bureau will send, after May 1, 1936, information about hotel or lodging facilities to Alumni who so request on the enclosed return postcard. An announcement concerning reduced railroad fares will also be forwarded at the same time to all Alumni who signify their intention to be present.

REPLY POSTCARD ENCLOSED: Every Alumnus who definitely intends, subject to unforeseen contingencies, to attend the Celebration in Cambridge, is requested to mail *immediately* the enclosed prepaid postcard. DO NOT MAIL THE POSTCARD UNLESS YOU INTEND TO BE PRESENT.

On behalf of the Governing Boards, Faculties and Students of the University I beg to assure the Alumni of a cordial welcome back to Cambridge.

James D. Greene

Director of the Tercentenary Celebration

March 25, 1936.

(1)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Announcement of Courses for
TEACHERS OF THE SOCIAL STUDIES

1636 - Tercentenary Session - 1936

Summer School of Arts
and Sciences and of
Education

July 6 to August 15, 1936

32-14-419

TEACHING THE SOCIAL STUDIES

The social studies in the schools are today shouldered with tremendous responsibilities for aiding in the adjustment of increasingly large groups of pupils to the realities of American life. Developments of recent decades in educational philosophy and psychology, changes in the school population, advances of scholarship in the various social sciences, and particularly changes in the structure of American society itself, have conspired to focus attention as never before on the curriculum materials and means by which the school may improve instruction in civic living.

The problems that face teachers of social studies, however, are as vast as are the responsibilities and the opportunities. The difficulties of establishing objectives, arranging the curriculum, choosing teaching methods, and measuring the results of instruction—with due reference to the demands of accuracy and of practicality—are very great. Continued investigation and research by individuals and by official groups have made available not only further insights into the social sciences but also wider technical and professional information for social-studies teachers. The information is effective, however, only to the degree in which teachers become familiar with it. Training for success and leadership in a field of increasing importance and complexity makes it essential that the social-studies teacher extend his professional and his academic study and inform himself of current movements and investigations in his field.

The Graduate School of Education at Harvard University includes in its offering courses designed for the professional preparation and advancement of teachers, heads of departments, and supervisors of social studies. The courses outlined specifically for this purpose offered during the summer of 1936 and listed on page 74 of the Summer School catalogue, are described below. These courses correspond closely to those offered during the academic year. While insisting on the importance of such specialized courses, the School also insists on adequate preparation in broadly professional and in subject-matter fields for those who are to become leaders in teaching social studies. A combination of one of the courses on the teaching of the social studies with a general education course or with a course in economics, history, sociology, government, anthropology, geography, geology, or philosophy will often constitute the most desirable type of program for the Summer School.

Teaching of Social Studies S1. The Curriculum in the Social Studies. Assistant Professor Howard E. Wilson. New Lecture Hall 7 at 9.

The course will consider the following topics: (1) what the social studies are; (2) the function of the social studies in general education; (3) methods of curriculum-making; (4) the selection, organization, and grade placement of social-studies content; (5) a survey of courses of study in social studies now in use in American schools, and (6) specific recommendations for a

course of study from Grade I through Grade XII. The course attempts to combine theory and practicality. No textbook is used, but students will be expected to become familiar with the reports of the Commission on the Social Studies of the American Historical Association, the *Yearbooks* of the National Council for the Social Studies (particularly those for 1934 and 1936), the *Thirty-second Yearbook* (1933) of the National Society for the Study of Education, the *Fourteenth Yearbook* (1936) of the Department of Superintendence, and pertinent issues of the *Social Studies*. Class meetings will be devoted to lectures and discussions; each student will write a thesis for the course dealing with a problem in the curriculum field selected by him and approved by the instructor.

The course is designed for teachers, supervisors, department heads, and administrative officers who have responsibility for curriculum making.

Teaching of Social Studies S2. Methods in the Social Studies. Assistant Professor Howard E. Wilson. New Lecture Hall 7 at 10.

After a brief review of the nature of the social studies, the course will consider the following topics: (1) the selection and use of teaching equipment such as textbooks, collateral readings, assignment sheets, and visual and auditory aids; (2) methods useful in teaching social studies, such as the project, directed study, textbook-recitation, socialized recitation, the Dalton plan, the Morrison plan, etc.; (3) the activities or learning exercises through which pupils master social-studies materials; and (4) the measurement of instruction and achievement in the social studies. The textbook for the course will be A. C. Bining and D. H. Bining, *Teaching the Social Studies in Secondary Schools* (McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1936), although a wide range of reading in periodical and yearbook literature will be expected. Three papers will normally be required in the course (one on the use of teaching aids, one on pupil-activities, and one on testing) but students may arrange to substitute a course thesis on an appropriate subject if possible. The class meetings will be devoted to lectures and discussions. The course is designed for teachers in elementary and secondary schools, for supervisors, and heads of departments in social studies and those preparing for such positions.

Teaching of Social Studies S101. Individual Research.

A limited number of students, capable of and interested in pursuing independent investigation of a problem in the teaching of the social studies, may enroll for an individual research course. For such a course, frequent individual conferences are substituted for regular class work. Enrollment in an individual research course requires that the student have a specific problem on which he seeks to work, that he secure the consent of the instructor, and that he secure the approval of the Administrator of the Summer School courses in Education. Application for enrollment in such a course should be made to Dr. Howard E. Wilson, 18 Lawrence Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in advance of Summer School if possible.

In addition to these two courses the attention of social-studies teachers is directed particularly to the following courses, which are described in further detail in the Summer School catalogue:

Anthropology SC. *The Psychology of Culture.* Professor Edward Sapir, Yale University. Peabody Museum G35 at 10.

Economics SA. *Principles of Economics.* Associate Professor Edward H. Chamberlin. Boylston 21 at 9.

Economics S1a. *Introduction to Economic Statistics.* Assistant Professor Edwin Frickey. Boylston 24 at 10. (Laboratory in addition)

Economics S2a. *European Industry and Commerce since 1750.* Professor Edwin F. Gay. Sever 17 at 10.

Economics S2b. *Economic History of the United States.* Professor Edwin F. Gay. Sever 17 at 11.

Economics S3. *Money, Banking and Commercial Crises.* Dr. Fritz Machlup, University of Buffalo. Sever 6 at 12.

Economics S4a. *The Corporation and Its Regulation.* Professor Eliot Jones, Stanford University. Boylston 28 at 10.

Economics S7b. *Modern Economic Theory.* Associate Professor Edward H. Chamberlin. Boylston 21 at 10.

Economics S7c. *The Economics of Socialism.* Associate Professor Edward S. Mason. Sever 23 at 9.

Economics S9a. *International Trade and Tariff Policies.* Dr. Fritz Machlup, University of Buffalo. Sever 6 at 11.

Economics S9b. *Agricultural Policies and Problems.* Professor John D. Black. Widener U at 9.

Philosophy of Education S2. *Social Policy and Education.* Dr. Robert Ulich. New Lecture Hall 2 at 9.

Comparative Education S1. *Historical and Comparative Survey of Educational Theories and Institutions.* Dr. Robert Ulich. Lawrence 20 at 11.

Principles of Teaching S5. *Learning and Teaching.* Assistant Professor Henry C. Mills, University of Rochester. Lawrence A at 11.

Secondary Education S1. *Issues in American Secondary Education.* Dr. Warren C. Seyfert. Lawrence A at 8.

Vocational Education S21. *Consumer Education.* Dr. Harald G. Shields, Assistant Dean of the School of Business, University of Chicago. New Lecture Hall 2 at 11.

Chinese S11. *History of Chinese Civilization.* Assistant Professor Peter A. Boodberg, University of California, Berkeley. Boylston 26 at 10.

Japanese S10. *Cultural History of Japan.* Professor Serge Elisséeff. Boylston 25 at 9.

Fine Arts S1c. *History of Ancient Art.* Assistant Professor Carl K. Hersey. University of Rochester. Fogg Museum at 10.

Fine Arts S1d. *History of Renaissance Art.* Assistant Professor Leonard Opdycke. Fogg Museum at 12.

Fine Arts S7d. *American Architecture.* Assistant Professor Hugh S. Morrison, Dartmouth College. Robinson A at 11.

Government S1b. *Comparative Modern Government.* Professor William Y. Elliott. Harvard 3 at 11.

Government S3a. *Principles of Popular Government.* Dr. William P. Maddox. Sever 19 at 9.

Government S8. *Dictatorship and Propaganda.* Associate Professor Carl J. Friedrich. Harvard 3 at 9.

Government S14. *Nationalism.* Assistant Professor Rupert Emerson. Sever 17 at 12.

Government S17a. *Municipal Government.* Professor Morris B. Lambie. Harvard 6 at 11.

Government S26. *Personnel and Promotion Problems in the Civil Service.* Professor Morris B. Lambie. Harvard 6 at 10.

Government S28. *Far Eastern Politics.* Dr. Albert E. Hindmarsh. Sever 1 at 10.

Government S29b. *Government Regulation of Industry.* Professor William Y. Elliott. Harvard 3 at 12.

Government S32a. *The Conduct of Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy.* Associate Professor Carl J. Friedrich. Harvard 3 at 10.

History S2. *Europe in the Nineteenth Century.* Professor Frederick L. Nussbaum, University of Wyoming. New Lecture Hall 8 at 10.

History S5. *New Viewpoints in American History.* Professor Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania. Harvard 2 at 9.

History S9. *The Development of English Political Institutions from the Norman Conquest to 1689.* Professor Charles H. McIlwain. Harvard 2 at 11.

History S12. *History of England Since 1714.* Assistant Professor Stanley M. Pargellis, Yale University. New Lecture Hall 2 at 10.

History S15. *History of Russia, 1801-1917.* Assistant Professor Michael Karpovich. Harvard 2 at 10.

History S25. *Historical Method.* Professor Frederick L. Nussbaum, University of Wyoming. Sever 20 at 12.

History S74. *The Civil War Period in American History, 1850-1865.* Professor Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania. Sever 18 at 11.

History S77. *History of Political Theory.* Professor Charles H. McIlwain. Harvard 5 at 12.

History S78. *England in the Eighteenth Century.* Assistant Professor Stanley M. Pargellis, Yale University. Sever B at 12.

Sociology S1a. *Introductory Sociology.* Professor F. Stuart Chapin, University of Minnesota. Emerson A at 10.

Sociology S7a. *Social Pathology.* Professor F. Stuart Chapin, University of Minnesota. Emerson A at 12.

Sociology S14. *The Crowd and the Public.* Professor Robert E. Park, University of Chicago. Emerson A at 11.

The attention of Summer School students is directed also to the meetings and exhibits to be held during the summer in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, to the series of field trips and excursions to historical scenes and industrial and social institutions arranged by the Summer School, and to the conferences on educational problems to be held. Among the conferences are four meetings devoted to the presentation of *New Viewpoints in the Social Sciences and Their Significance for the Schools.* These meetings will be held on Tuesday and Thursday of the third and fifth weeks of the session, from three to five in the afternoon. During the first few minutes of each meeting the Conference Director will report on what the schools are now doing in respect to a given topic; this brief presentation will be followed by a longer presentation, made by a leader in the field under discussion, of the

present point of view toward the topic as held by scholarly leaders. There will then be opportunity for discussion of the applicability of the specialist's material to school instruction. The specific topics for the conferences are as follows:

July 21 at 3 in Sever 11.

What the Schools Are Doing With "Social History." Howard E. Wilson.
What Social History Is. Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University.
Discussion.

July 23 at 3 in Sever 11.

What the Schools Are Teaching about Public Life and the Civil Service. Howard E. Wilson.
Training for the Public Service. Professor Morris B. Lambie, Harvard University.
Discussion.

August 4 at 3 in Sever 11.

What the Schools Are Teaching about the Constitution. Howard E. Wilson.
The Constitution in Operation. Professor William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.
Discussion.

August 6 at 3 in Sever 11.

The Present Status of the Modern Problems Course in Grade XII. Howard E. Wilson.
Needed Revisions in the Modern Problems Course. William G. Kimmel, Editor, *Social Studies.*
Discussion.

These four conferences are intended to coördinate more effectively scholarship in the social sciences and instruction in the schools. They should bring to bear on selected critical aspects of the social-studies curriculum the most alert points of view of specialists in the areas dealt with, without losing contact with school realities and limitations. Conferences will be open to all members of the Summer School, and to others who apply to Mrs. Mildred Sears, 13 Lawrence Hall, for permission to attend.

The courses listed above are accepted as half-courses for the degrees of Master of Education, Master of Arts in Teaching, and Doctor of Education. Students registering for the first time as candidates for degrees should consult recent bulletins of the School of Education concerning the Master of Arts in Teaching, a degree to be given jointly by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Faculty of Education. Full information concerning degrees may be secured by addressing the Graduate School of Education, 21 Lawrence Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Copies of the Summer School catalogue may be secured by addressing the Secretary of the Summer School, R University Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Teachers interested in arranging a program of courses leading to a desired career in social-studies teaching, are invited to correspond with Dr. Howard E. Wilson, 18 Lawrence Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, or to consult him on the days of registration for the Summer School.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

9/30/36

September 28, 1936

Dear Dr. DuBois:

15-6-2

During the summer while I was in the East I received a letter from your secretary informing me that a suggested list of subjects for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro was being sent me. However, the list itself was not forwarded, and therefore it was not until my return to my desk that I was able to look at it.

Simply from scanning it, I am afraid it is a little difficult for me to make any suggestions, principally because it is not indicated whether or not the names and topics listed are to be grouped under the suggested subdivisions. Certainly I do not feel that the present status of our ethnological information is such as to justify anything more than the most cursory discussion of most of the tribes whose names are listed. Even at that, I have the impression that a considerable revision of the tribal terms and classifications given in your list must be made in the light of some of the more recent investigations that have been carried on. However, I can comment more intelligently when I know to what extent this is a proposed list of actual topics for articles or whether it merely represents a series of possible groupings.

I should also like to see Section III of the same list, since, after all, the topics covering the Negro in the West Indies, South and Central Americas, are as close to my field as those having to do with the Negro in Africa.

Yours very truly,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

September 30, 1936

Dear Dr. Herskovits:

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois in Europe the receipt of your letter of September 28, 1936. It will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February, 1937.

Under separate cover I am sending you Section III of the suggested list of subjects for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

15-6

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[c. MARCH 1936]

Apt. 2
1424 R. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

15-2-24

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I have just read with great pleasure the announcement of your study in Germany---in The Pittsburgh Courier. I was particularly interested with the closing paragraph of the report: "It is possible that Dr. Du Bois will return to the United States by way of Russia, China, Japan, and Hawaii".

When I met Mrs. DuBois in the 135th Branch Library, New York, several months ago, she told me that you had decided to take "the trip". The circumstance ~~that~~ of our accidental meeting did not allow either of us to go any further into the subject. But, of course, I was very glad ~~of~~ to hear of one word.

I regretted very much that we --Mr. Dodo, myself and some of our personal friends in home -- had not beenable to make any definite assurance to assist financially your trip to the Orient.

I came down to Washington in the beginning of February (and missing you by only two hours within less than one block where each of us was staying!) I am leaving here at the end of thismonth. I shall remain in my permanent address for several months to come.

Thank you for your introduction to Mr. Crowford: I met him. And I wish thank you for your good wishes for my profitable stay in New Haven. During my three months stay at the Yale Library, I prapared a namuscript (210 pages: 55,000 words), a bird's eye view of the Negro American. I do not know how to name it yet. (It was originally named "THE CANARY LOOKS AT THE CROW", but many objections and advises were given to me from the side of "crow" line; and I had to kill the bird--together the Canary. It is named, temporarily, "A JAPANESE SEES THE NEGRO AMERICAN", but I am not enthusiastic about the title. The MSS is at present in the hand of Mr. Saxton, Harpers. It will probably be returned--if lucky, with a request of great deal of the changes. We'll see.

Now, I am wondering if it not be a good idea to send the Pittsburgh Courier regulary to Japan prior to your avviral there. Send the paper to some of the persons who will be interested with your trip---BEGINNING NOW ON! What do you think? Personally I consider it a good idea because this will keep the interest of those persons alive and constantly, and may help them to prepare whatever the ways to welcome you there---long before your arrival to the Orient. (I presume you will continue in one way or other your writing in the Courier, even after you ~~leave~~ the America.) If you think the idea is good, and if you permit me to cooperate in carrying ~~the idea~~ out this idea, I will contribute Ten dollars for the purpose of postage. Then, you and Mr. Vann (and, of course, some others--if it in your opinion desirable to do so) will be able to work out as to how many copies of the Courier will be available for such purpose. I can give you the list of names of persons for the mailing.

I am sure we shall have the opportunity of seeing each other in the near future, and talk together the things that we may able to arrenge in advance prior to your depature. But after reading this morning the report of your trip, this idea came to my mind and I thought it better to write you now---calling your serious attention to this branch of the

spade work. Please write me soon to: Bedford Hills, N. Y.: but not too soon---as I shall not be reach there until April 3rd.

Forgive me for making such a hasty and rather bold suggestion, but I thought it good idea.

Ever sincerely,

Y. Hikida

15-2-25

P. S.

Dr. Kagawa will be sailing to Europe at the end of June. I am going to see him at the Princeton on April 7th. I know him personally since when I was in home. (You have already heard, of course what he said at the Fisk; but that could not be weigh heavily) I believe he will be the one of the persons who will be very much interested and delighted with your coming to the Orient. And I like to talk with him personally about you, and your trip to Japan---asking his good assistance in order to make your trip comfortable and profitable.

Y.H.

15-2-26

April 1, 1936

Mr. Y. Hikida
Bedford Hills, New York

My dear Mr. Hikida:

I have your kind letter of recent date. I am writing to Mr. Vann telling him of your suggestion. I am sure you will hear from him.

I have done nothing further in the matter of my Asiatic trip. If any way possible, I shall go at my own expense. If, however, while I am in Japan I could add something to my income, it would, of course, be a great help and I shall thank you for anything you may be able to do.

I was sorry not to meet Dr. Kagawa while he was in Atlanta, but he was so busy that I did not feel that I could trespass upon his time.

I am sailing from New York on June 5 on the St. Louis. I hope I may see you before then.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Bedford Hills, N. Y.
April 15, 1936.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Vann wrote me the other day a most cordial letter. He is willing to mail the Courier to Japan without any cost whatever on my part.

He suggested me that when you come back from Germany, we should have a 'chat' and see if there are any possibilities to assist your trip to Japan, if and when you would consider such trip. I supporse that is the way he understands now regarding your Oriental trip.

I have acknowledged his letter. I will submit him a mailing list of about twelve persons -- selecting from the point of view of your convenient way of the trip: 1 Shanghai, 2 North China, 1 Manchuria, 1 Korea; 1 Kobe, 1 Osaka, 1 Kyoto; and the rest in Tokio. (Beside this you have the names I gave you at the CRISIS office in 1934, But, this matter, we can go over again when I see you).

15-2-44.

I saw Dr. Kagawa on April 11th and spent a half day with him. When I mentioned your name to him, he said "O Yes I know him. I read his "Negro" in the Home University series". He was very much interested of your coming. The difficulities were, of course, first, that your plan, as I understood it, was not yet decided on definitely. Sedondly, the connection we are trying to make in Tokio. Kagawa assured me, however, that he will be kept in his ming that of your coming, and he would make an effort when you come, and if necessary, to make a plan to assist you in Osaka and Kyoto. I told him that I would write him when the thing become more definite shape. The matter with Kagawa stands here.

Now, what come to my mind after reading Mr. Vann's letter was this: (and you will allow me, I hope, to tell this confidentially) If Mr. Vann has such an intention of helping you in your Oriental trip eventually, then, WHY NOW NOW? Thus, enable you to make the plan definitely before your sailing to Germany. To me the sooner the trip is decided the better the is. (I do not mean to say that the trip should be announced now, but once you decide, then, we may able to make a preparation on that basis).

By sending Mr. Rogers to Ethiopia, Mr. Vann has done, I think, an epoch-making adventure and a most significant step that the American Negro Press has taken. The same, perpahs, could be said by your trip at this time. Anything that Mr. Vann would do for you, of course, will not in any way become a hinderance of receiving the assistance that you might be able to from the Orient.

I am practically free from now on to May 30th. During which I can see you in New York almost at anytime. Please let me know when you are coming this way.

Very sincerely,
why not
T. Hikida

PS. The enclosed materials will tell you how hard for me to find a publisher of this work!! I thought you would be interested to know that I have decided to print this book in this country. (Kagawa advised me to write a book on Negro for Japanese.)

[ENCLOSURE]

THE NEGRO THROUGH ORIENTAL EYES

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15-8

PREFACE

To present the American Negro as a refrection in the telescopic eyes of the Orient is the purpose of this book.

Ever since the forefathers of the Ameridan Negro stepped upon the shore at Jamestown, Virginia in 1619, it has taken the Negro in the 'New World' one and one-half centuries to be recognized by the white man, as worth three-fifths of one white man in counting as the voting value for the benefit of the latter: this was at the time of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. It took the Negro another three quarters of a century to gain the remaining two-fifths to become the equal of one white man -- in name only: this was in 1863, the result of Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation when the Negro became the 'freedman' -- not Free Man. The following three quarters of a century, that is, the past three quarters of century, has been the period of experiment, education, struggle, and the fight to gain the full freedom and equality in reality and to enjoy it as the white man does. The American Negro has not yet attained this goal. Hence the Negro Problem of today.

Today, the American Negro is called THE TENTH MAN to indicate the number of his physical strength in the population of the United States. From the point of view of progress of the American Negro, however, this word "Tenth Man" signifies nothing -- except that in some cases the Negro is receiving today a somewhat nearer degree of emergency treatment when he presents himself to the Uncle Sam. According to a white woman writer who gave her life to the cause

of the advancement of the American Negro, he was only "HALF MAN" at the beginning of the present century. How much has he gained or lost since then? Is the American Negro advancing or retreating today? The answer to these question are many and varied: one point, however, all agree. That is: that the place at which he is standing today is far behind that of the white man. What has been, and what is the responsible cause or causes for this situation? This is the focal point of the Negro Problem today. Where the way out, and where will the American Negro be standing at the end of the next three quarters of a century? To seek an answer, if not the answer, to this vital question, most of the Negro leaders as well as the white persons who are interested in this problem are facing a misty, dark horizon.

15-2

In the present volume, therefore, the author has made an effort to contribute A VIEW POINT upon the American Negro Problem. As an onlooker, from afar, the author has continued his interest in this subject for the past ten years. But, this work should not be taken as a 'scientific' discussion or an interpretation of the Negro question in the United States.

The paragraphs - from "THE BLACK MAN" by William Wells Brown, an eminent Negro scholar and historian of the Nineteenth Century - with which the author has opened his first article in this book was immediately followed by the paragraphs with which he has closed the book. There was not a single line between these two quotations. The author, however, tried to squeeze-in between two lines:--"Development makes the man".....and....."As the Greeks, and Romans, and Jews drew knowledge from the Egyptians....., so must the blacks of this land rise in the same way".

The original title of this book was: THE CANARY LOOKS AT THE CROW. After reading the book, most people will agree with the author that the original title was not objectionable at all -- perhaps it was better suitable to the work than the present title. Before reading, however, the word "CROW" will be regarded as objectionable from the Negro's point of view. That was the reason of changing the title. By killing the "CROW", however, the author also had to kill "THE CANARY" -- together with, of course, the implication that he tried to signify with the word. The implication was this: After all "THE CANARY" was a Canary. She was to sing in the cage that belonged to the household of Uncle Sam. She was not a wild Canary; neither should she sing wildly. Throughout the book, the author has kept this in consideration. That was the reason that he was refrained from, within his power, the using of words or sentences that might catch the emotional fire of the readers. For instance, the author has frequently mentioned lynchings: yet in no case has he described the horrible nature or scene of the crime. If he wanted to do so the author had plenty material at his command, but that belonged to another type of work. Needless to say, however, by identifying himself as the domesticated canary, the author was in the slightest degree to sacrifice neither his honest opinion nor his frank statement.

This book will eventually be presented to Japan in the Japanese language. In fact it was the original intention of the author to do this work first in Japanese. The reason he took the reverse course was that he wanted to do justice to both races of whom he was to treat. If this work were first presented in Japanese, the author was quite sure that he would not be able to receive a fair criticism because it would belong to the field of pioneer work.

While in the present form, despite the handicap of his poor English, the author would offer at least the opportunity to receive the criticism, favorbly or otherwise, from either side of the color-line, white and black. The author will certainly be grateful to hear any criticism so that he would be able to correct his mistakes and write a better book fot his home folk in the Orient.

When Mr. Isamu Noguchi, a Japanese sculptor, exhibited his work at the "Exhibition on Lynching" that took place in New York in 1935, an American Christian weekly with its editorial commented on the Japanese participation as "a wholesome medichine" for the Americans. It was not the purpose of author to prescribe a bitter or sweet medichine with this volume: it was, instead of, to make an effort to contribute a healthy SOMETHING to mix with the thought for honest, straight-forward thinking Americans, both white and black.

Y. H.

New York
April 1936.

15-2

15-2-27

April 21, 1936

Mr. Y. Hikida
Bedford Hills, New York

April

My dear Mr. Hikida:

I shall without doubt visit Japan during my trip abroad, probably next December, but do not give yourself any particular trouble about it. If it were possible to give a few lectures, I should be glad, but otherwise, let the matter go.

American Negroes were not particularly impressed with Dr. Kagawa. He straddled the race question beautifully and tried to tell us what Christianity was going to do. We know what Christianity has already done.

I leave for Europe June 5. Mr. Vann seems much interested and has written me.

The preface of your proposed book is interesting and I certainly hope that it will be published in Japan.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Bedford Hills, N. Y.
April 24, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Universith
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I have just received your letter of 21st, inst. I am delighted to know definitely that you are taking the Oriental trip ~~in~~ probably in December. We shall now on try our best to have an arrengement be made for your lecture prior to your arrival there.

In your article on Dr. Loram's group-tour to the South, you wrote that there was "one Chinese student from Hawaii" among them. If you were speaking of the girl student of Oriental face, she was~~not~~ not a Chinese, but a Japanese. This is, of course, inmaterial information to you, but I thought you might be interested to know about it. She was the wife of an assistant Professer at the Yale who was also among the party-- name was Reinecke.

(I was invited to attend to the reception given to them at the Howard University, while I was in Washington. I had aninteresting time).

15-2-28

You are corfect, I think, when you say that the Negroes were not particularly impressed with Kagawa -- though I have some materials and incidents by which I may able to say to the contrarily. I heard about what has happened at Fisk University when Kagawa spoke there. Nevertheless I hopw you may find some interest in him because of his idea of COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT -- the very idea that you are advocating as a means of Negro's salvation and way out. If I am not mistaken, he came to America this time mainly because of propaganda of his cooperative idea---with a combination, ~~of course,~~ or, decoration, of course, with his christian idea.

Example 1.
During his stop-over in the Hawaiian islands he made several lectures among the Japanese community there; and he has received an 'offerings of $850.00 from various meetings. He refused to take it himself; but he gave that money to the Japanese community there and asked it to make the amount ten times large; with which to launch out a movement of cooperative-enterprise.
Now, a most interesting situation has developped. The white community there - that is white leaders in Hawaii - begged Kagawa NOT TO START his movement by Japanese ALONE. But to make the enterprise an interracial, or, all Hawaiian movement. The result was the movement has become such a large enterprise that even Kagawa himself had never dreamed of to become as such in a short period.

Example 2.
No sooner than he put his feet upon the shore of California, he started to preach the cooperative gospel, and his, if not HIS Christian idea among the Japanese community in Los Angeles. The offering to Kagawa from the Japanese community there totaled to $1,000. Again he left the money in the community, and asked to make the amount $10,000 within four months, when he would return to launch out the enterprise. The Japanese community did not fail Kagawa. The $10,000 is awaiting him.

Example 3.
When Kagawa came to this country in 1925, he organized in Los Angeles a group of early sunday morning prayer meeting to meet at 6:30 AM. For the past eleven years the meeting has been continued. Kagawa has found, on his return there this time, there were among the group who have never missed a single meeting since it was started! In the shadow of Hollywood, when the ~~twilight~~ red-light is sleep and the twilight of holy sunday is begin, group of Yellow men are kneeling before the God in their christian church ---Every Sunday at 6:30 AM! Let a crown laugh, and let a synical smile or sneeze, but such is a side light of Kagawa's influence in Japanese community of America.

Example 4.
Friend of mine who came to New York recently, has received a letter from Yone Noguchi, a Japanese scholar ~~xxxxxx~~ of English literature and a poet, who is now a visiting professor at Culcutta University, India. Noguchi has written about his interview with Gandhi to this friend. Gandhi said that he read Kagawa's book and very much interested in it.

Example 5.
(I do not know whether Kagawa would care or not to tell this kind story to other than his friends.) He said to me that during his trip through the United States, which he has covered more than 100 cities, he has waked up every night between 2 and 3 o'clock in his hotel room--to kneel before God and pray for the community whereever he was. He told me this story in such a chilsish simplicity "And I believe that my prayer was heard"! After making the speach of an average of three meeting a day, to the audience of daily average 1,000 people, for five or six month, in the foreign country in the foreign language, and get up in the mid-night to pray for the community!
Witnout using the radio facility, Kagawa spoke to probably 500.000 Americans and Canadians, the Kagawa christianity and cooperative idea.

15-2-28

Please do not misunderstand that I am defending Kagawa in anyway; because I am not. I wish to tell you, however, that you may find some interest in him if you have an opportunity of meeting him while you will be in Japan. He is a man who wants to do;and a man not afraid to do a big thing.

I have not written to Mr. Vann yet, but I will do it in few days; sending him a ist of persons to whom the Courier be sent.

One thing that I wish very much hope to see in a near future is: To establish an Information-Research Center of Negro Race and Culture, in Tokio. This, I think, could be done without much difficulty. From Negro's point of view this sort of enterprise can be made very simply: just transfer one of the missionaries from either Africa or from Idia. (I do not mean to bring in Japan one of the personel who are sent by American Negroes to Africa or India; but ~~x~~mean what I mean is to use that money to sent one or two bright Negro student or jounarist in Tokio and kep him or them there always. I have no doubt that among many good ideas you will have in your mindp this sort of thing is being considered by you. To me this idea of PERMANENT INFORMATION CENTER is very essential if we wish to have any intelligent understanding of each other. Not a big movement to start, but small, voluntary beginning--and natural growth.

Wishing many happiness to your trip to abroad,

Very sincerely, Y. Hiraide

[POST-SCRIPT TO LETTER OF APRIL 24?]

P S.

Have you read "SECRET OF JAPAN" (or, the secret of Japan's phenomenal rise) by Chaman Lal of India? The book was published in Tokio 1935, written in the English language, for the 350,000,000 Indians. (228 Pages) He is an Indian patriot.

If you have not read the book yet, and if you find time to do so before your sailing to Europe, I will mail the copy to you,

Please lookover the Foreword and Introduction to the book. If they attracts you please let me know I will sent the book to you!

15-2-30

Y. Hi

The Vanguard Press is examining my M/S S now.

[ENCLOSURE]

FOREWORD

Japan is proud of her culture, which is proving unique in the eyes of foregners. She is happy in the thought that her people are heading the march on the road of progress--in the renaissance of the ancient Oriental civilization.

Modern Japan is striving for harmony of what is best in both the East and the West, but no thinking people can deny that the Nippon of old owes much to India--the cradle of Orientalism. If the author of this book finds any inspiration in the present-day Japan, he as well as his readers may be assured that the seed of contemomporary Japan was nurtured centirues ago by the intellectual radiance which emanated from India.

After all, nation grow and learn by assimilating the good traits of others. Progress, in other words, is a fruit of give and take. My sincere hope is that the great Indian people, while not forgetting the glories of the past, will be able to face the future with philosophical humbleness and national willingness to learn, assimilate, and harmonize all things good possessed by their contemporaries.

Singoro Takaishi
Editor-in-Chief

The Tokyo Nichi-Nichi
&
The Osaka Mainichi

January 15, 1935.

15-2

[ENCLOSURE]

INTRODUCTION

BY Dr. James A. B. Scherer

Mr. Chaman Lal has honored me by asking that I write this introduction which I do gladly.

In so far as I have had the opportunity to examine the namuscript it seems to me that three feature distinguish it.

Mr. Lal has a fresh approach to his subject. Myriads of books have been written about Japan, the majority on the same pattern. Foreign writers usually articulate a skeleton from the dry bones of history and envelope it with flesh and blood kneaded from their own observations. Everything depens on their skill in selecting the right bonew and the vitality with which they clothe them. Few have succeeded in producing good books. Mr. Lal has succedded, because in the first place his approach is that of an Indian and in the second because he has rare penetration. As an Indian he is saturated with the history and the ideals of the East, so that he has an inborn apprehension of his frame-work. As a trained journalist who has studies many lands and many people he knows how to find out secrets. "The secrets of Japan" as he discerns them make fresh and instrucviee reading.

Mr. Lal writes sympathhetically. It is to be doubted whether any writer on any country can do his subject justice unless he is sympathetic. Without sympathy he cannot penetrate to the heart of the matter and acquire for the time the outlook of the people of whom he is writing. And in the case of Japan there is scant danger of exaggerated sympathy. Hazlit wrote of Shakespeare, "Our admiration cannot easily surpass his genius."

As an intense Indian patriot, Mr. Lal has studied Japan with a view to emulation of its genius by his own fellow-countrymen. This gives moral earnestness to his book.

As one who has twice visited India and found it the most fascinating country on earth and as a student of Japan for forty years, I wish bon voyage to this barque as it launches out feeighted with some of the treasure of the East so that Japan may repay India, in some slight measure, for the incalulable gifts of the past. Without India Japan could not have become Japan. Emulating the Japan of today, the India of tomorrow may become more worthy of its own glorious psst.

James A. B. Scherer **

Tokio.

** The author of "Romance of Japan", "Japan's Advance" etc.

15-2

[c. MAY 1936]

YASUICHI HIKIDA
~~BEDFORD HILLS~~
NEW YORK City.
323 West 108th Street

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I came down to New York this morning. I shall stay here until May 31st. My mail address is: 323 West 108th Street. I shall be avairable myself any time at your convenience. Please drop me a line if you are coming to New York before May 31st. As I wrote you before, It will be very difficult to be in New York after June 1st.

15-12-50

Since I heard from you last, I had a conference with Mr. Dodo; and we wrote a letter to a influencial member of OSAKA MAINICHI, asking him, if possible, to make a necessary arrengement for your university lectures. The reason of our decision to try Mainichi was this: since you are going to Japan anyway it is, in our opinion, better try a big one first.

As the reference materials to enclose the leter, I selected the followings:

1. The Reviews of "BLACK RECONSTRUCTION"
   a. N. Y. Times Book section
   b. N. Y. Herald-Tribune book section
   c. Mr. Villard's article: in Sat. Review of Literature.
2. Miss Ovington's article in "PORTRAITS IN COLOR"
3. Leaflet you gave me.

Meantime we shall not fail to continue our interest and we shall be ready to try another step in case the answer to our letter come to disappoint us.

I hope that every thing is going well with your preparation for your trip to Germany, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Y. Hikida

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 12, 1936

Mr. Yasuichi Hikida
523 West 108 Street
New York, New York

15-2-31

My dear Mr. Hikida:

I have the following plans to date:

I shall leave here about May 26 and go to New York, where I shall be about a week. Then on June 5, at 9 P.M., I sail on the St. Louis for London. I shall spend a week in London and a week in Paris, and then go to Berlin. I shall be in Germany with some excursions to Austria and Switzerland until about November 1. November 1, I shall start for Russia and the East. I expect to spend a week or ten days in China and reach Japan December 4, or not later than the 7th. I want to sail for Yokohama December 17 on the Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K. Line, for Honululu, reaching there December 24. I shall stay there about a week and then come to Los Angeles and New York.

I shall be glad to have your advice and help in the following matters if this will be possible:

I shall come from Russia on the Trans-Siberian to Mukden; thence I want to go to Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai; then take a boat to Kobe. Any advice that you can give me as to where to stay in China would be appreciated, but more especially, I should like advice as to what to see when I reach Kobe, and on my trip between there and Yokohama.

I thank you very sincerely for what you have already done.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

YASUICHI HIKIDA
BEDFORD HILLS
NEW YORK

May 16, 1936.

Dr. W/ E. B. Du Bois:

In reply to your favor of May 12th I wish to inform you that we are trying our best to give you some informations and advices upon your arrival here in New York. I hope you will be in New York before May 31st.

Anticipating the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Very sincerely,

Y. Hikida

ADDRESS (Temporary)

323 West 108 Street
New York City.

15-2-32

YASUICHI HIKIDA
NEW YORK

323 West 108 Street
New York City.

May 20, 1936.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

We shall be able to give you the best informations and advices in regard to your trip to Manchukuo and China. During your stay in New York I will introduce an authority on these subjects.

Furthermore we are hoping that you may be able to receive -- because of the introduction that you will be given by this gentlemen -- some valuable assistance in order to make your trip there pleasant and profitable.

15-2-33

I will talk to you about this and other things when I see you in New York. Now, I wish to suggest two things:

1. Let me know in advance, if possible, a definite date (preferbly in the evening) on which we shall be able to get together. I think any evening between May 29th and 31st will do. It is better to keep open the whole evening.

2. It is advisable, in our opinion, that (in addition to all the qualifications that you have) you go to the Orient as a representative of a Negro newspaper, or, a Press-Agent. (There are some laws there that you will be able to receive certain courtesy and advantages, etc. by travelling in this way.) And I know you will have no difficulty in making a temporary arrengement between you and The Courier or the Associated Negro Press as its representative while you are in the Orient.

Amxiously awaiting to hear from you in regard to the DATE of our meeting in New York.

Ever sincerely,

Y. Hikida

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-2-34

May 25, 1926

Mr. Yamishi Hilidia
325 West 108 Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Hilidia:

I shall be glad to see you in New York Saturday evening, May 29, for our conference. I shall make arrangement with the Pittsburgh Courier to be their press representative.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-2-35

May 25, 1935

Mr. Kenneth Hibbin
225 West 135 Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Hibbin

I shall be glad to see you in New York Monday evening, June 3, for our conference. I shall make arrangement with the Pittsburgh Courier to be their press representative.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/BW

Dr. Du Bois taking telegram and sending off him and paying bill

May 29, 1936

Mr. Yasuichi Hikida
323 West 108 Street
New York, New York

Will see you Sunday night May thirty first instead of Monday night

W. E. B. Du Bois

15-2-36

October 15, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Care Prof. Kodama.

Hikida

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Apart from the subject of your trip, there are two points that I wish to write you about: 1st, the publication of "SOULS OF BLACK FOLKS" in the Japanese language; 2nd, the publication of my own book, "THE NEGRO THROUGH ORIENTAL EYES" in Japan.

You have already advised me and I have told you that I wanted to publish the "SOULS OF BLACK FOLKS" in Japan. But the task was too much for me to undertake. I did not wanted to do so unless I had every confidence that I could present the book in the best form of Japanese literature. To me, that was an impossible task.

A friend of mine who had dome a remarkable translation of the works of John Wesley into Japanese language, was studing in America few years ago. During his graduate work at the university, he was an honor student. He stayed, further, at the Pendle Hill, Pa. where he had an excellent opportunity to learn something about the Negro question of America. He enjoyed an intimate friendship with a Negro student who was at the institution.
I brought up with him the subject of translation of "SOULS OF BLACK FOLKS". I gave him a copy of the book as he left America in October 1935.

1/29/68

To my surprise and for my greatest delight, I received a letter from this friend last September, telling me that he had already started the translation. I wired him, encouraging the work; I sent some money, because he heeded it. I will send some more money in order to see it that the publication go through.

Now, what I want ask you is this: Will you write a word of special introduction or an additional preface to the book, addressing it to the Japanese public?

I am sure you will join with me in congratulation for this coming publication. I believe all intellectual Negroes will be delighted with this Japanese publication of "SOULD OF BLACK FOLKS". (Once I asked Dr. Carter G. Woodson a question: What book by a Negro author would he recommend to me for the translation of it into Japanese language in order to present the Negro question best in the Oriental world? He replied, without a minute of hasitation "THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLKS!" So you see, after all, from a larger point of view, he is just another friendly enemy of yours!) Anyway, I am terribly delighted with the news of this translation. I can hardly wait for the coming of, and reception by the Japanese public, of the book.

Since I wrote a letter to the translator, telling him that I would ask you to write a word in the Japanese edition, you will prpbably hear from him directly. He is now living far from Tokio, but I will ask him to come to Tokio to meet you. Please see him and give a good word. His name is:

Mr. Nobuo KUSAMA, Nippon Mesojisto Kyokai, Iida-machi, Naganopken.

Now, about my own book. This is not in any way in hurry or is it very important. But as you told me it would be a fine thing to present this problem to Japanese public by a Japanese, and from the Oriental point of view. It would also be a good thing for the American Negro to read of what I would write about the Negro problem. Specially so when I have at lesst one new point of view to contribute upon the subject; the point nobody so far has ever risen or discussed it:

> "Standing firmly over the soul of the New World with his physical superiority over the white man; Absorbing the knowledge of the East that is largely hidden to the West; Thus, engulfing himself between the two civilizations and cultures, Occidental and Oriental; and lining the Black Race in the procession of Humanity --- This, I believe, is the next logical step of the American Negro. His future contribution to America and to the World. His Destiny."

I do not know yet definitely as to when my English book comes out. But the Japanese edition will be published in Japan soon. Prof. Kodama is doing the job for me.

1/29/59

After you have read my manuscript, and if you consider that the book has a merit of receiving your criticism, favorbly or otherwise, I shall be very glad to hear your opinion. If you can, please leave your word to Prof. Kodama, in a written form. Following your good advice, he will either put your word in the book or use it for the purpose of publicity.

I hope that these two favors that I am asking you will not hinder greatly your programs and works in Japan. Once again I wish you a good, plasant trip!

Very sincerely yours,

Y. Hirada

Bedford Hills, N.Y., USA
October 15, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Care Mr. Yoshiyasu Kumazawa
South Manchurian R. R. Company
Hoten, Manchukuo, via. Japan.

Hikada

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

15-2-38

I hope, first of all, you will receive this letter in your good health. I saw Mrs. Du Bois few days ago and gave her your mail address in Japan.

Though we, who are in New York, have not heard yet as to any definite plan or program for you in Japan -- which of course are mainly depended on you and after you get there -- we are all very confident that you will receive every possible courtesy, publicity, assistance, and cooperation from many interested friends, personal and official.

1. You will, no doubt, receive this letter through a courtesy of Mr. Kumazawa of Manchurian RR. Both Mr. Matsuo and myself have written to Mr. Kumazawa about your coming to Manchukuo; that you would make the first contact with him; and asked him to assist you in order that you would be able to see the new born country and the North China profitably. We are sure that he will do his best for you.

2. I am writing to some other friends who are at the Manchurian RR and will ask their kind assistance to you. They are: Dr. Roy H. Akagi, and Mr. Tominosuke Hayakawa. Mr. Kumazawa will tell you how to get in touch with these gentlemen.

3. In order to see the North China, you have the letters of introduction from Mr. Matsuo to his friends who live in Tensin and Pekin.

4. In Shanghai, please see Mr. Misaki Shimizu, General Secretary of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. I wrote him about your coming to Shanghai.

5. When you arrive at Kobe, you will be met my personal friends:
Prof. Kuninoshin Kodama, and
Dr. Noriyoshi Toku
Both of them are my close friends, and they will only be glad to show you whatever you wish to see, will help you in whatever a way you want. Ask them, consult them without any hesitation as your personal friends.
By the time of your arrival at Kobe, I hope, you will be able to know your tentative program which would have been contemplated by Mr. Yanagizawa. (see paragraph 7. of this letter.)
Accordingly, if it permit you to do so, our friends in Kobe will take you to Osaka, Kyoto Nara etc. for sightseeing. (You have to pay, of course, your own travelling expence; but you do not worry about thanking these friends for what they spend. They will be glad to take you over whereever you wish to go --- until they send you off to Tokio.)

No 16

a. Please drop a note, soonest you see this letter, to:
Prof. Kuninoshin Kodama
Kansei Gakuin College department
Nishinomiya city, Japan.
and let him know of your safe arrival in Manchukuo. Mr. Kodama, in turn, will communicate to Tokio and make immediate connection.

b. Send wire to Prof. Kodama from Shanghai. and let him know that you are enroute to Kobe (While you are in Shanghai, you will probably

hear from Mr. Kodama, acknowledging your note.)

c. While you are in Kobe, please try to meet Mrs. Chaman Lal of Indian Women's Club. (I do not know her except through her husband's book, "Secret in Japan". But I am sure it will be of interest for you to meet her.) I hope our friend in Kobe will make a pre-arrangement of this interview.

d. Send wires to Tokio connection before your leaving Kansei section.

6. In Tokio, I have asked Mr. Chiyokichi TAGASHIRA, Japanese Methodist Church Office, 22 Midorigaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokio., as your personal assistant. (I did this, following the advise of Mr. Takamatsu, a student at Boston University, who came to this country recently.) Mr. Tagashira has spent many years in the United States, and I knew that he was interested in the Negro question. The other day, while I was in Boston, I received wire from Mr. Tagashira, consenting that he would be your assistant while you are in Tokio. Ask him, consult to and rely upon his advice for whatever an incident or an occasion present itself to be decided upon in regard to your program or personal matter.
Of course it will be impossible for him to do all the assistance and guide that you need in Tokio and perhaps elsewhere by himself alone. But I have number of friends in Tokio who will also be glad to help you in order to make your trip pleasant and profitable. I will give Mr. Tagashira the names of my friends in Tokio, and will ask him to "draft" these volunteers when he needs them for your help. (As to the expence, again, you have no worry about it except the expence of your own.) So much for the personal matter.

15-2-39

7. Mr. Ken YANAGIZAWA of Gaimusho who is doing the work of the Society for International Cultural Relations (Bunka Shinko Kai) is the KEY MAN who is handling your program in Japan. All arrangements, lectures, meetings, assistance to you in whatever possible way, etc. are being done by his kindness and his effort. Both Mr. Dodo and myself have written to him; and have sent him some materials for the purpose of information and publicity.
Mr. Tagashira has, no doubt, already met Mr. Yanagisawa, and you will hear from either of them by this time, about the plan etc.

8. It was because Mr. Yanagisawa's initial effort that I am able to send you herewith two newspaper clippings (reproduction); one from Tokio Asahi and the other from Tokio Nichi-Nichi, two of the largest influencial Japanese daily. You cannot, of course, read them; but you will see your own picture! Any one whom I am introducing you will read them for you, and you will know the general interest of Japanese public and their temper as well. They were published in last August; Asahi on 13th, and Nichi-Nichi on 12th.

9. Recently I was told by Mr. Matsuo that Mr. Ozaki (of Tokio Asahi, department of Asiatic Research) a member of the Japanese delagation to the Pan Pacific Conference at Yosemite Park this year, has shown his interest in your coming to Japan, and has promised Mr. Matsuo (who also attended the Yosemite meeting) that he would do all whatever he can for you -- publicity and otherwise. Do please see him.

10. I met about two weeks ago to Mr. Yasuji Kuroda (member of the Tokio Municipal Assembly) who passed New York on his way home from Europe. He was very much interested about your Oriental trip when I told him, incidentally, about it. He said he would be glad to meet you in Tokio. He also said that he would like to have a chance of hearing you at a gethering of small selected group of persons of scholars and influencial capacity. (This seems to be a good idea.) In addition to his official capacity, Mr. Ikeda has a connection with the REIMEI KAI, sociaty of the best Japanese scholars, mostly of Tokio Imperial University. If

in any way possible I hope that Mr. Yanagizawa will consider an arrangement of this sort of meeting.

11. Mr. Kenko Yoshikawa, professor of political science at Senshu University (who is visiting this country and will remain until next January) whom I met with Mr. Ikeda, told me that both he and Mr. Ikeda (who is one of the trustees of the institution) would advise the President Doya of the University to make an application to Mr. Yanagizawa for an opportunity of hearing you at the schoool. So you will probably speak at this institution.

12. I have received a suggestion from other friends that you should speak at outside of Tokio as well as in Tokio. They said Honganji University (the Buddhist) and Doshisha University (Japanese Christian) both of Kyoto, would be the proper places for your lectures. No doubt, Mr. Yanagizawa has already considered such advisability and possibility to materialize it. I shall write, however, to some of my friends in Kyoto and ask them their assistance in case you are going to speak there. There are:

Prof. Tetsutaro Ariga, Doshisha University
Prof. Ryozo Okumura " "
Prof. Tetsutaro Kinoshita, Honganji University

04-2-51

13. Mr. Moriwake (NY representative of Bunka Shinko Kai) who was, as you remember, one of the gentlemen at out party in June, saw Dr. Anesaki of Tokio University (Imperial) when they attented Harvard Tercentenary celebration, and told the famous scholar personally about your Japanese trip. I hope you will have an opportunity of meeting to Dr. Anesaki. (I will write a letter to Mr. Masao Nagasawa, librarian at the Imperial University, and I hope you will find time to glance over the interior of the Library).

14. You remember also Mr. Numada, another gentleman at the party. He is in Tokio now, and will be reached at the Oriental Art Research. Through the courtesy of Mr. Numada and another friend of mine, Mr. Masao Ishizawa, professor at Imperial Art school, Ueno park, I hope you will be able to see some of the Japanese art treasures in Tokio.

15. You will and must meet mr. Retsu Kiyozawa at Hochi Shimbun Sha. It was Mr. Kiyosawa to whom we first consulted about your trip, and he made the connection with Mr. Yanagizawa. Please see him. (By the way, the Hochi Shimbun is owned by Mr. Noma, king of the Japanese publishing world.)

16. I hope you will also have an opportunity of meeting to Mr. Masao Matsuoka, president of Jiji Shimpo, another influencial daily in Tokio. He knows about your coming to Japan through his relative who is in N.J. and who happened tobe my close friend.

17. I am sending the copies of this letter to:
Mr. Ken Yanagizawa; Prof. Kuninoshin Kodama; and Mr. C. Tagashira.

I hope you will have a very pleasant, profitable, and successful trip to Japan. We are anxiously awaiting you homecoming to hear from you what you have seen and heard in the Orient. Bring home some fruits and delicacies. And let us have another Sukiyaki party in New York, mixing with a fresh flavor from the Orient that you will bring home. Good luck!

Very sincerely yours,

T. Hiraide

PS.

I have another encouraging news. Mr. Dodo has just received a letter from Mr. Yoshikawa (see paragraph 11.), in the following effect:

> "When Dr. Du Bois comes to Japan from Shanghai, I wish that he will surely be able to deliver a lecture at the Tokio Imperial University. I wish also that he will have a chance of dining and talking together with the President of the institution. In order to materialize these ideas, I have asked Dr. Kiichi Miyake of Agricultural department of the University who was staying with me at the same hotel in New York, to present these suggestions to the President. He has consented to do so. Ask Mr. Hikida, therefore, to get in touch with Dr. DuBois and tell him that, on his arrival at Tokio, make an early connection with Dr. Miyake."

As this letter will reach in the hands of both Mr. Yanagizawa and Mr. Tagashira before you will read it, they will, I am sure, consider and will make a best possible arrangement and plan. (Oct.15, 1936.)

PS.- 2. I will write you another letter care Prof. Kodama at Kobe.

K. H.

15-2-41

[ENCLOSURE]

15-2-43

民族愛に燃ゆる 黒人教授

デュボイス氏 今年春来朝

米國アトランタ大學教授、ピフバークの黒人就職クーリヤー紙の社説で昨年米國のニグロの社會生活の特集を受へブラック・レコンストラクション（黒人再建）と題する大論文を發表し政治者に警鐘を打ち鳴らした黒人の父W・E・Bデュボイス教授が今年十二月七日滿洲、上海を經て來朝、東京、京都兩帝國大學その他で講演する、

日指い連てる物省の江のソーのお獨、ふ師

心納

をしてゐるが、日本へ渡つてどうの先生をしながらひをした

東京朝日新聞

オリムピックの

さんて直しま、夜ルを打

いといふのだが、御令息は四百間といふので御尊氏も「少し事ごはい」と首をすくめてゐる

カメラ

ベル

(ENCLOSURE)

15-2-42

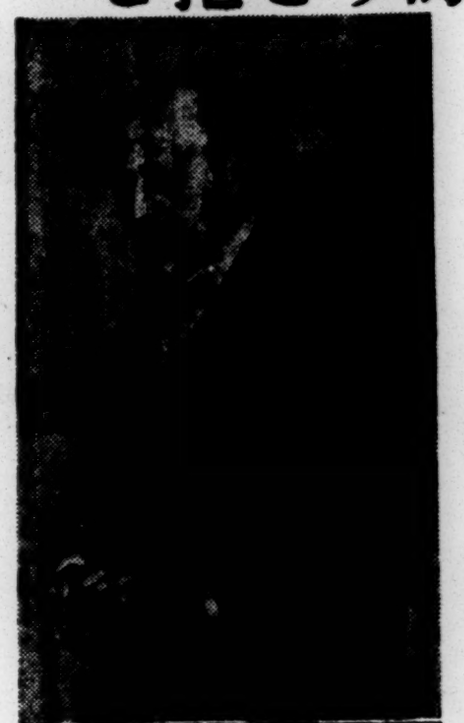
東京朝日　昭和十一年八月十三日（木曜日）

〝白人打倒〟の講演に〝黒人の父〟來る！

解放の闘將デュ・ボイス博士

目指す新文化建設

〝黒人スポーツ王國〟の誇り抱き



忠臣「大野乘資」は

盲目の死の

親子三人心中

感激にひたりながら

有名な黒人

十二月日本に來朝、有色人種の共

[Y. Hikida?, 1936]

15-2-37

If you permit me to do so, I wish to suggest one thing.

Try to make a connection - even with a very tiny string to start - with one of the Japanese educational institution. Thereby you will be able to send some brilliant Negro students or teachers to that institution -- TO STAY IN JAPAN.

It is high time, and, in my opinion, is an urgent need to have in Japan a Research Center of the Negro question; and an Information Bureau of and by the American Negro.

Without some Negroes staying in Japan permanently, these enterprises would be very difficult to organize.

We are, in a way, facing an excellent opportunity to launch out formally this sort of organization in Japan in 1940 when Tokio Olympic will be held there, and no doubt many Negroes will come to Japan.

Now is the time to start the preparation work - quietly and intelligently.

About the financial side - to support these Negro students who will study in Japan - I am rather incline to believe that you will be able to raise easily among the Negroes. There will be no difficulity to convince the intellectual Negroes of the importance of this sort of new experiment. Count, for instance, $1.00 for a year from one Negro Teacher out of every twenty of them. You will be able to raise more than $3,000. This will be enough to start with. Negro church, Negro business, Negro fraternity etc. will also enlist their support.

If you can secure some positions for Negro teachers in the Japanese institutions, so much will be better. They will be paid, at least, at the same rate of salary as is paid to the Japanese teachers; and they will be able to live in Japan in Japanese way.

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1133 BROADWAY, ROOM 826, NEW YORK CITY

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
1910 - 1935

January 27, 1936

15-1-69

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

My humble apology is sent you for my long delay in replying to your letter of September 10 regarding the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. However, while it did not reach us until October 7, it should long ago have had an answer.

I do agree that an authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race in the form of an encyclopaedia would serve a demand for material on the Negro. It seems to me that in a compact form we could then present factual, authenticated articles on various phases of Negro life. It would make a decided contribution to the literature in the field.

I should be glad to make a contribution to this collection if you still desire me to. I should prefer to write from the angle of employment and labor unions, vocational adjustment, housing, or some related social or economic subject.

Sincerely yours,

T. Arnold Hill
Acting Executive Secretary.

TAH:AT

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P. B. YOUNG

July 27, 1936

15-6

Mr. W. A. Shields
Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Shields:

I have your letter of July 21 addressed to Mr. Hill, and the mimeographed copy of the suggested subjects on America for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Mr. Hill is in Europe at the present time, but when he returns he will look through the data and send Doctor DuBois his suggestions and criticisms.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Tanneyhill

T Secretary to T. Arnold Hill.

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

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MISS ELIZABETH WALTON
P. B. YOUNG

October 26, 1936

15-6

My dear Doctor Logan:

I have your letter of October 23 addressed to Mr. Hill relative to the outline for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Mr. Hill has been in Europe since early July and has just returned. As I wrote to Mr. Shields, when he returns to the office this matter will have his attention. He will be back to work after the first of November.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Tanneyhill

Ann Tanneyhill
Secretary to T. Arnold Hill.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

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C

January 2, 1936.

Professor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-1-72

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I trust you will pardon my delay in answering your letter of November 11. Though I have had your letter on my mind since its receipt, the pressure of work and illness combined have prevented an earlier reply.

Should the venture become a reality, you can rest assured that I shall be happy to contribute as best I can. My accomplishments in medicine, as you no doubt know, are largely limited to the field of syphilis.

Although I have not been in touch with sociological problems, I do learn of the fine work which continues to characterize your accomplishments in this field. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hinton

X William A. Hinton, M.D.
Chief of Laboratory Department.

WAH/L

Holloway

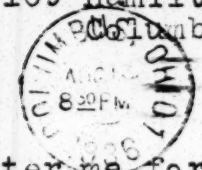
COLUMBUS, OHIO
AUG 13
9:30 PM
1936

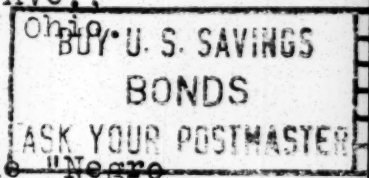
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BUY U.S. SAVINGS
ASK YOUR POSTMASTER
JEFFERSON

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

109 Hamilton Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio.





Dear Dr. Dubois:

Enter me for the "Negro Book-of-the-Year Club and for any service necessary to make the fine idea GO.

Sincerely yours,

Wm H Holloway

15-3

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
August 26, 1936

Mr. Wm. H. Holloway
109 Hamilton Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

15-54

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Dr. DuBois is in Europe and will not return until January, 1937.

His secretary is on vacation; your card will be referred to her when she returns to her desk on September twenty-third.

Very truly yours,

Sophia Sullivan
Acting Secretary

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MISS IRENE ELLEN BIGGS

SECY TO DOCTOR DUBOIS ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA

PLEASE WIRE COLLECT VIA POSTALTELEGRAPH HOW WE MAY COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY AND DIRECTLY WITH DOCTOR DUBOIS ON URGENT QUESTION CONCERNING JANUARY SIXTH LOSANGELES MASS MEETING ARRANGED BY DOCTOR SOMMERVILLE THANK YOU

HOLLYWOOD ANTI NAZI LEAGUE ROOM 215 6912 HOLLYWOOD BLVD HOLLYWOOD.

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December 18, 1936

Hollywood Anti Nazi League
6912 Hollywood Boulevard
Room 215
Hollywood, California

Doctor DuBois probably aboard S. S. Tatsuka Maru between Yokohama and Hawaii

E. I. Diggs

100-91-51

W. E. B. Du BOIS
NEW YORK . ATLANTA

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

To the Manager of the
Hollywood Forum
Hollywood, California

15-17-48

My dear Sir:

I believe it was your forum which last year tried to make arrangements for me to lecture in California. It was impossible because of lack of sufficient number of engagements. This June, I am sailing for Europe to be gone seven months. While there, I shall visit the following countries: England, France, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. I am returning by way of Hawaii and California, and planning to land in San Francisco January 5th. I want, then, to deliver one leature each in five or six cities on my way to New York. I am writing you to ask if you think arrangements could be made in San Francisco, say, Wednesday, January 6, and in Los Angeles, Friday, January 8th or thereabouts. My fee would be $100 for each lecture, which would cover all expenses.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at your convenience and to have the address of any forum or organization in San Francisco that might be interested.

Very sincerely yours
W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

Subject: "The World in 1937."
Address, Atlanta.

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

27 July 1936

13-6

Mr. W. A. Shields
Acting Secretary to Doctor DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Shields:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the suggested list of subjects for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I will be glad to read it on my return to town in September.

Very truly yours,

D. O. W. Holmes.

DOWH:vrc

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

11 November 1936

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

15-6-34

Dear Dr. Logan:

I received from Mr. Shields a list of suggested subjects for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro during the summer, as stated in your letter of October 23, 1936.

Commenting upon this list, which I have run through several times, I must say that it contains nearly every topic that one could possibly think of to be included in such an encyclopaedia. The only question which occurs to me is the criterion used in determining what Negro biographies shall be included in the encyclopaedia. As I ran over the list I was unable to determine by what standard the selection is made. I notice, for example, that certain distinguished contemporary men are included and some excluded. I note, too, for example, that one surgeon in charge of Freedmen's Hospital is included and the name of the other does not occur at all. Certain contemporary writers, such as Jesse Fauset, Langston Hughes and Zora Hurston, are included but I fail to find the name of Carter G. Woodson. Max Yergan is given a place in this book and Jesse E. Moorland, who had so much to do with the establishment of the separate branch of the YMCA, does not occur.

Is the biographical section of this to be a sort of Negro Who's Who or what is the objective?

I realize, of course, that not everyone who considers himself distinguished, or even everyone whom his friends consider distinguished, can be included in such an encyclopaedia. Still there must be some criterion for the selection. I would like to know just what that is. I should say that there are some Negroes who appear in "Who's Who in America" who are not mentioned in the list occurring in the encyclopaedia.

I wish to say that aside from the matter given I have nothing but praise for this array of topics that have been brought together as a skeleton upon which the encyclopaedia for Negroes has been built. Those who have prepared it are to be congratulated.

Very truly yours,

D. O. W. Holmes.

DOWH:vrc

November 14, 1935

My dear Dr. Holmes:

Thank you for your letter of November eleventh with its detailed comments about the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. An editorial board to be chosen later will make the final decision on the basis of just such suggestions as you have made of the persons who should be included in the biographical section. I imagine that this is going to be one of the most difficult tasks of all, but I quite agree with you that there are a great many persons in the Negro "Who's Who" who will look in vain for their life history in the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

15-6-35

If any further suggestions occur to you I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be grateful for your sending them in. With the cooperation of men like you the Encyclopaedia should eventually meet the most exacting demands of scholarship.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

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Secretary
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Assistant Secretary

May 29, 1936

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
210 West 150 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Mr. Thornton is now abroad and will not be back until the eighth of June. We shall be very glad at that time, however, to bring your letter to his attention.

Very truly yours,

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

RMm

15-2

Howard University
Washington, D. C.
April 2, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In my class work I am writing a paper on "The Negro College Graduate Before 1865". I your The College Bred Negro I find that one Negro graduated at Middlebury in 1823. In running that down I am unable to identify this Negro. I find from the catalogue of Middlebury that two of the graduates of 1823 read Theology under Samuel Haynes. Kindly inform me which member of that class was colored. I do not believe I can accept the fact that a person studied under a Negro at that early date as a proof that he is colored.

15-12-60

It is necessary that I have this information at a very early date. Thanking you in advance, I am, sir.

Very respectfully yours

R Fulton Holtzclaw

R. Fulton Holtzclaw

April 4, 1936

Mr. R. Fulton Holtzclaw
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

15-12-61

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly tell me on what page of my report on the College Bred Negro, published by Atlanta University in 1900, or in the subsequent report published by Atlanta University in 1910, there is any referrence to a Negro graduate of Middlebury College in 1823.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Howard University
Washington, D. C.
April 7, 1936.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Geargia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of the 4th inst. inquiring on what page in The College Bred Negro is found the reference to a Negro graduate of Middlebury College in 1823.

15-20-1

In reply, there is evidently an error on my part. In referring to the copy that I had previously read I discovered that page 49 was missing, therefore I did not see a reference to a Negro graduate of Ohio State between 1820 and 1829, who may have graduated in 1823.

Nevertheless, the following are the extracts I refer to:

On page 45, Section 9, First table, caption:
NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES BY YEARS
the first entry is: "1823--1"

On page 48, Table: (giving Negro college graduates by decades)
1820-1829 Middlebury----1
Bowdoin ------1.
Continuing on page 49:
Ohio ---------1.

The foregoing references are in the 1910 edition. The 1900 edition does not mention a Negro college graduate for 1823.

I know that the Bowdoin graduate was Russwurm in 1826. Not seeing page 49 on which reference to a graduate of Ohio is made, I assumed that the graduate of 1823 was from Middlebury. Therein lies my error. Now, if you have the imformation handy, I would like to know the name and year of graduation of both the man from Middlebury and the one from Ohio. One graduated in 1823 and the other in 1828.

15-20-2

I thank you for your promptness in answering my previous correspondence.

Respectfully yours

R. Fulton Holtzclaw

April 8, 1936

Mr. R. Fulton Holtzclaw
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

15-20-3

My dear Sir:

The entry of one Negro college graduate in 1823 in the 1910 edition of the College Bred Negro is probably a typographical error. I have no memory or data of any such graduate. The first Negro college graduate, according to my records, was Russworm in 1826.

I will see if I can confirm or refute this record and will write you later if I get the information.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

April 30, 1936

Mr. R. Fulton Holtzclaw
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

15-20-4

My dear Mr. Holtzclaw:

There was a Negro student at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio in 1820. Also, a Negro named Twilight was at Middlebury College at the same time.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY
in
SOCIOLOGY
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Curator

15-3-36 Returned 6/a/37 Booker

May 14, 1936

My dear Mr. Hope:

This library has you charged with the following books:

"Co-operation in Many Lands", Smith-Gordon and B.
"The History of Co-operation", Holyoake.
United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin,
Numbers 1302, 40, 1144, 94, 403.
Federal Farm Board Bulletin, Number 11.
Farm Credit Administration, Circular Number 5.
"Peoples' Year Book", 1936.
"Co-operation", Hall and Watkins.

If there are any of these books that you would like to use for the summer school, please send me a memorandum to that effect, so that they can be collected after the summer school is closed.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John Hope, Jr.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AGENT

15-3-37

May 15, 1936.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like to keep all of these books during the summer school period unless there are other persons who will definitely use them during that period. However, if there is a likelihood of ~~my~~ depriving someone by keeping any of them I shall be glad to return such books now and come in to see them at such times as the Sociology library is opened.

The list is as follows:

Cooperation in Many Lands, Smith, Gordon, etc.
The History of Cooperation, Holyoake
United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, Numbers 1302, 40, 1144, 94, 403.
Federal Farm Board Bulletin, Number 11.
Farm Credit Administration, Circular 5.
Peoples' Year Book, 1936
Cooperation, Hall and Watkins

I wish to thank you again for your assistance both in reading matter and advice in my attempt to understand "Cooperation" and perhaps to pass on something at least to others who need the knowledge.

Yours sincerely,
John Hope II.

(2)

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1936

15-248

Mrs. Eugenia Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Hope:

Mrs. Shivery's thesis is finished. It is a painstaking and thorough work covering some 500 typewritten pages. She has worked very hard to finish it, and the more copying of it cost her a sum of money that she could ill-afford. On the basis of this work, she will no doubt get her master's degree this year.

I write to say that the files that you deposited with me are in my office and I shall leave them there when I sail in June. If you wish them transferred to the library, or any other disposition made of them, you will find Mr. Shields in the office and he will do whatever you want.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(copy to Mrs. Shivery.)

15-2-46

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 4, 1936

Mr. Frank Horne
Fort Valley High and
Industrial School
Fort Valley, Georgia

My dear Mr. Horne:

Are you going to Germany this summer? I meant to come and talk to you about it, but haven't been able to get down.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Horne.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY

March 26, 1936

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. A. G. Paschal, of 1035 W. 112th Street, Chicago, Illinois, has made request of Howard University for permission to reproduce the Commencement Address you delivered at Howard University - "Education and Work." I am enclosing a copy of my reply. Will you kindly write him directly as to whether you have any objection to his doing so.

15-12-62

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Emmett J. Scott
Secretary

K

Enclosure

[ENCLOSURE]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

OFFICE OF
EMMETT J. SCOTT
SECRETARY

March 26, 1926

Mr. A. G. Paschal,
1035 W. 112th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 18th, addressed to the President of Howard University, has been referred to this office for reply.

15-12-63

We have no objection to your publishing the Commencement Address - "Education and Work," by Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois. I am of the opinion, however, that Dr. Du Bois should be consulted, and I am therefore writing him in this mail, care Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, and requesting him to address you directly.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott
Secretary

K

The Friends of Ethiopia in America

Organized for Hospitalization in Ethiopia and for the Promotion of Education and Social Progress

1890 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: UNiversity 4-2297

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Dr. Willis N. Huggins
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The Ethiopian Research Council
Box 1365
Washington, D. C.

The American Pro-Falasha Committee
305 Broadway
New York City

Universal Ethiopian Students' Ass'n
8 West 117th Street
New York City

The International African Friends of Ethiopia
62 New Oxford Street
London, England

La Revue de Monde Noir
45 Rue Jacob
Paris, France

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
12 Rue V[illegible] College
Geneva, [illegible]erland

Les Jeunnes Ethiopiennes
Poste Restante (Bayen)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

15-10-32

November 21,1936

Dr.Rayford Logan
Atlanta University,
Atlanta ,Ga:-

My dear Dr.Logan:-

Glad to get in direct touch with you on the matter of The Encyclopaedia of the Negro as planned by Dr.Dubois.

I have given it careful study for some time past. Needless to say that "The Old Master and Dean" among our writers, has worked out a most comprehensive plan.

About the only suggestion or hint that I might give would be a summary of how I propose to treat Ethiopia, the part suggested to me by Dr.DuBois in his letter to me under date of September 10th 1935. Note the sheet hereto attached.

I am carrying on Negro History classes in the Y.M.C.A. as I have done for the past ten years. The topics for this fall are indicated on the enclosed folder. I am also carrying on classes in the Wadleigh Evening High School here in Harlem. The class has an average attendance of 150 with a member ship quite over 200.

At present I am working with the N.Y.Board of Education in the hope that it will place the subject in the course of study at Wadleigh for credit toward graduation beginning when the second term opens in February.

If you will be coming this way soon please let me know a few days ahead. Thanks.

Yours truly

Willis N. Huggins

[ENCLOSURE]

T E N T A T I V E O U T L I N E

for

A Brief Article On The History of Ethiopia

--------- ooo ---------

Dr.Willis N.Huggins
(Instructor,History and Economics,High Schools)
(New York City)

15-10-33

I

(a)

A general survey of primitive man in East and Northeast Africa, with special reference to the "Oldoway Man."

(b)

Negroid civilizations in the Nile Valley from the earliest times to the introduction of christianity into Ethiopia in the reign of Ezana, 450 A.D.

II

From Ezana, 425 A.D. to the introduction of the slave trade into the Americas, 1619. This will,of course, deal with the work of Las Casas in the West Indies at an earlier date.

From 1619 to the reign of Menelik II, in Ethiopia, 1889. Liberia, Haiti and Santo Domingo will be treated in a supplementary way.

III

From Menelik II to Haille Selassie I

The Italian Occupation of Ethiopia will be treated in a supplementary way.

Note:

The complete out,ine from which I propose to work consists of 10 typewritten sheets.

November 30, 1936

My dear Dr. Huggins:

Dr. Du Bois will be very grateful to your for your letter of November 21, and your suggestions for completing the list of suggested subjects for the proposed Encyclopaedia.

15-10-35

May I add a personal word to the effect that I am very happy to find that the people of New York are responding so enthusiastically to your classes in Negro History? If I should come to New York during the Christmas holidays, I should like very much to talk with you in detail about the Encyclopaedia and other things which interest us both.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Willis N. Huggins
The Friends of Ethiopia in America
1890 Seventh Avenue
New York City
New York

A-II-2-F-187

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

March 31, 1936

Librarian of the
Henry E. Huntington Library
San Marino, California

My dear Madam:

I am doing some preliminary work toward a project for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro and among other things, I am trying to locate the best collections of source material.

I have been told that your library has several rare manuscripts and other source material on Negro pioneers of California. May I ask if this is true and if you have any list of this material? I shall be obliged for any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[HUNTINGTON LIBRARY]

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA

April 22, 1936

LESLIE EDGAR BLISS
LIBRARIAN

41/12F/40

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In somewhat delayed reply to your letter of March 31, I can only say that the Huntington Library contains the two following titles relating to Negro pioneers in California:

Beasley, Delilah L. The Negro trail blazers of California. A compilation of records from the California archives in the Bancroft Library at the University of California,...and from the diaries, old papers and conversations of old pioneers... Los Angeles, 1919

Convention of Colored Citizens of California. 2nd Annual Convention. Sacramento, 1856. Proceedings... Dec. 9-12, 1856

The only manuscript of which we have definite knowledge in our collections is entitled "A Project for a California Slave Colony in 1851."

Very truly yours,

Leslie E. Bliss

LEB:P

[1936?]

Enc

2, West Ivy Green Cres.,
Cross Rds. P.O.
St. Andrew.
Jamaica.

15-1-44

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I quite approve of your plans for the Encyclopedia. Yes, I will contribute something if you will tell me what you wanted.

By the way, I wrote George Spengarn a letter, he seems to feel that you have (being in Atlanta) is lost to him and he is unhappy about it. Pretty fresh, hey, me advising you, well, strange things do happen.

Sincerely,

Zora Neale Hurston

I dictated this letter to a local stenographer + this is what her notes turned out.

[Elspeth Huxley]

Hotel Preanger.
Bandoeng.
Java.

February 12.
1936.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois.
Department of Sociology.
Atlanta University. Ga.

14-28-54

Dear Dr DuBois.

I am writing, very belatedly, to thank you for your letter dated December 2nd, which you were kind enough to write me in reply to a note of mine enclosing a letter of introduction to you from Dr Anson Phelps Stokes.

I am afraid you must have put me down as rude in not replying before: your letter just missed me in New York & followed me to Australia, & I am now replying from Java. It was very kind of you to suggest that I should call in to make your acquaintance in Atlanta, but unfortunately, as I say, I did not receive your letter until after leaving the U.S.

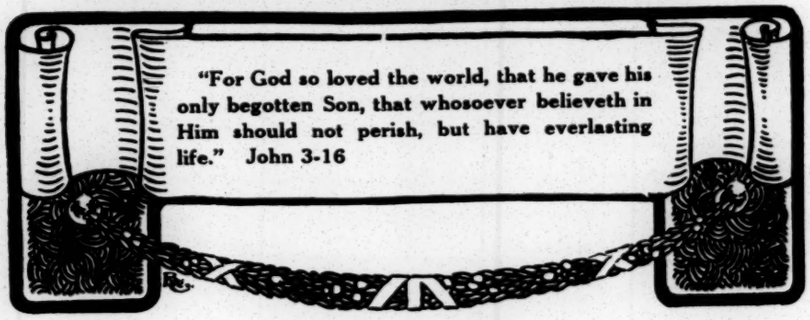
Hope that I shall be back in America before so very long, however — possibly next winter — & in that case I shall hope to have the pleasure of meeting you then, if I am more successful in getting into touch, & if you are not too busy.

Perhaps on that occasion we can discuss the enmity of the late Lord Delamere towards the Negro race, which you allege: With all due respect I should say that you over-estimate his importance. So far as I know he never had any influence on native policy in Africa (except perhaps in securing greater consideration for the Masai tribe). Any success he may have achieved was won as a farmer, and I do not believe that good farmers have been nearly so much enemies of the Negro race as many other types of men. It is, of course, a fact that many of the land which he took up in Africa was, or for a long period had been, occupied & or even grazed over by natives; & so far as I know he always supported, & never opposed, sound measures to improve the health & education of Africans. However, it would be no doubt better to reserve this discussion for until we meet, which I hope will be one day! Thank you very much for finding the time to reply to my letter.

Yours sincerely — Elspeth Huxley (Mrs)

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY

REV. SEBA E. MARSHALL,
PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

MENARD, ILLINOIS

April 23 1936

Professor W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

15-4-42

We are writing you today at the suggestion of Professor James Weldon Johnson of Fisk University for information regarding your books on the American Negro.

We have a large Negro population for which we are trying to supply, through the institution library, books by and for their own race which will help towards their advancement in re-habilitation. Many of these men have had some education, some others have average training, and a smaller proportion have advanced schooling. We have the difficulty to meet of lack of money and, as well, the absence of any definite bibliography. We have asked for that of the Department of Education of the State of Tennessee, but for some reason it has never been sent to us. We have been trying, through our Chicago jobber, to purchase your books, but have not been able to learn whether or not they were still in print, after two years of effort.

We decided after study of our problem here to change our Dewey 326 to THE NEGRO to include all correlative subjects with emphasis placed upon the advancement of the race and explicit vocational impetus. We are so far from any library that we had no means of learning your address until Professor Johnson wrote us that he was making the kind gift of his Books of Negro Spirituals and suggested that if we write to you direct you could advise us where we may find your own works. If you will give us your publisher's name, we will get in touch with him, and if you would suggest the names of any other books which will be of advantage to our Negro men, we will certainly be appreciative.

Yours for the Master's cause,

Seba E. Marshall

HPG

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 5, 1936

Miss Seba E. Marshall
Department of Public Welfare
Illinois State Penitentiary
Menard, Illinois

My dear Madam:

The name and address of my publisher is: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-4-43

PHONE:- FUKIAI 2352

CABLE:- "CONGRESS KOBE"

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF JAPAN

26, ISOGAMIDORI 4-CHOME FUKIAI-KU

P. O. BOX NO. 312

KOBE, (JAPAN)

Special Memo 1936

December 5, 1936.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

O s a k a

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

15-12-114

I and my friends are exceedingly glad to hear that you are paying a visit to this country. I want to take this opportunity to enable our Indian friends to have the pleasure of welcoming you at our Club in Kobe on any day it be convenient for you, next week.

I will notify my friends about the meeting as soon as I have your kind consent. Reception shall be in the form of a lecture meeting and after the meeting, if you have time, I shall be glad to invite a few friends to dine with you.

I hope you will give us the pleasure of your company and oblige. With thanks, in anticipation, I am

Yours sincerely,

A. Sahay.

(A. M. Sahay)
President.

TELEGRAMS: "Social Reformer,"
BOMBAY.

Request for information, 1936

10/26/36

THE INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER,
KAMAKSHI HOUSE,
BANDRA.

Bombay, 2nd October 1936.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am sending you this week by separate post a copy of the Indian Social Reformer dated September 5th which contains a leading article based on Mr. Robeson's discussion in the New Statesmen on differences between the Whites and Negros. The article I believe will be of interest to you. I have been prompted to do this by an article of yours in the Aryan Path asking for co-operation between coloured races.

15-4-16

The Indian Social Reformer would very much like to receive, in exchange if possible, weekly or monthly periodicals dealing with the modern movements among the Negros. There is no one who could better help us to do this than yourself. Would you be kind enough to put us in touch with the present day Negro opinion? [redacted] I should also like to have details of the Association for Advancement of Coloured Peoples of which, I understand, you are the president.

With apologies for trespassing upon your time,

Yours sincerely,

S. Natarajan

S. Natarajan,
Joint Editor.

Dr. W. D. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta.

Registered No. B 345.

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"I *will be* as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice; I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch—*And I will be heard.*" WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in the *Liberator*

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NOTES

The Late Dr. J. T. Sunderland:—It is hardly appropriate to use the language of grief about the death of a man at the patriarchal age of 95, especially of one, whose life was so fully devoted to the service of humanity. Three years ago when this writer had the privilege of being Dr. Sunderland's guest at Poughkeepsie where he spent some months every year, he was struck by the wide range of his interests, his intense vitality, and his affectionate interest in his Indian friends. Dr. Sunderland wrote frequently, always in his own hand. His death creates an aching void, but the memory of his intense love for India and her people, shown not only in his writings but in his personal contacts with Indians will long continue to be cherished as a precious experience. A great light has passed beyond our ken. The current *Modern Review* publishes an appreciation by Dr. Sunderland of the poet Robert Browning. The following lines from *Paracelsus*, which he quotes might have been spoken by himself:

I see my way as birds their trackless way.
I shall arrive! what time, what circuit first,
I ask not; but, unless God send his hail,
Or blinding fireballs, sleet or stifling snow,
In some time, his good time, I shall arrive:
He guides me and the bird. In his good time!
If I stoop
Into a dark tumultuous sea of cloud,
It is but for a time; I press God's lamp
Close to my breast; its splendour, soon or late,
Will pierce the gloom: I shall emerge one day.

Poona and the Pandit:—The opening of the Liberal electoral campaign in Poona last week has gained greater publicity by the howling down of its speakers than it would have had if the proceedings had been allowed to go on without interruption. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir is a very estimable gentleman but not an equally inspiring political orator. The two candidates whom he appeared to support are not politicians but Principals of two important local Colleges supported by large Government grants, dragged into politics presumably for want of more suitable politicians who would agree to amble under the Liberal banner. The Principals, Mahajani and Khadye, are both eminent men in their own line but as politicians they are about as misfits as schoolmasters generally are. Nothing that these three gentlemen said at the meeting would have persuaded a single voter outside the limited Liberal circle to vote for them. Luckily for them some Poonaites who had constituted themselves guardians of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's prestige, lashed themselves into a fury over a mild reference to him by Sir Cowasji Jehangir as "the spoiled child of the Congress." They hurled rotten eggs at the sprucely dressed Baronet, which he seems to have successfully dodged. They howled him down as well as the two esteemed Principals and refused to allow the meeting to proceed unless Sir Cowasji withdrew his remark about the Pandit and gave an undertaking to make no adverse criticism of the Congress! The Liberals, if they can not criticise the Congress, may as well cease to function as a political party, and Sir Cowasji naturally refused to withdraw the remark or to give any such undertaking. If the disturbers of the meeting think they have done any service to the Pandit or the Congress they are totally mistaken. As regards the Pandit, we fancy that what irritated his admirers, was the element of truth in the Baronet's characterisation. He may not be the spoiled child of the Congress, but surely he can not aver with Edmund Burke that he has not been "rocked and dandled" into political prominence. Adherents of a political party may succeed in suppressing expression of opinion by other parties by what amounts to sheer brute force but the decisive factor in every country is the opinion of the large marginal class which thinks and feels independently of party. This class will be shy of entrusting the interests of the country to people who have yet to learn the elementary truth that no judgment is worth anything which not only does not hear the other side but actually suppresses it.

English and American:—Mr. H. L. Mencken, "the grizzly bear of the American Republic of Letters," has issued a revised edition of his

"The American Language." In earlier editions he referred to the tendency of English and American to diverge. In the new edition he recognises—we are quoting from Mr. David Garnett's notice in the *New Statesman*—that "the pull of American has become so powerful that it has begun to drag English with it—what the Englishman speaks promises to become, on some not too remote tomorrow, a kind of dialect of American, just as the language spoken by the American was once a dialect of English." This has led to an interesting correspondence Mr. Adrian Stephen in a letter referring to the book said: "It is true that to me with my upbringing most American dialects and so-called 'slang' seem long-winded, inexpressive and slightly disgusting. But am I on that account to say that they are wrong? Is the skunk wrong to possess its stink glands?" Mr. Stephen's remark called forth comments from Mr. Garnett and Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe. Mr. Garnett maintained that there is a "right and wrong" applicable to the use of words. "It is wrong, for example, by dropping the final to use the word *can* for *can't* as well as for *can*, a habit which Mr. Mencken tells us is growing in America, just as it would be wrong to call a spade a fork. That is to say, it is confusing." In justification of his claim for American, Mr. Mencken has said: "In place of the discordant local dialects of all the other major countries, including England, we have a general Volkssprache for the whole nation....No other country can show such linguistic solidarity... it may be doubted whether a Lancashire miner and a Lincolnshire farmer could understand each other." This is even more true of Scotch and English. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe who knows America well, confirmed Mr. Mencken's claim against his critics. "Every one who has travelled over North America," he said, "knows it to be a statement of fact. Notwithstanding the many regional variations, and the fantastic contributions of European immigrants, the common speech of North America is far more standardised than that of our own small island." In illustration, he mentioned the British national army of twenty years ago which was a revelation as to the persistence of local dialects in Great Britain. "The great military camps of the United States," he added, "provided no similar demonstration of mutual unintelligibility." We quote these observations as being corrective of the enthusiastic Hindi propagandism which rests on the assumption that a common language is current in all self-governing countries and that therefore, India must have one, or be forced into having one. The other inference to be drawn is that, when Hindi comes to be spoken throughout India it will have long ceased to be Hindi, and become Indian. That this is already the case is shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's mordant remark at the last All-India Congress Committee that what several Congress members speak, believing it to be Hindustani, is not Hindustani.

"A Congress Victory":—According to the headlines of some newspapers the passing of Mr. Satyamurti's adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly this week, in disapproval of the new rule providing for nominations to the Indian Civil Service in England to supplement the selection by competitive examinations—as sufficient British candidates are not coming forward to compete at the examination—is a victory for the Congress party in the Assembly. The manner of recruitment of the Indian services, does not pertain to any plank in the Congress platform. It is properly and essentially a Liberal or Moderates' motion. Reform of the Civil Service recruitment rules was an important issue with Congressman in the mendicant-days. The victory in this, as in other cases, is really a victory for the Liberals though won through the instrumentality of a Congress member. This is proof, if proof is needed, of the obvious fact that work done by elected members in the Assembly, whatever their political complexion, has to be on the main lines of the Liberals to whom Mr. Satyamurti, and most of the Congress members of the Assembly, temperamentally belong.

Civil War in Spain:—A subject people are prone to sympathise with rebellion in any part of the world without regard to the merits of the object for which it started. India is no exception. The first reaction among us to the insurrection in Spain was sympathetic to the anti-Government side. Few people knew that the Government of Spain was a government of moderates depending on the support of Socialist and Communist, that the rebels were composed of militarists, Fascists, clericals, royalists and, generally speaking, upholders of 'vested interests'. That women were fighting on the side of Government first opened the eyes of the Indian public to the fact that this rebellion was not, what all rebellions are supposed to be, for greater freedom, but for less. There has been no more effective propaganda on behalf of the Spanish Government than the publication of pictures—real or faked—of women fighting in the ranks of the loyal troops. Then the pendulum swung. People who had never a good word to say for any Government, who prided themselves on being "against the Government" in all circumstances, became passionate sympathisers with the Spanish Government. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed supporting that Government and wishing it success. Of course, few of the platform speakers have any but the vaguest idea of what is actually taking place in Spain. The Azana Government at the beginning of the outbreak placed itself entirely in the hands of the extremists among its supporters. For once, we find ourselves in accord with our Catholic contemporaries, the *Examiner* and the *Catholic Leader*. They publish a list of atrocities, murder of Bishops, monks and nuns, destruction of cathedrals and monastaries, exposures of skeletons of long-dead priests exhumed from their graves, showing

that the supporters of the Spanish Government include a large proportion of ruffians who care little for law and order which a Government is supposed to defend. The rebels have also been guilty of atrocities. A Bishop is reported to have promised lifelong absolution to every one who kills a hundred Communists. The fact is that the Civil War in Spain is reminiscent of the Catholic Protestant wars of the Middle Ages in the ferocity displayed by both sides. It is really a conflict of two ideals, —seemingly opposed but essentially convergent —the Bolshevik and the Fascist—both having for their aim a totalitarian State established and maintained by armed force. The League of Nations is not heard of. It will, no doubt, emerge from its retirement, when things have settled down by the exhaustion of both sides.

What is Happening in Russia ?—A few days ago an article went the round of the Indian Press which originally appeared in the *Daily Mail*, London, giving a circumstantial account of a reconcilation between Stalin and Trotsky. Trotsky, it was said, had from his exile organised a powerful fourth International, that Stalin had sent a secret Commission round to ascertain the precise strength of new movement, that on its report he opened negotiations with Trotsky, that the two men had come to an agreement, that Bolshevik popaganda for the conversion of the world, which Stalin had abandoned, has been resumed and that the striking success of Communists in the French elections and the formation of the Socialist Blum Cabinet, the insurrection in Spain, and the military outbreak in Greece, were the first fruits of this fateful reunion. Almost on the heels of this story, came the arrests of Zinoviev and fifteen other Bolshevist leaders for intriguing under Trotsky's inspiration against the Stalin regime, their swift trial and execution, the Soviet note to the Norwegian Government demanding the expulsion of Trotsky since some time past a political refugee in that country, and the large and impressive increase of the Soviet army. Trotsky himself had denied that he has organised any movement to overturn the Stalin regime. It is probable that the recent trial and executions had for their object the intimidation of the strong opposition which has manifested itself in Soviet Russia to the radical changes lately introduced in the law relating to marriage and family. These changes are evidently modelled on the Fascist codes of Italy and Germany, which have for their central purpose the encouragement of large families with a view to increase the man-power of the nation. The new Soviet law looks askance at birth-control, includes bonuses to large families, the discouragement of divorce which had became a mere formality and the legal prohibition of abortion. These changes in the law are sure to have far-reaching effects on the political and economic aspects of Russian life. Russia is in fact, under the stress of circumstances, transforming itself into a bourgeois state.

The Madras Seva Sadan:—On the 28th August, the acting Governor of Madras, His Excellency Sir Kurma Reddi opened the High School building of the Madras Seva Sadan. Lady Venkata Subba Rao who has been the life and soul of the Seva Sadan from its very birth, gave a short history of the growth of the institution. Lady Rao's speech, which we reprint, is an admirable statement of the aims and objects of all institutions having for their object the training of Indian women to play their proper part in the national life. The only omission we note in it is a reference to the great help and encouragement of the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar in its early days. It would have given him real happiness had he been alive to see the rapid progress made by the Madras institution which he did so much to foster in its infancy. Lady Venkata Subba Rao's account of the Seva Sadan, in refreshing contrast to other similar institutions, breathes a note of vigorous optimism. The success which has so far attended it is—next to only the protecting care of Lady Rao and her husband Mr. Justice Rao a large part of whose salary, said His Excellency, was being diverted to the institution—due to the excellent work which it is doing and the character of its workers which has inspired confidence in the public. His Excellency the Governor's speech on the occasion was also in marked contrast to the general run of pronouncements of the kind. The head of the Administration is always on the tenterhooks lest his hosts prefer a request for financial help and he goes prepared with a non possumus in the most graceful terms. Sir Kurma Reddi, however, actually suggested to the Seva Sadan and to the Education Minister who was present, the ways in which it can secure grants from his Government including special grants for special reasons. With such practical sympathy from the Governor, the Madras Seva Sadan should be able to achieve much. But one thing Lady Venkata Subba Rao and her co-adjutors should keep carefully in view. The Poona Seva Sadan since the lamented death of Devadhar is finding itself in straits. Training of workers is an important incident of institutional economics which we, in India, often neglect. Money is important, but, when all is said, it can do little without capable and competent men to work an institution.

"The Reformer" :—With this issue the *Indian Social Reformer* enters on its 47th year. For over 42 of these years it has been under a single editorship. The need for assistance has been becoming insistent. For the last four years Mr. S. Natarajan has been closely associated with the conduct of the paper. He was in charge of it during the editor's absence abroad three years ago. Since then he has continued to take a large share both on the managing and literary sides. The proposal to associate him formally as joint editor, has been cordially endorsed by the Directors of the Indian Social Reformer Ltd. Accordingly, the *Reformer* has today in the usual place on the front page the names of two editors.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER
BOMBAY, September 5, 1936.

CONCEPT AND SYMBOL.

Does the White race owe its present supremacy over the coloured to a special capacity to think in abstract concepts instead of in concrete symbols? Mr. Paul Robeson, perhaps the best known Negro of our time, evidently thinks so. For in an article, entitled "The Primitives" in the *New Statesman*, he has argued at length that this supremacy has been a disadvantage to the world, that great civilisations have been built up by men who thought in concrete symbols and that the Negro was not to be despised because he did not think like the European. All the people of the East, he says, with the possible exception of India, thought as the Negro does. Mr. Robeson gives a peculiar instance. He writes: "The man who thinks in concrete symbols has no abstract conception of such words as 'good,' 'brave,' 'clever'. 'Good' in a concrete mind is often represented as a picture of a woman with a child. The drawing of this picture would be the way of conveying an idea of goodness to a person of the same mentality. Such pictures become conventionalised into a kind of written language." Now it is obvious from what Mr. Robeson writes that the concrete symbol only comes in when it is necessary to express the idea to another man. This, it seems to us, must be a concrete symbol whether it is a picture of a mother with a child or the four letters g-o-o-d; just as it is equally idolatry whether one worships a sacred image or a sacred book. The process of thinking is more or less abstract with everyone; but the communication of thought must always be concrete, if one is to be understood. The reason why Western thinkers have regarded the Negro as a man who thinks in concrete symbols is because they have not known his own language. Mr. Robeson, as an American Negro, probably shares the disadvantages of the American and is, therefore, ready to accept his theory. We know of an Indian whose interest in philosophy puts his ability to think in abstract symbols beyond question, forced to concrete symbolising to get what he wanted, a cup of milk, in a Paris hotel. He had tried every word which one ignorant of the language might expect to convey one's meaning but with little response from his attendant. At last inspiration came to him. Seizing a piece of paper, he drew the picture of a cow being milked. He was no artist but he got his milk. Now it is quite conceivable that theorists who hear of this will conclude that Indians as a race think in concrete symbols.

Because the Western man reads more than others—and even this proposition can be advanced only tentatively now—is no reason to conclude that he thinks in concepts alone or that he alone thinks in concepts. His religion postulates belief in a personal God and the few who deny it are condemned as atheists. Even scientific achievement, which Mr. Robeson holds out as the triumph of Western capacity to think in the abstract, proceeds from the particular to the general. In his daily newspaper, the picture shuts out the written word. This is no exaggeration. Pictures, writes Paul Cohen-Portheim in his *England the Unknown Isle*, "are the most powerful enemy of the paper with standards, and nothing gives away the level of the reading public so thoroughly as the way in which pictures in newspapers and magazines have caught on, a phenomenon that has incidentally made its appearance in Germany during the last few years in an even more catastrophic fashion than in Anglo-Saxon countries. What is happening to us is a regression to the picture-writing of primitive peoples; the picture which can be immediately grasped is crowding out the word which requires mental effort to understand it. And the more important a place the illustrations take, the more the habit of reading and wtih it of thinking gets lost." The cinemas tell the same story. How many of the audiences at the screen version of a great classic have read the original? Very few we should say. Take the treatment of the coloured races itself. Many a Negro who has been living among them for years as an honest citizen, has been condemned unheard by White mobs. Why? Because his colour which they can see, overrides all other considerations. The fact that the stranger in their midst has rendered service to the community, has saved many White men in times of crises in African and Asiatic lands. It has not been advanced to the best of our knowledge to rescue one Negro from lynching. Which race then is the more capable of abstract thinking? As a matter of fact even the White man does not think he is any different from the coloured man intellectually though he may hope he is. Otherwise he would appreciate that the abstract thinker and the concrete symboliser have special aptitudes for different kinds of work. Yet most restrictions on the coloured peoples have been imposed on account of economic motives.

Thinking in abstract concepts, mathematical thinking, is not so common in the West as Mr. Robeson believes it to be. Certainly not so general as to require a solemn warning against it. It is unnecessary to tell Europe that the way of the intellectual is not the way of progress. The European's "blind worship of intellect" is a modern myth told to Asiatic and African grown-ups. But it has never been believed in by the West, even European politics reveal that. The intellectual will go his own way and, as a matter of fact, the intellectuals of all races have more in common with each other than they have with their own people. And when the masses try to follow them they will do so without understanding. Dr. Lin Yu-tang has collected a series of theses submitted to American

Universities which illustrate the resultant prostitution of the inductive method: "A doctorate dissertation on ice-cream, which after a series of careful observations announces the staggering conclusion that the primary function of sugar in the manufacture of ice cream is to sweeten it; a methodical study in Time and Motion Comparison on four methods of Dish-Washing which concludes that stooping and lifting are fatiguing; a study of the bacterial contents of cotton under-shirts which finds that the number of bacteria tends to increase with the length of time garments are worn; a comparative study of the impressional power of various types of lettering which showed that the blacker the lines the more striking they are to the eye." This is the real danger, that "reason" with the unthinking will take the place of common-sense. And it requires no warning against because even the scientific West laughs it out of court.

Mr. Robeson has taken the theory much too seriously. Those who hold it do so because it serves as a useful prop to their own ideas of superiority and they will not persuaded by any amount of logical reasoning. Since White men became ashamed of confessing to a habit of looking down on the coloured races because they were coloured Western thinkers have cast about for a substitute and many have been forthcoming. The claim to moral superiority is obviously absurd and would be ridiculed today. Belief in intellectual superiority is dying a slower death and, though no one would go so far as to advance the view that the lowest White is higher than the greatest coloured men, there are many who still hold that he is potentially capable of better things. Oswald Spengler firmly believed that the European acted individually, the Asiatic and the African in herds. That is a thesis which requires a constant re-definition of 'European' and 'Asiatic.' The theory which Mr. Robeson has been inveigled into accepting, is the latest form of the White man's claim to intellectual superiority and the reason why leaders of thought in the coloured world accept it, is because most of them have been Western-trained.

Bijnor Congress Leader Fasts:—As a sequel to the recent dissensions among the Bijnor Congress workers, B. Nemi Saran Jain, advocate, has submitted his resignation from the District and other subordinate Congress committees, writes the correspondent of the *Hindustan Times*. He has also sent in his resignation from the membership of the Bijnor Municipal Board to the President for submission to the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division. Babu Govind Sahai, President of the District Congress Committee, has started a seven days' fast and has issued a statement in which he says that he is convinced that Congress influence will be harmed by his continuing in office. He is therefore considering if it would not be better to send in his resignation. "It is possible," he adds, "that I may have erred and may not have realized my mistakes on account of the turmoil and the filthy atmosphere which has been created. With a view to retrospect about my actions and to make myself purer as also to gather my inner forces I have started this fast. I shall gladly obey the voice from within my heart, which I hope to hear during the fast."

HINDU OPINION ON DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL

No member of the legislature in India has probably taken so much trouble to collect opinion on a private bill as Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has in regard to his Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill. The Government of India have circulated the Bill for opinion but Dr. Deshmukh, fearing that the response might not be in proportion to the importance of the measure, wrote personally to leaders of Hindu opinion and has now released to the press the replies received by him. Dr. Deshmukh has also issued from time to time articles explaining the provisions of his Bill and replying to objections. All this has been admirable propaganda and indicates that the mover of the Bill is in earnest about the measure. It is an example for would-be social legislators.

Dr. Deshmukh has given the public the 139 opinions collected by him from Hindu leaders all over the country. Out of these, 95 are in favour of the Bill as it stands; 35 suggest modification; 8 are against the Bill; and to one it is a matter of no consequence. There is a mistake in enumeration, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan's opinion having been counted twice over—Mrs. Talyarkhan and Miss B. G. Engineer, though Parsis and not Hindus, appear in this collection of Hindu opinion as chief representatives of organisations having large Hindu women membership. Considered by provinces, none of those approached by Dr. Deshmukh in Bombay opposed the reform, though 13 out of 56 replies favoured modification and one was indifferent; in Madras 3 opposed, and 15 favoured modification out of 40; in the Central Provinces all five opinions supported the Bill; in Northern India out of 35, 5 were for changes in the Bill and 4 against it altogether; and in Bengal out of 9 opinions received 1 was against and 2 suggested modifications.

The opposition to the Bill is probably not as numerically strong in Dr. Deshmukh's collection as it is likely to be in the replies received by the Government of India. (Dr. Deshmukh sponsors the measure. It is but natural that those who give him their opinion will be largely men who support his reform. While the Government of India's non-intervention policy in religious matters is interpreted by conservative opinion to mean opposition to all change.) But it is representative, ranging as it does from Mr. B. K. Mishra of Benares who offers to educate Dr. Deshmukh in the truths of "your own eternal religion," to Mr. R. G. Soman of Satara who opposes the measure because it encourages "fragmentation" and thinks that, if by some ill chance it should pass into law, its provisions should be confined to urban areas. Mr. Soman has rendered Dr. Deshmukh valuable support, however,—more than any of his supporters—by citing the example of the State of Aundh. He writes:

> "In the progressive State of Aundh in our district this sort of legislation has been in force for the last 15 years. But you will be surprised to learn that this Law is not availed of by women in that State either because they are not sufficiently advanced or because the enforcement of their rights under the law is not in any way beneficial to them. They are content to have maintenance in cash in lieu of a quarter or half an acre which will be their share on partition. As far as I am aware of rural conditions your Bill will only be a handle in the hands of Gundas in villages to deceive poor women and encourage litigation."

If progressive Aundh has not suffered from such legislation why should British India apprehend Dr. Deshmukh's reform? The opposition, generally speaking, is not impressive, many of those whom one might have expected to oppose being content to suggest modifications. But it is a surprise to see Swami Abhedananda, President, "Ramkrishna Vedanta Society," Calcutta, in the list of opposers. The Society obviously has no connection with the

Ramkrishna Mission which has always stood for reform in Hindu Society.

The advocates of modification range from those who regard the Bill as too advanced a measure to those who believe it to be too small a reform. Dr. Deshmukh, however, has listed only those who consider his Bill too advanced and has included the latter group among his supporters, on the ground that those who want more reform would be prepared to go the whole way with him. The main modification suggested is that the daughter should get a share less than the son. A distinction between married daughter and unmarried has also been proposed on the ground that the married girl has her husband to support her and belongs to his family. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye whose views, as printed in Dr. Deshmukh's opinions, seem to be completely mutilated, explains in brief this point of view. The paragraph from Dr. Paranjpye's letter which appears below has been corrected by us :—

> The only change that I would like to see introduced in the Bill is to make the share of a married or widowed daughter or the widow of a predeceased son having no children equal to one-half of the share of the widow or a son of the deceased. The change is obviously equitable. A married or widowed daughter has left the family, is not dependent on the father, and has not merited equal treatment with the widow or son of the deceased by the performance of the same duties and services for the deceased after she has married. A widowed daughter-in-law stands to inherit from her father in due course and in many cases, especially if she has no children, will leave her father-in-law's family and return to live with her father or brothers. According to the Bill as it stands a woman is put in a doubly favourable position as she will inherit both from her family of birth and her family by marriage, while a man can only inherit from the family of his birth. The half share that I suggest will, on the average, put men and women on an equal footing and this should be the aim of all who wish to remove all inequalities due to sex.

Like all generalisations the assumptions in Dr. Paranjpye's letter break down in individual cases. With the breaking up of joint families in the cities the married son leaves the family as often as the married daughter does. Marriage again is not always a guarantee of security and there are probably several married daughters who are even more dependent on their father than their unmarried sisters. Lady Kailas Srivastava goes farther than Dr. Paranjpye when she suggests :

> Dr. Deshmukh's Bill suggests equality for daughters, sons, wife, mother, and wife of a predeceased son. If this provision is retained it will give double advantage to wife and mother and daughter. Moreover, having regard to the prevailing custom of dowry and stridhan I think the married daughter gets a better position than the unmarried daughter. Therefore, I will suggest certain modifications to Dr. Deshmukh's bill. I would prefer giving the married daughter one-fourth share of a son and unmarried daughter one half of her brother's share. The fundamental idea governing the suggestion here given is that the prevailing customs of giving dowry, and presents at the time of festivals, etc., will continue for sometime to come. And, parental affection is far better protection of the interests of a woman than inheriting property after his death. A married daughter is more favourably placed than an unmarried daughter ; naturally, the latter should get a larger share than the former of her father's property.

Among the supporters of the Bill, the most interesting are those who desire a greater progress than it contemplates. Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarada in expressing his objection to the clause withholding the right to demand partition from women, gives voice to an important point. As it was pointed out in the *Reformer* the principle of equality which Dr Deshmukh seeks to introduce with his Bill is denied by such a proviso. Dr. Deshmukh however does not apparently intend to meet this objection. In a statement in which he expresses his readiness to accept proposals for reducing the share of the female heir, he says expressly that the denial of the right to claim partition during the lifetime of a coparcener protects Hindu family life. He writes :

> Hindu family life is sufficiently guarded by denying the wife and daughter to claim partition during the life-time of a coparcener. I admit that the problem of property is very complex. Besides India being a mainly agricultural country, the question of immovable property is bound to be a very complicated one. A solution regarding the quantum of shares and the nature of interest in property may have to be found on some such lines as (1) varying the quantum in the case of daughters, widowed daughter-in-law, etc., (2) regarding the nature of interests absolute to a certain extent as provided in the Baroda State or on the lines of the Administrations of Estates Act, 1935, under the English Law.

The provision will hardly save the bill. Those who regard the granting of property rights to women as a grave inroad on the Hindu family life, will not be satisfied that the denial of the right to claim partition will compensate for it. On the other hand people who are open to reason—and they are the persons on whose support Dr. Deshmukh's Bill depends—will be unable to appreciate the inclusion of this unnecessary but irritating clause in a measure designed to confer equal rights on women.

AIR-CONDITIONING.

How to protect himself from the extremes of heat and cold has always been a problem to man. That man's earliest habitat was amidst arctic conditions, is proved by the ancient legends which exalt the invention of fire as among the greatest achievements of primitive man. Man has not regarded heat with the same fear as cold. No one has written an epic about the invention of artificial ice. The problem of how to keep oneself cool in hot weather is preeminently a white man's problem. Being obliged by the poverty of his own soil to depend for his subsistence on the exploitation of tropical and semi-tropical races, he has tried to protect himself against the heat of the tropics by various devices, the most conspicuous of which is the establishment of hill stations to which he may send his family, if he himself could not go, during the hot weather of the plains. He has now come to fear heat even in his own land, though it seldom lasts there for more than a month or two. The latest device is "air-conditioning", that is to say, the air in a house or office is rendered artificially several degrees cooler than the air outside. Naturally, the United States have gone farthest in this as in other directions of making life mechanical. The Crossley Radio Corporation has placed on the market a Crossley "air-conditioned" bed with a deluxe canopy. Air-conditioning has found its way to India. The Hall of the Legislative Council in Bombay is "air-conditioned" to the discomfort of many members who are accustomed to the heat of an Indian summer, and who find it sufficient "air conditioning" to sit bare-bodied in the shade of the mango or banyan tree in their own backyards. To these men the air-conditioned Council Hall reproduces the night atmosphere in their countryside and we have noted that several of them sleep soundly through the inspired orations of the official benches. A theatre in Bombay is also "air conditioned." Any one who inadvertently steps into this theatre in light summer clothes, may find himself chilled before the warmest love scenes shown on the screen. "Air-conditioning" is becoming the fashion and it is therefore well to know that in the United States, there is a distinct reaction against it as a costly fad. In the *New Republic* of July 29, Mr. Dewey H. Palmer writes an article exposing what he calls "the air-conditioning ballyhoo." He points out that the principle of the refrigerator is useful in application to vegetables but not to living beings. "Human beings," he writes, "are not in any great need of conditioned air, but an expanding refrigeration and ventilating industry is going to give it to them whether or no. The industry has resorted to 'made business' before and can do it again." He refers to the introduction of the forced-air heating and ventilating system

adopted in many schools and public institutions on the plea of being more hygienic. He quotes the conclusion of the New York Commission on Ventilation "which five years ago reported on the subject, that the evidence unmistakably proves that the window gravity method of ventilation for school classrooms is as satisfactory as the fan system and is generally more satisfactory." Mr. Palmer observes: "The elaborate form that modern air conditioning equipment has taken is chiefly the result of the industry's drive to sell expensive installations and is in no way related to the needs of the home owner barely able to keep up with payments on his home. The same industrial and professional engineering groups that sold plenum systems to the state legislators would now like to force expensive air-conditioning plants in every house." Dr. W. J. McConnell of the Industrial Health section of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company stated that "whatever effects air conditioning may have are in general not directly measurable, and that studies on employee absenteeism in two buildings, one air conditioned and one not, of the Metropolitan Life, each of which house about 6,000 workers, showed no measurable difference between employees in the two buildings." On the other hand, writes Mr. Palmer, there is enough evidence available that the large temperature difference to which a person is subject when going from cool air-conditioned buildings to the street on a hot summer day may have detrimental effects on his health.

"There are other hazards," concludes Mr. Palmer, "that accompany air-conditioning systems about which one seldom hears. In the comparatively large cooling systems necessary to maintain a house at a comfortable temperature in hot weather, the quantity of refrigerants may be dangerously high. Any slight leak in the refrigerating plant will result in the toxic fumes (sulphur dioxide and ammonia are commonly used) being quickly spread to all parts of the house. This hazard should not be minimized. Dr. C. S. Cragoe, senior physicist, Bureau of Standards has recently urged that due consideration be given to this question of safety "in order that a major tragedy might not take place and give the air-conditioning business a bad setback." An air-conditioning system also increases the ease with which your house may burn down. This hazard lies principally in the ducts through which smoke and hot gases can quickly spread from one room to another. Fires in the air ducts are difficult to fight, and large fire losses may be expected where such ducts are made of or lined with combustible materials or where they are of metal in contact with wood floors and partitions." The noise produced by air-conditioning in homes is a nuisance—and to a city which seeks to protect the jangled nerves of its people from the hoot of the motor-horn, this should be an important consideration.

Bhai Parmanand and Congress Women Workers:—Bhai Parmanand arrived at New Delhi on August 26 morning and was received by women with black flags. As he alighted for the train five or six women surrounded him and demanded from him a withdrawal of the remarks about Congress women workers who went to jail during the civil disobedience days. Bhai Parmanand tried to evade them by making his exit from a third class entrance, but as he came out a huge crowd of women assailed him with black flags. He tried to escape with the help of a police escort, but the crowd was invincible. He was permitted to go only after he made a statement to the effect that he had said nothing about Congress women workers.

SOCIAL WORK BY THE HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH.

(By A V. Thakkar.)

One of the most acute problems that the Harijans are faced with is the problem of water supply. The Harijan quarters in every village or town, are relegated to a corner, altogether cut off both by distance and social intercourse from other communities, Hindus as well as Non-Hindus. The common wells in the village intended for all, it is not the privilege of the Harijan in many a village to use.

It will be news to many to be told that Harijans have so often to pay a price for getting water from private wells. Here is what Mr. Bhandary, Inspector of the Sangh in South India, says about conditions in Andhra in his report. "It was a revelation to hear that poor Harijans of this place have to pay for their drinking water in summer. The well in the colony has got brackish water. Hence they have to go to a private well, where a person charges 4 seers of paddy per month for each house for the labour of pouring one potful of water in the morning and another in the evening. The colony consists of 50 houses and has to pay about Rs. 9 a month, if the money value of the paddy is calculated." Though the Provincial Governments have declared that all public wells are open to Harijans, the attempts in several provinces at exercising that right by Harijans have always resulted in broken pots and heads, assaults and persecutions and often in manslaughter as well. In all these, unfortunately. the Harijans fare the worst. Harijans are treated worse than beasts in many parts of India, being forced to use the water from stagnant pools, ponds and dirty canals which are defiled and contaminated by bird, beast and man. Even when Harijans have been provided with separate wells, the situation is not any wit better. The persistence of untouchability amongst untouchables, who in each village form minorities within minority, is the greatest obstacle in the way. Each of these minorities consisting of a family or two each will demand a separate well and would not use a well used by another. Propaganda among Harijans by the workers of the Sangh against these foolish superstitious beliefs and practices is slowly demolishing this Himalayan wall of superstition.

The Sangh has been able to get 16 public wells thrown open to Harijans during the year. Though it does not mean very much for the Harijans, it can be taken as an indication that public opinion created by unceasing propaganda in this behalf is gradually bearing fruit.

A little more was done by way of sinking new wells and 347 wells were either constructed or repaired from the J. K. and other funds earmarked for the purpose. The total amount spent on wells came to Rs. 26,590—Kathiawar led all the other provinces with 138 wells to its credit, sunk or repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,129-14-3. Next came Tamil Nad with 56 wells costing 4,060-7-9. The largest amount, *viz* Rs. 9,699-10-3 was spent in the province of Gujerat for sinking 50 wells. The Jhunu-Jhunu branch of the Sangh in Jaipur State had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 15 per month for supplying water to the poor Harijans there from the common well.

An effort was made to replenish this water supply fund and appeals were issued all over the country to collect a lakh of rupees for the Pani Fund. The Central Board was however able to collect only a sum of Rs. 14,576. But some provinces took up this matter seriously and Kathiawar Gujerat, the Punjab and Sind and other provinces have collected Rs. 17,432 more between them.

At the present moment an important Bill—the Hindu Depressed Classes Civil Disabilities Removal Bill—of Rao Bahadur Rajah is before the Assembly. The passing of that Bill into Act and its speedy enforcement will go a great way in ameliorating the condition of Harijans. The Sangh and its various branches will try their best to mobilise public opinion in favour of the Bill and will approach the members of the Assembly to give it their warmest support.

It has been the policy of the Sangh to co-operate with Municipal bodies in the matter of improving the sanitary and housing and service conditions of their Harijan employees. In pursuance of a resolution of the Central Board, circulars were sent out requesting the local authorities to look into the whole question of the housing and service conditions of their employees and also into the question of the construction of public latrines with a view to make the work of the sweepers more sanitary and cleanly. They were also requested to organize Co-operative Societies for the redemption of their employees from usurious debts. Though the response in all these matters has been slow, it is not discouraging and the matters has to be pursued further by our prominent workers, by meeting Municipal presidents and officers, and explaining to them our aims and the welfare of their own employes.

Co-operative Societies for the redemption of debts of the above description, numbering 35 are at work directly under this Sangh, in different provinces. The amount loaned out for this purpose is eighty-nine thousand and odd rupees, the provinces of Sind and Gujerat leading in this direction.

Housing conditions of the sweepers in some Muncipal towns are exceptionally bad and efforts are being made by this Sangh to take housing schemes into their own hands in co-operation with the Municipalities. Sind is leading in this matter, particularly the towns of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur. The Bombay City Board has taken on lease 226 rooms out of the Improvement Trust Chawls and let them out to both Gujarati and Marathi sweepers and scavengers at rates cheaper than they could individually get as tenants. This has been a great boon to these classes for otherwise it was not possible for them to secure rooms either.

The total expenditure of the Sangh, both at the Centre and in all its branches, was Rs. 4,11,586. Almost the whole of it came from the fund collected by Mahatma Gandhi in his nine months' Harijan tour of November, 1933, to July 1944. A small part could be collected locally during the last three months of the year. The balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 5,03,332, consisting of Rs. 1,27,791 general fund and Rs. 3,75,541 of the Gandhi Purse Funds of the Provinces. Almost the whole of the Gandhi Purse Fund which stood at over 8 lakhs in July, 1934, will be spent away by the end of the current year, *i.e.*, by the end of September, 1936.

The year has been one of steady and satisfactory progress. But none can be more aware than the members of the Central Board of the great strides that must be made before the final object is achieved. The next year is likely to bring its own crop of problems which may necessitate a more energetic policy of the Sangh. The great Hindu community has yet to realize the peril to Hinduism if untouchability lingers long. It will be the duty of the Sangh to help to the best of its ability in introducing that great change in the Hindu Social System before it is too late.

CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZENSHIP.*

(By Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavachaspati Kuppuswami Sastri)

The questions put to you and your solemn pledges clearly imply that you should think mainly in time and not so much in space. The ascendency of space thinking is partly due to a deep-rooted perversity of mind which attaches greater importance to the eye than to any other sense. "Space-thinking," as a modern writer puts it, "is insufficient whenever the meaning of human life is in question, because human life, though it displays itself as a spectacle in space goes on as a conscious experience in time." Time-thinking is a natural mode of thought. It may be called "the historical mind," and all sound history should deal not only with the past, but with the present as growing into the future. Time-thinking is bound up essentially with the idea of lastingness. Ancient Indian culture has invariably stressed lastingness (nityatva) as the essence of the highest conception of reality (satyatva) and has thus revealed, in a very telling manner, the significance and value of time-thinking. Some ardent and well-meaning disciples of Karl Marx, who are enthusiastic space-thinkers, may place before you—note the term—a social scheme, or system, in which all men and forces are placed—note the term again—in right relationships to one another. As Indians, you have inherited a great tradition of time-thinking from your past and you should, as time-thinkers, ask—how long will these men and forces stay where you have placed them, how long will that relationship last ?

You shuld ask whether the socialistic space-thinkers are not placing before you "a picture, perhaps a Utopian picture, of human beings caught by the eye at a very happy moment, photographed, so to speak, in the state of social behaviour the space-thinker considers most desirable," say in a place like the Soviet Russia. The Marxian propaganda may be loud and confident and a good many of your young men may come to believe that "they see a red dawn rising, full of promise, in Russia, where all the old values and traditions, with every atom of religious faith, are being torn up by the roots." So long as communism and socialism derive their sap from the heritage of Karl Marx of which dogmatic materialism and atheism form part; so long as they are based on class-hatred and dominated by anti-godism, so long as they generate and foster a noval disease of a type of neo-orthodoxy, which seeks to establish a new form of superstition manifesting itself in willingness "to entrust the navigation to people who believe in wrecks as a principle or make a business of piracy"; and so long as the new civilization of communism and socialism refuses to believe in the past or the future of the soul and think exclusively in a spatial and quantitative groove—you will be safe as the inheritors of a great time-thinking past, only if you stand off from these new experiments. And as inheritors of the all-embracing, all-unifying advaita of the Upanishads, as expounded by Sankara, you should strengthen yourselves by the hope, as H. G. Wells puts it, that, out of all the trouble and tragedy of this present time, there will soon emerge in India an advaitic revival, "of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races and non-discript traditions into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service"; and by the hope that "religious emotions may presently blow through Indian life again like a great wind bursting the doors and flinging open the shutters of the individual life."

*Convocation Address to Madras University Students.

You will have a legitimate claim for the privileges of a partnership in University life and national life, if you fulfil the three main conditions of constructive citizenship—that you should see that every variety of your valuable occupation is dominated by the fiduciary spirit; that you should aim at the development of skill in every thing that you do; and that you should endeavour to create and perfect certain scientific methods "for harmonizing conflicting claims and for turning human relations, which would otherwise be mutually destructive, into relations of mutual helpfulness." It would do you good to note and remember the manner in which Indian culture used to glorify the fiduciary spirit. Generally, at the end of Royal grants, making endowments for purposes of public good, it is known to all familiar with Indian epigraphy that an anustubh line is inscribed in these terms:— "One gains spiritual merit by making endowments for good causes; but one gains eternal life through trusteeship." This signifies the great importance which ancient Indian culture attaches to the position of a fiduciary.

Your aim in everything that you do should be the perfection of your skill. Skill is an essential ingredient of constructive citizenship. You should not fall under the malign spell of the concept 'happiness,' for 'happiness' is "the one object of human endeavour in regard to which men in general are the worst judges and the readiest to be made fools of." You must choose a vocation that challenges your skill and puts you on your mettle. "Beware of soft jobs and remember the fall of Lucifer." The doctrine of 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number" is a pernicious doctrine. No doubt, all science, all knowledge, fulfils itself in its application. In a book discussing the applications of science, it is solemnly stated that science is "the mighty instrument which enables man to conquer nature and develop her resources for his own advantage." This view is as pernicious in its effect as the doctrine of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number". So long as this view prevails among those who have studied "science" and have acquired scientific knowledge, it would be impossible to reconcile science with religion or morality or humanities. Replace the doctrine of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" by the wholesome doctrine of "the greatest skill of the greatest number". Remember that Science is given to man not to distil the universe into individual advantage, not to be a mere short cut to our ends, not to be a mere labour-saving device, not to be merely "a means of satisfying the desire for happiness with the minimum of effort and personal skill, till man's vocation as a worker becomes a mere affair of pressing buttons and turning switches." In the earlier stages of its history, science tended to destroy art; and if it were to stop with that or persist in that and should it fail to be a powerful ally to man in developing himself by the skilled performance of what he knows and in securing the greatest skill of the greatest number; and if it should help man only in increasing his periods of 'untramelled leisure' without sufficient skill to vitalize his leisure; if that be all, then I for one will say:—"Let the hour stand accursed when science was born into this world." It is indeed highly comforting to think that the God-appointed destiny of science is to become "the founder and the diffuser of art, completing itself in the practised skill of men." Remember that ancient Indian culture brought about in this way the reconciliation of science with religion, through the elevation of skill to the rank of one of the highest aims of life.

To the utmost of your opportunity and ability and, as far as in you lies, you have pledged yourselves to support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning and to uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men. You should never imagine that it would do good either to you or to others if you attempt to play the role of the general world mender. You should cultivate the spirit of constructiveness in any work of reform which you may undertake. You should not begin by concentrating attention on social disorders, social vagaries, social miscarriages, social fevers and social distresses. You should not begin by attempting to play the role of of social physician and by loudly proclaiming your methods of diagnosis and cure. For upholding and advancing social order and well-being the right method is certainly not the pathological method.

A good citizen's vocation is not to be merely analysing his neighbour's ills. The inevitable consequence of the application of the pathological method in the sphere of public and social service would be a wasteful strife between those on the one hand who wish to play the part of social doctors and those, on the other, who will stoutly resist rather than allow themselves to be treated as social patients by those whose credentials are, at best, problematic. Much of the disharmony, which arises in these days in Indian society between different groups of India's daughters and sons, in most of the programmes put forward by wellmeaning enthusiasts who wish to reform the Indian society in various ways, results from an avowed advocacy of the method of social pathology, of the method diagnosis and cure. In the sphere of politics more than in the sphere of social reform, the pathological method is unsuitable. The method of diagnosis and cure is most unsuitable, particularly, when India is put on the road to self-government. To adopt the pathological attitude in social service or social reform or in the body politic would logically reduce the democratic principle of self-government to the absurd form of "Government of social patients, by the social patients, for the social patients." The correct method conducive to constructive citizenship would be to note the healthy centres of the society and vitalize it by energyzing those centres. That India's civilisation is not rotten to the core and that it has still many healthy centres of life may be easily understood from the fact that it has withstood and outlived many an upheaval and many a vicissitude.

Women's Free Welfare & Birth Control Clinic:—Lady Cowasji Jehangir writes:— "May I be permitted through the courtesy of your paper to bring to the notice of the medical profession and the employers of female labour the establishment of "The Women's Free Welfare & Birth Control Clinic," situated at the Hospital Avenue, opp. K. E. M Hospital, Parel. The Clinic is open daily except Sundays from 2-30 to 6-30 p. m. If we could secure their help and co-operation it would enable us to acquaint the poor married women with the work of the Clinic which is solely run for the maternal welfare of women irrespective of caste or creed. It is needless for me to stress the necessity of the knowledge of family limitation for women who from ignorance and lack to knowledge of its elementary principles unconsciously entail upon themselves suffering which can easily be termed "preventible." Even though our Clinic has been in existence only for about three months, the available statistics prove that unless spacing of children is resorted to by these women, their health and hence their efficiency are bound to suffer materially. The Clinic has been brought into existence just for this purpose and due precaution is taken to ensure that advice is secured only by such women who require guidance in this direction. We would be most grateful if medical practitioners, Industrial and Charitable Institutions and employers of female labour would direct such women to the Clinic."

THE EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Editor, writes in *New Times and Ethiopia News*:

In an interview, which the Emperor of Ethiopia has been kind enough to accord me, he makes important observations on the government of Ethiopia and on his mission to this country and the League of Nations.

He emphasised the fact that he bad left his Ethiopia, not as a refugee, but in the service of his country. During the war he had shared every possible risk and hardship with his soldiers. He had come to Europe, not for safety, but to urge the cause of his country at the League of Nations and to secure assistance in repelling the aggression of Italy. His decision to leave Ethiopia and come to Europe on this mission had been taken in consultation with his Ministers.

He pointed out that the account of the war and his own part in it, which he gave to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, was given in the presence of the men who had fought beside him, and who were witnesses of its accuracy.

In coming to this country he had made no provision for his personal safety, but had trusted purely in the protection of the English police, and though a ruler of 15,000,000 people, he had taken less care for his own security than is taken by many wealthy private citizens. He said:

"Until the independence of my country is restored I am a mourner, and if death comes to me in this struggle I shall gladly accept it. I have no fear of death."

In the war he had faced death constantly. The men who stood beside him at Geneva, and thousands of others, were witnesses of that fact. "Wars are not fought in private," he truly observed. Multitudes are witnesses of the part the Emperor of Ethiopia has borne in the war and know that he has shared every danger, every privation. Unlike the European generals, who remain two or three hundred kilometres from the front, he marched with his army, suffered the effects of poison gas, lay with his soldiers in the trenches firing his machine-gun, whilst the enemy aeroplanes circled overhead dropping bombs. General Badoglio was at Makalle, 180 kilometres away, while Haile Selassie was fighting in the trenches at Machow.

"While I was firing my machine gun people were killed to the right and to the left of me, but my life was spared. This man knows what I say is true."

The Emperor turned to Dr. Bayen, who stood beside us, and who had previously given me his own account of these tragic events.

Referring to the present administration of Ethiopia, the Emperor continued:

"It has been said that I left Ethiopia without placing anyone at the head of the State. This, as I have repeatedly stated, is absolutely false.

"It is true that I did not give anyone authority to hand over the Government of Ethiopia to the Italians!"

The Emperor's eyes flashed as he spoke those words; he paused and asked me pointedly whether I had understood their significance. Needless to say, I realised keenly that had he capitulated to the Fascist Government, either personally or by proxy, the Emperor of Ethiopia would have been spoken of very differently by those who desire to condone the Fascist aggression than is the case to-day.

The Emperor now made to me a revelation of extreme importance respecting the offers made to him by Mussolini which, when it is fully known to the world, must place above and beyond all controversy the highly disinterested character of this great man:

"Had I not trusted in the League of Nations, had I not been loyal to my country, I should have found it advisable to accept those offers.

"I did not wish to betray the people of Ethiopia whose interests I had received as a sacred trust. I refused all this which was offered to me of wealth and aggrandisement and personal safety, preferring to trust in the power of righteousness and God."

Deeply moved by this revelation of a true man's incorruptibility, despite the most awful temptation perhaps ever offered to any man throughout all history, I spoke next to the Emperor of the suggestions which are being made in certain quarters that it would now be advisable for him to return to Ethiopia.

He replied, with a rare flash of humour in the deep sadness of his gaze, that the point had just been put to him by a wellknown pressman, and he had answered: "Are you, as a journalist, able to teach me how to conduct a war?" The Emperor added that certain people doubtless found it inconvenient that he should be here, accessible to the Press and people of Europe maintaining the cause of Ethiopian idependence, and of international justice and collective security against Fascist aggression.

He observed, with a quiet strength which impressed me powerfully:

"For twenty-five years I have had experience of what it means to be the leader of a nation and of an army. In the light of that experience, and of that knowledge, I am convinced that Ras Emeru, whom I have appointed Regent of Ethiopia during my absence is fully equal to that responsibility and that work. That Ras Emeru is there is the same thing as though I were there. He acts with my full confidence.

"My mission abroad is not yet accomplished. When I return ro Ethiopia I must take her something more to save her than my death. I will not disappoint the hopes of my people by returning without the material assistence they require."

"Without arms and munitions it is impossible to carry on either guerrilla warfare or any sort of warfare. This fact must be admitted by every general and all who have had the responsibility of government.

"The difficulty of communications in Ethiopia, a difficulty arising, not only because conditions in many parts are primitive, but also from the mountainous character of the country, render many wireless stations an absolute necessity of warfare."

"When I asked the League of Nations, "What shall I take back to my country?" I hoped that I should be enabled to take back justice, the arms for defence, and the money by which they may be obtained.

"Knowing that the philanthropists of the world spend many millions annually for charitable purposes, I did not believe the League would be unwilling to provide the means to aid Ethiopia and her fifteen million people who are immersed in misery by this terrible aggression."

Though his profound grief and anxiety for his people were evident from first to last, I saw that the bodily health of the Emperor had greatly improved during his stay at Worthing. The terrible campaign, in which the strongest might well have broken down, though it taxed heavily, seems in no degree to have permanently impaired his physique. His frame, though slender, is wiry and alert; he is in the prime of life. He is able to apply to the full, his great qualities of mind and heart to solve the appalling difficulties of his nation and his people.

CONFLICT IN PALESTINE*

(By Abraham Revusky.)

At the present time, the political struggle in Palestine is conducted around three important issues ——the legislative assembly, land legislation, and immigration. The problem of the legislative assembly, the necessity for which was theoretically recognized since the beginning of the British civil administration in Palestine, lately took on a practical aspect owing to the decision of the Colonial Office to convoke such an assembly in the immediate future. In its present shape the projected assembly provides for separate elections of representatives of the three principal communities of Palestine——Moslems, Christians and Jews. To this group it is provided, shall be added a certain number of British officials appointed by the High Commissioner. Altogether, the legislative assembly shall consist of eleven Arab Muslims, three Christian Arabs, seven Jews, five British officials, and two "merchants." The last classification is really a disguised representation of the smaller minorities of Palestine. Probably one of these "merchants" will be a German, and the other a Greek or Armenian.

The efforts of the present High Commissioner. Sir Arthur Wauchope, to induce Arab and Jewish leaders to accept this representation as the beginning of a future parliament met with the greatest difficulty. The Jews flatly rejected the idea of a legislative assembly at the present time when they are still a minority—about 30 percent of the total population. They argue that the 3,900,000 Jews now living in Palestine are not a substitute for the seventeen million people to whom the Balfour Declaration was originally offered. The right of Jews outside Palestine to go there should be recognised, it is felt, by giving the Jewish community at least parity with the Arabs in the proposed assembly.

Were the Jews to accept the proposal, Arab leaders would most certainly reject it. They would say, as they did in 1932, when the project of a legislative council was launched by the then High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, that the proposed assembly does not give the Arab majority sufficient control over the country. As matters stand now, most Arab leaders are ready to accept the proposition in principle. At the same time, they demand an assurance that future legislatures reserve the right to prohibit Jewish immigration, or to limit it at least to an insignificant annual quota. They would also like to pass laws which would restrain Jews from purchasing land for the settlement of immigrants.

Lately, the project of a legislative assembly was discussed in the British Parliament. The great majority of speakers in the House of Lords as well as in the House of Commons strongly rejected the assembly plan on the ground that it was a betrayal of wartime promises made to Jews. The Government, however, regards the establishment of a legislative assembly as its exclusive prerogative, and therefore no resolution regarding it was formally adopted. Never the less, the opinion is heard that the hostile attitude shown by the British Parliament towards the idea of an immediate convocation of a legislative assembly in Palestine may greatly affect the future actions of the Government there. In Zionist circles the hope was expressed that the British rulers of Palestine, without formally renouncing the assembly, would use the sharp Jewish hostility as a pretext for shelving it for the present.

* Current History for July 1936. Abraham Revusky is a native of Palestine, a frequent visitor there and Foreign Editor of the New York City's *Jewish Morning Journal*. His book, *Jews in Palestine*, has been t ranslated into several foreign languages.

The second important problem that is causing continuous political strife in Palestine is Jewish immigrat on. Before 1933 the net result of this immigration did not exceed the yearly average of 10,000—hardly enough to offset the natural Arab increase. Although the percentage of Jews was increasing slightly, their chances ever to attain a majority, or even a numerical parity, seemed remote. With the beginning of 1933 this situation, however, underwent a radical change. Persecution in Germany, coupled with increasing discrimination in other countries and a general feeling of economic insecurity among the Jews, tremendously strengthened the driving force of Jewish immigration. The economic boom which started in Palestine even before Hitler's rise to power gave a tremendous impetus to constructive activities requiring an increasingly greater number of labour immigrants. As the result of these developments, the Jewish immigration in 1933 reached 31,000, grew in 1934 to 48,000 and jumped in 1935 to the unprecedented figure of 62,000. Together with a smaller number of illegal immigrants who were smuggled into the country without official permits, the net result of the Jewish immigration during the last three years was at least 140,000.

The experience of the last three years showed that an immigration of from 40,000 to 50,000 Jews could be easily maintained in the future if only it were accompanied, as heretofore, by a corresponding inflex of Jewish capital. This is quite possible.

It is easy to understand why Arab leaders are greatly aroused by the prospects of a Jewish immigration which would considerably exceed the natural increase of the Arab population. Should the Jewish immigration proceed at the average rate of the past three years, the numerical parity, regarded by some Zionist leaders as the pinnacle of their ambitions, would be reached in about 25 years. Small wonder that the propaganda against Jewish immigration recently reached its height.

The problem of land legislation is based on the Arab apprehension that the Jews, with their superior capital resources, intend gradually to purchase all arable land, thereby forcing Arab peasants into urban occupations or emigration. However, should the Jews, or even some of them, actually harbour such aggressive aims, they are still very far from the goal. The total land that came into Jewish possession in the 55 years of Jewish colonization does not exceed 1,48,000 dunams (a dunam is one fourth of an acre), which is only 6% of the 26,158,000 dunams forming the total land area. Even conceding that the Jewish-owned tracts contain a greater percentage of arable land than those in the country as a whole, there is still a great discrepancy between the percentage of Jews in Palestine (about 30%) and their land holdings in that country.

A SINHALESE WOMAN REFORMER.*

Srimati Mallika Upasika, mother of the late Sri Devamitta Dammapala, passed away after a short illness at her residence in Colombo on the 26th July last. She was 90 years of age at the time of her death.

Srimati Mallika Upasika was a pious lady whose liberality placed her in the front rank of the benefactors of the Singhalese Society. The Mallika Nivasa which was founded by her in Colombo as a hospital specially intended for Buddhist monks along with a home for widows, also founded by her, are enduring monuments to her beneficence.

She visited India twice on pilgrimage, the last time being in 1914, when she spent some months

* *The Mahabodhi.*

in this country, touring in the sacred places of Buddhist history.

The orginal plot of land at Sarnath out of which the Buddhist colony has grown in subsequent years was acquired by the money received as donation from the late Upasika.

The Upasika was interested in all progressive movements for the uplift of women in her country.

She effected an important reform in the dress used by women in Ceylon. The fashion in her youth was all for gown and skirts. She fought against this prevailing practice among her country women and with the help of her son Sri Devamitta Dammapala she succeeded in turning the tide in favour of the Sari which has now practically replaced in the Western clothes once in universal use. The Upasika exercised a shaping influence on her son Sri Devamitta who to the last obeyed her wishes and honoured her as a guide and inspiration in his life. In his youth Sri Devamitta was put to school with some Christian missionaries. The influence was unsuitable for his growth. It was at this time that his mother came forward to his rescue and sent him to Kelaniya where he found congenial atmosphere among Buddhist priests. In her death Ceylon lost one who had contributed in many ways towards the welfare of her people.

She was mother of four sons and a daughter, all of whom had predeceased her. Her sons were Devamitta Dhammapala, E. Hewavitarane, S. Hewavitarane and C. A. Hewavitarane. These four men were the ornaments of the Singhalese Society. E. Hewavitarane was pre-eminent in the field of business, and was a patriot who ended his life in gaol when he was still a young man. S. Hewavitarane who was a widely read man, distinguished for his great culture, is still remembered for his munificence. He bequeathed an extensive estate for the purpose of bringing out a complete edition of the Tripitakas with commentary in Singhalese characters. The work which has already been published is complete in 40 volumes. C. A. Hewavitarane was an M. D. of London University. He reorganised the Vidyodaya Oriental College which now ranks as the highest seat of Pali studies in the world. His services are also memorable in connexion with educational reform in Ceylon. He wanted that education should find its anchorage in the national ideal of the people. His work was an inspiration to many of his countrymen who still continue the reform which he had begun.

—

PROGRESS OF MADRAS SEVA SADAN.

In requesting His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony The Madras Seva Sadan's new High School building on August, 28 Lady Venkatasubba Rao said :—

"We thank Your Excellency sincerely for the honour you have done us by consenting to perform the ceremony of declaring the Madras Seva Sedan High School building open. We appreciate this evidence of your interest in the welfare of this institution with which Your Excellency had on former occasions also come into personal touch. So early as 1928, soon after it was started, Your Excellency visited the Seva Sadan and was impressed by its high aims, great efforts and splendid achievement. Again, we all remember, how last year, when we celebrated its anniversary under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Erskine, you paid a glowing tribute and made a fervent appeal on its behalf. And to-day, Your Excelleney is presiding at an epoch making function in its history.

"The history of the Madras Seva Sadan has been marked by phenomenal growth and development. It was started in September 1928 with seven pupils in a rented building with insufficient equipment and limited facilities; now it has over three hundred on its rolls including about one hundred and eight resident pupils. The purchase in 1930 of "Shenstone Park," this beautiful and extensive premises, marks an important epoch. Then came the successful execution of the scheme of putting up a series of detached buildings, each building intended to serve as a real home for 12 to 15 girls, but actually housing 20 to 30 girls living as one family in an atmosphere of equality and freedom. Every one of these girls acts in turn as housekeeper and caterer for the cottage. What it means to girls, whom we take into this institution, in the way of congenial activity, sense of social service, self-expression and individual and communal joy, only those who see them from day to day and have watched them from the hour of their arrival, can experience. Girls of all castes, rich and poor, and of different social strata all live together as members of one family. The Seva Sadan reflects the pure radiance of human brotherhood, undistorted and untinted by the many-coloured dome of caste, creed and class. It is an organised effort, not lacking in remarkable achievement, at a synthesis, in actual life and conduct, of Indian elements usually repellent of each other and not infrequently irrationally hostile. We are thus contributing our best to the secular salvation of our girls and country and the building up of social harmony and solidarity in India. "Lead us from darkness into light," this Vedic prayer is the benediction under which our girls live.

"To-day marks a further development. With the great advance in the standard of education, the need for a separate building for the High School became urgent and that need has now been satisfied by the construction of the building which Your Excellency will presently declare open. This has become possible because of generosity of the following donors, to whom our grateful thanks are due :

	Rs.
(1) His Highness The Maharajah of Cochin G. C. I. E.	2,500
(2) Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad (Vice-President)	10,000
(3) The Maharajah of Jeypore.	6,500
(4) The Maharajah of Parlikimedi ...	5,000
(5) Rajah Dhanrajgirji of Hyderabad ...	5,000
(6) Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar (Vice-President)	2,000
(7) Mr. R. Kanakasabhapathi Ayyar (left as legacy under will	2,000

"An institution started, as already stated, with but seven inmates and in a small rented house has grown to these dimensions within the astonishingly short period of eight years; a proof that soil, seed and season are in effective combination. And we doubt if it could have thriven so luxuriantly, had it not been under the control and management of people who are taking a deep interest in this complex, delicate, social service.

"Nevertheless, it must be confessed that it is with great difficulty that the recurring cost of maintaining this institution is being met—practically by means of the donations of a few philanthropic citizens. We therefore request Your Excellency to keep a kind eye on this Institution and sanction grants both recurring and non-recurring, proportionate to the social value of the functions it is discharging. And similarly, we appeal to the great-hearted public and leaders of philanthropy to help us with large donations, so that the urge for growth evidenced by the Seva Sadan during these eight years may not be starved and arrested for want of funds but that the institution may realise to the full its vital possibilities and in fulfilling itself, fulfil some of the direct wants of our society."

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October 26, 1936

Dear Mr. Natarajans

Permit me to acknowledge, in the absence of Dr. Du Bois who is on a trip around the world, the receipt of your letter of October 2, 1936, and a copy of the Indian Social Reformer. They will be brought to his attention upon his return to his desk sometime the early part of February.

Dr. Du Bois is no longer connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I believe you can get what you wish by writing directly to the Association whose address is 69 Fifth Avenue New York City, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. S. Natarajan, Editor
The Indian Social Reformer
Kamakshi House, Bandra
Bombay
India

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/56

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Librarian
Colored Branch Library
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Madam:

You will note by the enclosed literature that I am interested in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Preliminary to this project, I am trying to locate this year the best collections of books and pamphlets and source material concerning the Negro in the various libraries of the United States and in private hands. I should be very glad indeed if you would give me any information on this subject or the names of any persons with whom I might communicate.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

Industrial High School

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

EDWARD T. JOHNSON
PRINCIPAL

March 17, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-7-47

Sir:

Allow me to extend an invitation to be Commencement speaker for The Industrial High School, May 29, 1936 - 8 P.M. As an outstanding Negro writer, teacher and nationally known thinker on social problems your presence would be an inspiration to the youth and community.

May I have the pleasure of an early reply stating whether you will find it possible to be with us, and if so what your expenses will involve.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Edward T. Johnson,
Principal.

March 18, 1938

Mr. Edward T. Johnson
Industrial High School
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

15-2-48

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your invitation of March 17, but regret to say that I am sailing for Europe early in June and would not be able to be away May 29.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DIVISION
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October 18, 1936

Via Air Mail
10/24/36

Miss E. I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

15-17-36

Dear Miss Diggs:

Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois has informed me that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will be passing through San Francisco sometime in January and will be available for lecture-engagements. Several possibilities are developing, but specific information is necessary soon if they are to be realized.

Will you therefore please inform me by air mail what dates Dr. DuBois will be in San Francisco, a list of his lecture topics, whether you are making engagements for him through anyone else in this vicinity, and what those engagements are?

Sincerely yours

William B. Cherin

William B. Cherin

WC S

October 24, 1936

15-17-33

My dear Mr. Cherin:

Thank you for your letter of October 18, 1936, which was received today. I also received a letter from Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois yesterday.

Yes, Dr. Du Bois will be available for lectures in your vicinity from December 31, 1936 to January 9, 1937, on the subject "The World in 1937". While abroad he is visiting the following countries: England, France, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. He is returning, as you know, by Hawaii. The fee is one-hundred dollars for each lecture which would cover all expenses.

Up to this writing, I have made no engagements for him in your vicinity.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. William B. Cherin
Institute for Education in Human Relations
516 Kohl Building
San Francisco, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

October 26, 1936

My dear Dr. Cherin:

I can now offer the following lecture titles for Dr. Du Bois:

"Germany and Russia, 1936"

"Manchoukuo, China and Japan"

"Europe and Africa, 1936"

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

15-17

Dr. William B. Cherin
Institute for Education in Human Relations
516 Kohn Building
San Francisco, California

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DIVISION

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November 23, 1936

15-12-37

Miss Ellen I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

I have just heard from the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco that they look forward to the opportunity to present Dr. DuBois in a public lecture, provided that the date Sunday evening, January 10, is satisfactory. The fee and the general subjects which you submitted are satisfactory, although the Center will wish to communicate with you regarding specific choice of the latter. If the date is satisfactory, will you please send publicity materials concerning Dr. DuBois to Miss Emma Loewy, Assistant-Director, Jewish Community Center, California and Presidio Avenue, San Francisco?

While it is understood that this will be Dr. DuBois' only public lecture in San Francisco, the Center agrees that if arrangements can be made and if Dr.DuBois is willing, he may speak before the Commonwealth Club at their regular luncheon-meeting on Friday, January 8. The Commonwealth Club has great prestige in this area and its meetings are broadcast over the radio, but it pays no fees. I think, however, that it will be to Dr. DuBois' advantage to appear before this distinguished audience. May I hear from you on these two matters as soon as possible?

Sincerely yours
William B. Cherin
William B. Cherin

WC S

November 28, 1936

My dear Dr. Cherin:

Thank you for your letter of November twenty-third. The only dates now available for lectures in your vicinity are January 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1937. Could a lecture be arranged on either of these dates?

Dr. Du Bois is scheduled to speak in Los Angeles, Friday, January 8, which would make it impossible for him to lecture for the Commonwealth Club at their regular luncheon-meeting.

15-17

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Dr. William B. Cherin
Institute for Education in Human Relations
516 Kohl Building
San Francisco, California

[17]

Institute of Race Relations
20 South Twelfth Street
PHILADELPHIA

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.

W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Lecture [2]

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

★

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

SWARTHMORE, PA.

JULY 5 — 25, 1936

★

The Institute of Race Relations is a recognized center where men and women may study and discuss the problems of race prejudice, race conflicts and race adjustments with emphasis upon Negro-White relations.

15-11

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*JEROME DAVIS, *School of Religion*, Yale University
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*MARY VANKLEECK, *Russell Sage Foundation*, New York City
DONALD YOUNG, *Social Science Research Council*, New York City

*Uncertain

DISCUSSION GROUP LEADERS

RALPH J. BUNCHE, *Department of Political Science,* Howard University
LESTER B. GRANGER, *Secretary of the Workers' Bureau, National Urban League*
FRANCIS A. HENSON, *Emergency Committee in Aid of Political Refugees from Nazism*

INSTITUTE CURRICULUM

The course of study will be carried on through

1. Lectures
2. Discussions
3. Action Seminars

The lectures will be given daily except Sundays from 8:50 to 10:30 A. M.
Discussions of the lectures will take place from 10:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Three action seminars of two hours each will be held; others will take place upon request of the student group.

I. INTRODUCTION

July 6—*Race and Culture*—ALEXANDER LESSER

II. ECONOMIC FACTORS IN THE AMERICAN RACIAL SITUATION

July 7—*The Pre-Civil War South*—BROADUS MITCHELL
July 8—*The Post-Civil War South*—BROADUS MITCHELL
July 9—*Economic Analysis of the American Negro Population*—RALPH J. BUNCHE
July 10—*The Migration, Industrialization, and Urbanization of the Negro from 1915-1930*—DONALD YOUNG
July 11—*The Rural South*—E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
July 13—*The Economic Future of Races and Minority Groups in the United States*—MARY VANKLEECK

Discussion Leader—LESTER GRANGER

III. THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF RACES AND MINORITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

July 14—*The Political Status and Political Opportunities of the American Negro*—WILLIAM H. HASTIE
July 15—*Achievements and Failures Through Legal Action*—WILLIAM H. HASTIE
July 16—*Minority Groups and Criminal Justice*—NATHANIEL CANTOR
July 17—*Separation and Discrimination in Schools and Colleges*—CHARLES H. THOMPSON

Discussion Leader—RALPH J. BUNCHE

IV. THE PLACE OF EDUCATION IN RACE RELATIONS

July 18—*The Bases of Race Prejudice*—ALLISON DAVIS
July 20—*Race and Ability*—GEORGE E. SIMPSON
July 21—*Workers' Education*—EMMETT DORSEY
July 22—*Religion and Race*—JEROME DAVIS
July 23—*Public Opinion Forming Agencies and Race Relations*
—W. O. BROWN
July 24—*Reform and Radical Organizations*—FRANCIS A. HENSON
July 25—*Reform and Radical Organizations*

Discussion Leader—FRANCIS A. HENSON

Institute Students will be expected to participate in research projects under the direction of George E. Simpson.

The fee for the Institute of Race Relations is $55.00 for the three weeks which covers all expenses, including tuition, room and board. It is requested that a registration fee of $10.00 accompany the application for admission, leaving a balance of $45.00 to be paid at the opening of the Institute.

Inasmuch as the fee has been drastically reduced for the 1936 Institute, it is impossible to grant scholarship assistance. However, we urge labor, religious, educational, social service and other groups to provide scholarships for those members of their organizations to attend the Institute who will benefit the most from the Institute program.

Swarthmore College is located eleven miles from Philadelphia and can be reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad Street Suburban Station in twenty-eight minutes, and by motor. The campus provides various opportunities for recreation, such as swimming and tennis. The Hedgerow Theatre is but a few minutes from the campus and the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra may be reached in forty minutes by motor.

The National Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Baltimore, Md., from June 28-July 5. This fact will make it possible for persons to attend both the conference and the Institute within one month's time.

Address all communications to

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
20 SOUTH 12TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(3)

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

July 5 — 25, 1936

Full Name and Address

_____

_____

What is your present occupation?

_____

_____

_____

What is your Academic background?
Degrees—when and where received?

_____

_____

_____

What concrete experience have you had in the field of Race Relations?

_____

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What are your Organizational connections?

_____

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_____

Please present problems you would like considered during the Institute

_____

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_____

REFERENCES

Names and addresses of two persons who are not relatives

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____

Please enclose registration fee of $10.00 and return with this application to

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

20 South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

INSTITUTUL DE GERIATRIE
„C. I. Parhon"
Bucarest — Roumanie

41 / 10A / 44

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15-1-4-4

Dudley
11-XII-36

dear P. J. Regan:

Your letter of the 7th has just reached me and I am glad to be able to help by suggesting names of scholars who might assist you in Latin American countries. Herewith are several:-

✓ Argentina Ricardo ~~Levene~~ Levene, University of La Plata, La Plata, Argentina.

✓ Bolivia Alcides Argüedas, La Paz, Bolivia.

✓ Brazil Spencer Vampré, Rua Padre João Manoel 33, São Paulo, Brazil.

✓ Chile Eugenio Pereira Salas, University of Chile, Santiago.

~~Colombia Ernesto Restrepo Tirado, Fabellón de Colombia, Parque María Luisa,~~

✓ Colombia Jesús María Henao, Carrera Septa N°4, Bogotá.

✓ Cuba Herminio Portell-Vilá, Black Mountain College, N.C.

✓ Dominican Republic Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Servicio nacional de Instrucción Pública, Ciudad Trujillo.

✓ Guatemala José Antonio Villacorta Calderón, 17 Calle Poniente 26, Guatemala City.

✓ Mexico Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Calle 25, No. 62, Tacubaya D.F. Mexico.

✓ Panama Ricardo J. Alfaro, Washington D.C.

✓ Peru Jorge Basadre, University of San ~~Marcos~~ Marcos, Lima, Peru

✓ Uruguay Eduardo acevedo. avenida J. Suárez 3106, Montevideo.

✓ Venezuela Vicente Lecuna, Reductora Miranda 59, Caracas.

I am sorry not to be able to give you names of men in some of the countries. If you write these people you may mention my name, if you wish.

If I may be of more help please call on me.

Truly yours

[illegible]
Geog. Worldwide Country.

December 19, 1936

15-14-5

My dear Professor Wilgus:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of December 11, giving a comprehensive list of scholars in most of the Latin American countries who might be of assistance in connection with the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Permit me to say that this is the most complete list that we have received to date and I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be very grateful to you for this manifestation of your interest in the project. We shall take advantage of your offer to mention your name in writing to these scholars and I am sure that we shall thereby be more likely to obtain their cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor A. Curtis Wilgus
Inter-American Bibliographical and
Library Association
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

[International House]

Dr. H. Wieschhoff

500 Riverside Drive
New York

January 27, 1936

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta.

15-4-50

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Referring to my letters of the 3d and 29th of December, I should like very much to know, wether it is possible to arrange a lecture in Atlanta.
I am still available for lectures within the next six weeks.
I would be very obliged to you to receive an answer.

Sincerely yours

Heinz Wieschhoff

[International House]

February 5, 1936

Dr. H. Wiesshoff
International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

15-4-51

My dear Sir:

Both of your previous letters have been referred to the President of Morehouse College. I have no authority or funds to engage lecturers. All this is done through the President's office and you should direct any further correspondence to either President S. H. Archer, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, or President John Hope, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

November 28, 1936

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of November twenty-fifth. Up to this writing I have made no definite arrangements for Dr. Du Bois to lecture in your vicinity. It may be that the lectures in your section of the country will have to be deferred until later in the year. However, I shall be glad to communicate with you in the event he should be in your vicinity during this lecture tour or later in the year.

With kindest personal regards to you and Mrs. Jackson, I am

Yours sincerely,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reverend Maynard H. Jackson
2421 Romine Street
Dallas, Texas

15-16

November 7, 1936.

My dear Mr. James:

As you will see from this letter head there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro that has the support of some of the American learned societies. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to perfect the list of subjects which should be included in this Encyclopaedia. I am wondering if you will be good enough to suggest to me the names of specialists in all of the Latin-American countries with the exception of Haiti who might be willing to cooperate in the completion of this list?

Any assistance that you might give will be greatly appreciated and will aid materially in making the Encyclopaedia the scholarly production that its supporters wish it to be.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-14

Mr. Concha Romero James
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
Pan-American Union
Washington, D. C.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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November 17, 1936

15-14-20

My dear Mr. Logan:

Replying to your letter of November 7, it gives me much pleasure to send you the names of some Latin American scholars who I know will be interested in your projected Encyclopaedia of the Negro. The most prominent of these men are Dr. Fernando Ortíz, a noted Cuban anthropologist who has written a great deal on the West Indian Negro, and Dr. Gilberto Freyre, author of several works on the negro in Brazil. Professor Richard Pattee, while not a Latin American, has lived many years in Puerto Rico and has written several articles on the contribution of the Negro to Latin American literature.

You may find this list rather short, but of course most of the Latin American countries do not have a Negro population of any size. The only ones where there is a considerable Negro element are Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Peru and Panama.

C. Ripley letter opd 2/7/36

You may be interested in the following works: "The Negro in Relation to Other Races in Latin America", by L. Bernard. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, November 1928; and ["Bibliografía de Autores de la Raza de Color en Cuba", by Carlos M. Trelles, in Cuba Contemporánea, Havana, 1927, 43 núm. 169: 30-78.]

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

November 21, 1936

My dear Mrs. James:

Thank you for your very helpful letter of November seventeenth. I had already written to Dr. Fernando Ortiz. You maybe interested to know that Professor Pattee who is now traveling down the west coast of South American has promised us his hearty cooperation. I shall write to the other persons who you were good enough to mention.

I wish to thank you particularly for calling my attention to the "Bibliografia de Autores de la Raza de Color en Cuba", by Carlos M. Trelles, in Cuba Contemporanea, Havana, 1927, 43 num. 169: 30-78. May I further ask you to be good enough to give me the address of Cuba Contemporanea if it is still being published. If I am not likely to obtain a copy in Cuba would it be possible for the Columbus Memorial Library to let either the Atlanta University Library or me have your volume of the issue in order to make a copy of the titles and authors listed therein.

15-14-21

We shall be very grateful to you for any further suggestions that you may wish to offer to make the proposed Encyclopaedia of real value to all scholars interested in Latin-America.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mrs. Concha Romero James
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.

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November 27, 1936

15-1-4-22

Dear Mr. Logan: Carlos Manuel

I am sure Dr. Trelles will be delighted to send you a copy of his Bibliografía de Autores de la Raza de Color en Cuba, which was published in CUBA CONTEMPORANEA. I suggest, therefore, that you write him in care of Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Calle L esquina 27, Vedado, Habana, Cuba. I believe Dr. Trelles is connected with the library of the Senate, but am not quite sure.

Hoping that you will call upon us if we can be of further service, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

December 1, 1936

My dear Mrs. James:

Thank you very much for your letter of November twenty-seventh giving me the suggestion that I write to Dr. Trelles for a copy of his "Bibliografía de Autores de la Raza de Color en Cuba".

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-14

Mrs. Gwendolyn Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
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December 8, 1936

15-14-23

My dear Mr. Logan:

I do not remember giving you in my previous letter the name of Dr. Margot Arce of the University of Puerto Rico as a person who might be very helpful in connection with the preparation of your encyclopedia. Dr. Arce is a brilliant young woman who has made a special study of Negro contributions to literature in the West Indies.

We have just received a copy of the [REVISTA BIMESTRE CUBANA], edited by Dr. Ortiz in Habana (July-August 1936, number) which contains several articles on this subject. I am sure that Dr. Ortiz will be very happy to send you a copy if you are interested. The articles deal with the following subjects: Negro Literature, The Moon in Negro Poetry, Latin America Takes Notice of the Negro, Negro Poetry and Recitation, The Contribution of the Negro to Cuban Letters of the XIXth Century, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

December 14, 1936

My dear Mrs. James:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 8 suggesting the name of Dr. Margot Arce as a person who might be helpful in the preparation of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am writing Dr. Arce at once.

Thank you also for calling our attention to the various articles in the "Revista Bimestre Cubana". It may interest you to know that Dr. Ortiz has definitely promised us his personal support and interest as well as that of many of his friends in Cuba.

May I take advantage of this opportunity to thank your Division also for sending me a copy of the universities in the Latin American countries?

Your continued interest in our project will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-14

Mrs. Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

December 15, 1936

Dear Mr. Logan:

I have just read in a Brazilian publication about several books that I believe would be of interest to you. You should certainly have the names of the authors in any event in connection with your important work on the Negro. They are as follows:

15-14-24

José Maria Belo: Estudos Afro-Brasileiros. "Ariel", Editora Limitada, R. Senador Dantas 40-5, Rio de Janeiro.

Renato Mendouça: A Influencia Africana no Portuguez do Brasil.
Octavio de Freitas: Doenças Africanas no Brasil.
Both may be had at the Companhia Editora Nacional, Rua dos Guomões no. 118, São Paulo, Brazil.

In a previous letter I gave you the names of two other authorities on the Negro in Brazil: Gilberto Freyre and Arthur Ramos. I now have their correct addresses. The former may be reached in care of the Companhia Editora Nacional, and the latter by addressing him at the Livraria José Olympio, Rua Ouvidor 110, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Very sincerely yours,

Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

December 19, 1936

My dear Mrs. James:

I am again indebted to you for your voluntary manifestation of interest in the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I shall bring to the attention of Dr. Du Bois the works which you were good enough to mention in your letter of December fifteenth. Permit me to thank you also for the correct addresses of Dr. Gilberto Freyre and Arthur Ramos.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Mrs. Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation
Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.

15-14

December 5, 1936

My dear President James:

As you will see from this letterhead there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This Encyclopaedia will include individuals, topics, and events in the history of Latin-America as well as in other parts of the world. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to compile a list of specialists in each of the Latin-American countries who might be willing to cooperate in perfecting the list of subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. We have already received the cooperation of Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde for Haiti and Professor Richard Pattee for Puerto Rico. I am, moreover, in correspondence with Mr. Arturo Ramos of Brasil. As yet, however, we do not have the names of competent persons for any of the other Latin-American countries. If you would be so good as to suggest out of your wide personal acquaintance the names of individuals with whom I might correspond, we should be more likely thereby to make the Latin-American sections of the Encyclopaedia as authoritative as we hope the other sections will be.

15-10

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

President Herman G. James
University of South Dakota
Vermilion, South Dakota

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Box 232. A. and T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina
January 18, 1936

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-1-66

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of January 7th relative to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I believe that the proposed Encyclopaedia will be welcomed by all individuals who are at all seriously interested in problems connected with the Negro. I shall be glad to acquire these volumes for my personal library when the work is completed.

Of course I should be happy to do anything I can to contribute to the success of the project. I have published articles dealing with "Gifted Negro Children" and "Intra-race Testing and Negro Intelligence" (especially Negro-white mixture and intelligence), and could write on these topics with some degree of authority. I would be glad also to work up other topics in the field of psychology, especially child development, personnel work and social psychology.

Please fell free to call on me at any time for any assistance I might be able to render in connection with this project.

Very sincerely yours,

Martin D. Jenkins

Martin D. Jenkins

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November 30
1936

12/3/36

Air mail

15-16-57

Miss Ellen I. Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

You have probably already heard from Dr. William B. Cherin regarding tentative arrangements for Dr. DuBois to speak at our Center on January 10.

We should like your confirmation of this date as soon as possible with arrangements as specified by Dr. Cherin. We also need as much data as possible on Dr. DuBois including definite lecture topics, material regarding Dr. DuBois for publicity, and cuts (to be returned, of course).

Our Spring Program is being made up now and we are eager to obtain the material as quickly as possible so that it may be included — so would appreciate your early response.

Sincerely,

Emma J. Loewy

Emma J. Loewy
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

EJL:m

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December 4, 1936

Day letter collect

Miss Emma J. Loewy
Jewish Community Center
3200 California Street
San Francisco

Only dates now available for DuBois lecture in SanFrancisco are

January one two three or four stop January tenth taken

Ellen I Diggs

65-91-51

Department of Sociology

air mail

December 4, 1936

15-16-60

My dear Miss Loewy:

Your letter of November 30, and your telegram have been received. On November 28, I wrote Dr. Cherin: "The only dates now available for lectures in your vicinity are January 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1937. Could a lecture be arranged on either of these dates?"

I have just wired you: "Only dates now available for Du Bois lecture in San Francisco are January one two three or four stop January tenth taken"

The following are some lecture topics: "Germany and Russia, 1936", "The World in 1937", "Manchoukuo, China and Japan", "Europe and Africa, 1936". You may secure his biography from "Who's Who" and I am having a photograph sent to you. I do not have a cut.

Trusting that it will be possible for you to arrange a lecture on one of the above dates, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Emma J. Loewy
The Jewish Community Center
3200 California Street
San Francisco, California

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

3200 CALIFORNIA STREET - SAN FRANCISCO
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December 7
1936

15-16-61

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

We regret very much that we cannot arrange for Dr. Du Bois to lecture at our Center.

January 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th would be very poor dates on account of the holiday, and we doubt very much whether we could draw any audience.

Sincerely,

Emma J. Loewy

Emma J. Loewy
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

EJL:m

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LOUIS H. BLUMENTHAL, Executive Director
EMMA J. LOEWY, Assistant Director

December 14
1936

12/2/36

15-16-62

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Miss Diggs:

We are returning under separate cover, the photograph of Dr. DuBois which you had sent to us. We regret that he cannot appear at our Center. If there is a possibility of his coming to the Coast in the future, we shall appreciate your advising us.

Sincerely,

Emma J. Loewy

Emma J. Loewy
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

EJL:m

Encyclopaedia

January 8, 1936

15-1-18

Professor Alvin Johnson
The New School of Social Research
12th Street
New York, New York

My dear Professor Johnson:

You remember that I had a talk with you last summer concerning the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Since then, I have had pretty wide correspondence with white and Negro scholars and have had an unusually favorable response, both as to the timeliness of the project and willingness to contribute.

The Phelps Stokes Fund has made a small appropriation for next year to enable me to begin a consideration of the subjects which the Encyclopaedia should treat. My plan is to take the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Jewish Encyclopaedia, and go through these for a list of subjects suitable to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. To this, of course, I would add from my own general knowledge, the special subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. I want, then, to present parts of this list to scholars for their advice as to elimination, expansion and simplification.

I should like to talk to you again concerning procedure in this part of the work. I am going to be in New York during the week of January 26. Would it be possible for me to have a half-hour of your time? I should appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 W TWELFTH ST NEW YORK

January 13, 1936

15-1-19

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I shall be very glad to see you when you are in New York during the week of January 26. You have only to call up my office to fix a time.

I will add that the procedure you indicate is good for a starting point. It will depend most of all on your general knowledge, hammered into vitality by a real job.

Sincerely,

Alvin Johnson

Director

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

November 10, 1936

Dear Campbell:

As you probably know there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. In the attempt to arrive at a definitive list of the subjects which this Encyclopaedia will treat I am sending, on the instruction of Dr. Du Bois, Editor, sections of the proposed list to specialists. Knowing of your interest in the problems of housing I am sending you herewith the section dealing with that subject, and I am asking that you be good enough to submit any criticisms that may occur to you. Needless to say your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-10

Major Campbell C. Johnson
Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A.
Washington, D. C.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

TWELFTH STREET
BRANCH

ADDRESS REPLY TO
1816 TWELFTH STREET

November 17, 1936.

Dear Ray:

I have your letter of November 10, and I am preparing a reply which you will get before the end of the week. I hope that is prompt enough to be of value to you. Thank you very much for letting me have this opportunity to look over the housing section of your Encyclopaedia outline.

15-10-10

Sincerely yours,

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON,
Executive Secretary.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

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15-10-12

November 21, 1936.

Dear Ray,

Your letter came just as our Community Chest Campaign was getting under way and we are still in the midst of it, so I have not had time to give the thought I should like to give to this matter.

My first comment is this: It is very difficult to suggest a form of outline for Housing without knowing the other subjects in the Outline and the manner in which they are being treated. Having said this, I shall now offer what may be some entirely useless suggestions:

1. A study of Housing among Negroes seems to indicate interesting differences in kind, quality, and community attitudes in the North, South, Southwest, and West. It might be well to consider Negro Housing on a sectional basis.

2. The two general divisions, Urban Housing and Rural Housing, could be considered with reference to type of tenure and type of dwelling,

   a. Urban Housing
      (1) One-family, two-family, and multi-family dwellings
      (2) Tenant occupied units
      (3) Owner occupied units
      (4) Rooming houses (This type of housing is very important in the larger cities)
      (5) Quarters for domestics (This subject will come up shortly for much consideration by those interested in better housing of the lowest income groups.)

   b. Rural Housing
      (1) Owner occupied houses
      (2) Housing of tenant farmers
      (3) Tenant occupied houses
      (4) Quarters for domestics ("Quarters" is an unusual word in Housing.)

3. Some attention might be given to the participation of the Negro in our public housing program, which is extremely important to the Negro for private capital has been even more apathetic about furnishing adequate housing for Negroes than for other low income groups. We are discussing an enclyclopaedia but, after all, public housing has come to stay for a long while and will be for many years an important part of our effort to provide adequate housing for a certain part of our population. It might indeed be very well to include a statement concerning Public Housing and the Negro.

15-10-13

Now, since you know how I reacted to your first letter, write again and tell me just exactly the kind of comment you would like from me.

Cordially,

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

December 1, 1936

Dear Camp:

Thank you for your very helpful letter of October 24, in which you give an outline of the way in which the subject of housing should be treated in the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This outline will be of great value to us. In addition you could help us further if thinking not in terms of an outline but rather in terms of topics you would suggest any other phases of the general subject which should be included.

15-D-14

Since it is highly probable that I shall be in Washington during the Christmas holidays, it might be well to defer until that time writing me until we shall have an opportunity of going over the matter in complete detail.

Cordially yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Major Campbell C. Johnson
Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A.
Washington, D. C.

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Professor Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

J 15-24.

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

November 2, 1936

15-14-19

Dear Rayford Logan:

I have your note about the suggested subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat. I have a few notions that might be mentioned, but I am wondering if you could add a word or two about what the list sent is expected to be. Do I understand that the long list of newspapers, the authors as they stand, organizations, etc., would be treated separately?

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

Dr. Rayford Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

November 7, 1936

Dear Charles Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of November 2. This list was mimeographed by an assistant of Dr. Du Bois and contains many duplications and omissions. I am quite confident that many of the newspapers will not be included in the Encyclopaedia. On the other hand it is the intention to treat separately every important Negro author and every import white author who has written on Negro themes. Similarly, it is intended to include every important organization dealing with the life and history of the Negro.

May I suggest that without worrying about the logic of the outline you would assist us materially if you would indicate the important names and topics that have been omitted and the items which you think we might well omit.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

15-14

February 13, 1936

Mr. E. A. Johnson
17 West 132nd Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Johnson

I was very glad indeed to have the copy of the letter of Willis G. Briggs. I hope that if you or he run across any further information concerning James H. Harris you will let me know. He seems a most interesting character.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-4-31

BRIGGS & WEST
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
RALEIGH, N. C.

COPY

January 13, 1936

Mr. E. A. Johnson,
17 West 135nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

14-25-84

I saw Robert Burns yesterday and he told me that you were here Christmas and I am sorry that I missed you.

I thought I would call your attention to a book which I have been very much interested in, namely "Black [redacted]" by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of Atlanta University. I do not know that I can agree with him altogether, particularly in his socialistic theories but he has written an interesting and valuable book. There are several references in it to James H. Harris whom you and I knew although he died May 20, 1890, when I was a boy. The book has stimulated my interest in his life and career and I have been surprised to find how few people in Raleigh remember him. His wife Bettie Harris died last September and his son Henry Harris was only seven years old when his father died and the only information he can give me is that his father was born in Edgecomb County, was an adjutant in the Union Army and was minister to Liberia. The monument in the cemetery states that he died May 30, 1890, age 60 years.

I have inquired among the friends of his wife, particularly Lucy Burwell and Ida Mitchell, both friends of mine and known to you, and they say that they never heard her make any references to the early life of her husband. I recall during the 80's hearing him make a speech in the court house, also probably in old Metropolitan Hall. Of course, we know that he was in the legislature from this county in 1868 and 1872 and that he and S. S. Ashley organized and conducted what was known as the Co-Operative Land and Development Company here. I think this company assisted the colored people in acquiring lots and building houses in what became Oberlin. Whether this is correct I can ascertain from the court house records.

I hope it will not be too great a tax on you if you will write me briefly what you know about his personal history.

BRIGGS & WEST
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
RALEIGH, N. C.

COPY

Mrs. E. A. Johnson
No. 2

This letter is not signed personally as I had an
[illegible] by a fall on the sleet and
[illegible]

15-52-51

With regards and best wishes for yourself and trusting that I may see you when you are in Raleigh again, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Willis G. Briggs

[GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON]
[FEB. 1936]

1461 S ~t N W

Washington D.C.

15-12-149

Dear Dr Dubois:

I phoned you when you were here but did not get in touch with you. Could not get out the night you spoke lincoln went however and told me how splendid it was.

I have just written Mre ~opw . I would have liked so much to have n been with her yesterday ut it was im ossible. I am h ping she will come up here right away and that I shall be able to be with her then.

Now that Mr Hpe has been so tragically taken away I am wondering who will tak his place - why not you? May I write to whomsoever you may suggest and put the thought in motion. You know ~ shall be happy to do this or anything not so much for you as for the University ~~x~~ as it must go on and should go on royally.

Please send me a line if you thimk my idea a good one. Or perhaps the ma er is settled . ~t least you know how ~ feel and that ~ will do whatever you suggest.
" A baby's finger on the proper lever can move the world"

you know.

Always your friend

Greg

February 26, 1926

Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

15-12-148

My dear Georgia:

I'm sorry I didn't see you in Washington, but I came in at night and had to go out the next day to keep my appointments here. The loss of Dr. Hope is very tragic, but do not for heaven sakes think for a moment of even mentioning my name for his job. I want to live a little longer.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON]

1461 S Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
March 29, 1936.

15-12-150

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am entering the Houghton Mifflin Contest for a Fellowship and have used your name as one of the three references. I hope you don't mind. They will write to you.

Cordially and sincerely,

Georgia

GDJ:E

[G. D. Jones]

Education, Teaching and Employment

Graduate of Atlanta University - Normal course
Five years music (piano and violin) Atlanta, Ga.
Assistant principal in public schools, Atlanta, Georgia - 4 years
Taught piano and violin - also church organist, Atlanta, Ga., 3 years
Course in Library Science at Howard University 1922-1923
Three months summer course in piano in Cleveland, O. (Clevela nd Conservatory of Music)
One year in piano, harmony and ear training at Oberlin Conservatory.
Member 2nd church choir and Musical Union (through competitive examination) Oberlin Conservatory.
One year violin, Oberlin, Ohio - private instructor.
One year study in French - Mme. George, Wash., D.C.
One year study in Spanish - Mrs. Sadie Holly, Washington, D. C.
Four years self instruction in philosophy.
Teacher in Washington, D. C. public Schools (Substitute)
(Grades - Libraries - High School and Miner Normal
Voluntary work at Howard University Library (Classification - 1924)
Commission of Immigration, Labor Dep't. - 1925
Commission of Conciliation, Labor Dep't. 1926-1934.

15-12-9

Social work contributed free

Contacted over three hundred prisoners through newspapers.
Personally found correspondents, secured paroles and aid for further studies.

Writings	The Heart of a Woman - introduction by William Stapley Braithwaite published 1918 - Cornhill Co., Boston. Bronze - verse - introduction by Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, published 1922 - Brimmer Co., Boston, Mass. An Autumn Love Cycle - introduction by prof. Alain L. Locke - verse - published 1928 by Harold Vinol, N.Y. Blue Blood - one act play - second prize, Opportunity Contest published by Appleton Company - in book of Best Plays of the Year edited by Frank Shay 1925; included in Locke's Book of Negro plays. Plumes - one act play - 1st prize, Opportunity Contest, published by French and Co., New York and London. One of a trio of plays given with O'Neill's and Paul Green's.
Songs written	Twenty songs written - three published - Regal Rose, Violets and I Want to Die While You Love Me (a classic with music by Harry Burleigh) pub. by Ricordi, N.Y.
Newspaper work	Editorials syndicated for twenty-eight weekly newspapers Ten years, Columnist for pittsburgh Courier - 6 years.
Unpublished writings	The BlackCabinet - a biography of Henry Lincoln Johnson revealing the political history of Georgia from Reconstruction period to 1924. Homely Philosopphy - a book of philosophical editorials gathered from ten years reading.. The Torch - a book of inspirational quotations gathered from a lifetime's reading, being especially helpful to the man lowest down.

Poems included in Anthologies

Braithwaite's Anthologies for 1917, 1922, 1925, 1926, 1927.
Poets of America, edited by Clement Wood, pub. by E.P. Dutton, N.Y., 1925.
Anthology of Negro Verse edited by James Weldon Johnson, New York, N.Y.
The New Negro, edited by Alain Leroy Locke, pub. by Albert & Charles Boni, New York City, 1925.
Negro Poets, edited by Robert Kerlin.
Black and White, edited by J.C. Byars, pub. Wash.D.C. 1926
Carolling Dusk, ed. by Countee Cullen, pub. by Harper Brothers, 1927, New York City.
Poems by American Negroes, ed. by White and Jackson, Durham, N.C.
District of Columbia Poets, ed. by Henry Harrison, New York City, 1932.
Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry, ed. by Marcus Graham, N.Y.C., 1929.
Anthology of poetry, ed. by Cleo M. Parsley and Marjorie Doud, pub. by E.P. Dutton, N.Y.C., 1931.
Afrike Singt, ed. by Anna Nussbaum (German Anthology) 1929 - Germany.
American Negro Poetry (Russian Anthology), ed. by R. Maginoff - Russia
NEGRO - An Anthology Collected and Edited by Nancy Cunard, Pub. by Wishart & Co., London, 1933.

Poems in Textbooks

Drums of Morning - being inspirational verse for high schools and colleges, ed. by Henry Neuman, pub. by Atlantic Monthly.
Fundamentals of Speech, ed. by Professor Joseph Smith pub. by Harper and Bros., New York, 1934.
Readings from Negro Authors for Schools and Colleges, ed. by Cromwell, Turner and Dykes, pub. by Hartcourt Brace and Co., N.Y., 1931
The Negro in Our History, ed. and pub. by Carter G. Woodson, Wash., D.C., 1924.
Intermediate Graded Lessons, ed. by Margaret Atkinson, St. Louis, Mo., 1931.

15-1-A

Work and Biographical Sketch Included In.

Biographical Cyclopedia of American Woman, pub. by William Wiley Co., N.Y., 1930.
Who's Who Among North American Writers, N.Y., N.Y.
Whois Who in Literature, ed. by Mark Meredith, Liverpool, Eng.
International Blue Block, pub. by Hyacinthe Ringrose, N.Y., 5th edition, 1933.
Book of American Poetry, edit. by Joseph Dean, 1929.
Dictionary of National Biography, edit. by W. and C. Foyle, London.
Crimson and Gray- Giving Achievements of Atlanta University Graduates @ 1936

Received Charles W. Chestnut Award for the best poem in the Crisis, 1928.
Received third prize for sonnet on Woman's Achievement by District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, May 15, 1934 - (400 contestants)
Biographical Sketch written by Thereen Scott Davis and Charles J. Freeman of Y.M.C.A. Graduate School, Nash., Tenn. (as an example of Negroes' achievement.) 1928.

Traveled with Interracial Seminar Through Southern Colleges, 1930

Member of Following Clubs, etc.

Poet Laureate League, Wash., D.C.,
The National Women's party.
Writers' League Against Lynching.
Randezvous Poets Club.
Poets Council of National Womens party.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WRITINGS

"The Heart of a Woman" is the first collection of a writer who has more than once impressed the discerning by the delicacy and grace of her work. Mrs. Johnson cultivates the elusive, almost epigrammatic lyric that is just now so popular and that has perhaps received most attention in the work of Sara Teasdale. In fact her work more than once exhibits much of the same quality as that of this distinguished poet. All told, these little books not only mark a transition but give promise of greater things to come. They are significant, not only for the Negro race, but for the literature of America."

Benjamin Brawley in
"Southern Workman".

"Mrs. Johnson's philosophy of life is simple, unpretentious, but wholesome and spiritually invigorating. **she belongs to those who, under the leadership of Sara Teasdale, have been rediscovering the Sapphic Cult of Love as the ecstacy of life. ******above all, her material has been expressed with a candor that shows that she brings to the poetic field what it lacks most, the gift of the elementary touch."

Alain Leroy Locke - Introducing "Autumn Cycle".

"Those who would know what it means to be a colored woman in 1922 --and know it not so much in fact as in feeling, apprehension, unrest, delicate yet stern thought -- must read Georgia Douglas Johnson's "Bronze" **********none can fail to be caught here and there by a word, a phrase, a period that tells a life history or even paints the history of a generation. ********as a revelation of the soul struggle of the women of a race it is invaluable."

- W.E.B. DuBois in Introductio

"Little songs -- each a fine bit of craftmanship---all piping, plaintive tunes of life's fulities and unfulfillments."

Washington Evening Star.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WRITINGS (Continued)

"Georgia Douglas Johnson is one of the finest and most distinctive voices in the renaissance of modern American poetry. Her song is simple, gentle, and essentially poignant, speaking its message directly to the heart. Here is a book to own and cherish."

Clement Wood.

"The foremost woman poet of the race, whose lyrics have some of that flame-like intensity and delicate music which make Christina Rosetti the foremost woman poet of England. I do not wish it to be understood that I limit her horizon when I characterize her as the foremost woman poet of her race. She expands beyond into the universal.....she renders and interprets the mysterious and inexplicable secrets of feminity."

William Stanley Braithwaite.

"It is the spirit in which Miss Millay might write of herself, if she was to awake in the shell of one of another age..... her tragedy is almost trenchant, so unfailing is its restraint. A tragedy she goes far to body in a new way, so that it carries a content as arresting as if we were to find it three thousand years old, in a tomb."

Zona Gale in Literary Digest Book Review.

April 1, 1936

Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

15-12-151

My dear Georgia:

I should be very glad to respond to Houghton Mifflin when they write me. I was in Washington a minute last week, but did not get a chance to call.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM

Georgia Johnson

1461 S St. N.W.
Washington D.C.
12/31/36

15-12-152

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I came across a saying current about 50 A.D. that I wanted to send on to you as I consider you to be one of this number. It is:

"
There are seventy and seven who have the ears of the world and I am one of them"

I read it in THE JEW by Feuctwanger.

Now: Mrs Hope requested me to say to you immediately when I wrote that she would like so much if you would stop by here(She is at Edward Hopes at Howard) as she wanted to see you before yo went on to Atlanta. I promised to do this forh her as she is just recovering from a se vere cold.

May I now add my wishes to you and yours for a very prosperous and kindly New Year'

Of cpurse I would like to see you too!

Very sincerely, Georgia Johnson

November 12, 1936

My dear Miss Johnson:

I wonder if you would be good enough to translate this letter into Spanish for me? I shall be very grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

1524

Miss Hermese Johnson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

November 14, 1936

Dear Dr. Logan,

It has been a pleasure to translate this letter into Spanish for you. I have done it to the best of my humble capacity. I am sure that it will be satisfactory.

15-4

May I call to your attention that in the address of Dr. Ramos, I hhink that that word, Praia, should be Prado. You can easily verify this by referring to the original copy.

If an accurate copy of this letter is made, (with special reference to accents and punctuation) I am sure that it will meet your approval.

I shall be glad to assist you in any further correspondence involving a working knowledge of the Castilian tongue.

Sincerely yours,

Hermese E. Johnson

Hermese E. Johnson

November 14, 1936

My dear Miss Johnson:

Thank you very much for your splendid translation into Spanish of the letter addressed to Mr. Ramos. I believe that the spelling praia is Portugese for prado. Your offer for further cooperation is highly appreciated and I believe that we shall have occasion to call upon you frequently.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Miss Hermese Johnson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-4

November 30, 1936

My dear Miss Johnson:

May I impose upon you again to the extent of asking you to translate the enclosed letter? Without your collaboration the office would be greatly handicapped in its task.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Miss Hermese Johnson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

1-15-4

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

December 1, 1936

My dear Dr. Logan,

It has been a pleasufe to translate this letter for you. May I onee more reiterate that I am extremely happy when my services to you are valuable in any degree. Do not hesitate to call upon me at any time.

13-4

Sincerely yours,

Hermese E. Johnson

Hermese E. Johnson

December 5, 1936

My dear Miss Johnson:

Thank you once more for your very gracious service in translating the letter to Dr. Ortis. We shall comply with your request to not hesitate to call upon you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-41

Miss Hermese Johnson
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Professor James Weldon Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

15-24

413 West 148th Street
New York City

December 5, 1936

Dr. Rayford Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-10-7

My dear Dr. Logan:

I did during the summer receive the list of suggested subjects for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro that Dr. Du Bois has compiled. The material came to me at my home in Great Barrington, Mass. I regret to say that I came down from Great Barrington to New York without bringing the material with me; and so I am unable to make any suggestions about it until I am able to see it again.

Sincerely yours,

James Weldon Johnson

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

President Mordecai W. Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Johnson:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

D 15-24

Encyclopaedia [1936]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March Sixth
1 9 3 5

Ency

15-24-9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the five copies of a digest of "Opinion on An Encyclopaedia of The Negro", which you were kind enough to send me.

These, I believe, will be sufficient for my purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

November Second

1 9 3 6

Dear Dr. Logan:

Thank you for your letter of October twenty-third addressed to President Johnson concerning a list of suggested subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat.

It is the intention of President Johnson to go over the list at his earliest convenience, and I believe you will be hearing from him in a very short time.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Hurst Hill

Richard Hurst Hill
Executive Secretary

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-14

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 6, 1936

15-202-118

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

You have been very kind to accept invitations from us recently--we are indeed very grateful. I beg your indulgence in extending this invitation to you and all of us here hope that you will be as kind to us in this instance as you have been heretofore.

On Tuesday, April 7th, we shall observe our annual Founders' Day exercises. The tentative plan provides for a discussion in the morning from ten to twelve-thirty o'clock of the topic "Developing Student Personalities in a Segregated Community." This subject is to be discussed from the point of view of both white and Negro students, and will be in the form of a seminar. We are interested in having a candid, frank, analytical discussion of this question. We have never had a discussion before a Negro audience of the effect of segregation on the personality of white students. We are asking a white teacher to discuss this phase of the topic.

I am writing to invite you to discuss this topic from the point of view of the Negro students. We genuinely hope that you will find it possible to accept this place on our program. As soon as the speaker who is to discuss this topic from the viewpoint of the white students has accepted, I shall let you know. The addresses delivered on this occasion will be printed in the April issue of the Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, and we ask that all manuscripts be in the office by March 20th. These manuscripts will be kept strictly confidential until after the addresses are given. The College will bear your transportation expenses from Atlanta to Charlotte and return, and provide for your entertainment while you are in Charlotte.

Will you please let me hear from you by return mail?

Sincerely yours,

T. E. McKinney
Dean

TEM:WM

15-20a-119

February 11, 1938

Mr. T. E. McKinney
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

My dear Mr. McKinney:

I have your letter of February 6. I appreciate your kind invitation but regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be present. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture

March 31, 1936

15-11-24

President Henry McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

My dear President McCrorey:

I am very sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation to the sixty-ninth anniversary exercises of Johnson C. Smith University.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 17, 1936

15-20a-121

acknowledged June 19, 1936 — Form 2 issued. Mr McKinney asked to inform other Committee Members.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The second annual conference of the Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges is to meet here at Johnson C. Smith University on Saturday, October 31, 1936. We are making an effort now to line up the program.

The plan for the program calls for a morning session and an afternoon session. The morning session will consist of papers and discussions of two pertinent subjects of interest to teachers of the social sciences. The afternoon session will be given over to reports of committees. The committees to make reports are the Committee on Required Courses in the Social Sciences, the Committee on Bibliography, Committee on Findings and Recommendations, and the Committee on Permanent Organization.

I am writing to ask if you will be kind enough to prepare the report for the Committee on Bibliography for presentation at the meeting in October. The persons associated with you on this committee are Dr. Charles H. Wesley and Dr. Ralph J. Bunch of Howard University.

I will appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney

T. E. McKinney
Dean

TEM:WM

15-20a-120

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

QUESTIONNAIRE

School: Atlanta University Address: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Person filling out questionnaire: W. E. B. Du Bois Department: Sociology

1. These subjects are discussed in detail in Course 467, "Sociology of Conflict" and 468, "Social Pathology" and in two seminars on "American Negro Problems" and "Race Problems in the Modern World".

2. Students and professors have taken part in community projects and made a number of community studies.

3. In Course 471 and in several history courses, the activities and achievements of Negroes are emphasized.

4. A. Orientation Course
   B. Human Ecology
   C. Statistics
   D. General Sociology
   E. Race Problems

5. Lack of properly trained teachers and timidity at open and frank examination of race and economic problems.

December 7, 1936

My dear Mr. Jones:

As you will see from this letterhead there has been projected an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This Encyclopaedia will include individuals, topics, and events in the history of Latin-America as well as in other parts of the world. During the absence of the editor, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, I am attempting to compile a list of specialists in each of the Latin-American countries who might be willing to cooperate in perfecting the list of subjects which this Encyclopaedia should treat. We have already received the cooperation of Monsieur Dantes Bellegarde for Haiti and Professor Richard Pattee for Puerto Rico. I am, moreover, in correspondence with Mr. Arturo Ramos of Brazil. As yet, however, we do not have the names of competent persons for any of the other Latin-American countries. If you would be so good as to suggest out of your wide personal acquaintance the names of individuals with whom I might correspond, we should be more likely thereby to make the Latin-American sections of the Encyclopaedia as authoritative as we hope the other sections will be.

15-10-8

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Professor Clarence F. Jones
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

(over)

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

nt to:

Professor Herbert I. Priestley
University of California
Berkeley, California

Professor A. Curtis Wilgus
George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clarence F. Jones
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

Mr. G. H. Blakeslee
Clark University
Corcester, Massachusetts

Mr. W. W. Sweet
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Francis B. Steck
Catholic University of Washington
Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. W. Caughey
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Joseph B. Lockey
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Charles E. Chapman
University of California
Berkeley, California

WALLACE W. ATWOOD
Physical and Regional Geography
DOUGLAS C. RIDGLEY
Geography in Education
CLARENCE F. JONES
Economic and Commercial Geography
W. ELMER EKBLAW
Agricultural Geography and Anthropogeography

S. VAN VALKENBURG
Climatology and Regional Geography
WALLACE W. ATWOOD, JR.
Physiography and Regional Geography
GUY H. BURNHAM
Cartographer

CLARK UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

December 14, 1936

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Logan:

15-10-9

I have your letter of December 7th. I know quite a number of scientific and historical writers of Latin America. However, many of them may not be interested in the particular project which you have in mind.

If I were undertaking the project which is before you I should obtain a copy of "Who's Who in Latin America" published by the Stanford University Press, 1935. In that you will be able to find all of the men who have done good work in the special field in which you are interested. A careful study of this volume ought to reveal the best men in the field to undertake the contribution of materials for your Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Cordially yours,

Clarence F. Jones

Clarence F. Jones
Secretary, School of Geography

CFJ/c

December 19, 1936

My dear Professor Jones:

Thank you for your letter of December fourteenth in which you suggest that "Who's Who in Latin-America" might be helpful to us in finding the best men to undertake contributions of materials to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-10

Professor Clarence F. Jones
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

Encyclopaedia

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Washington, D. C.

d 15-24

My dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed are five copies of a digest of opinions on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. If you wish further copies, I'd be glad to send them to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

Encyclopaedia

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1936

IN REPLY REFER TO 26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

15-1-48

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 24, enclosing the list of names of persons who have approved the Encyclopaedia Project. There is no question as to the need for the Encyclopaedia. You will have excellent cooperation at your disposal when the finances are available to support the undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
Adviser on Negro Affairs

ekj;pa

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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November
Ninth
1936

15-14-1

My dear Professor Logan:-

Referring to your recent letter concerning the suggested subjects which the Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat, this is to say that I have no particular comment or criticism to make on the list. Later, of course, when the work is actually under way, there will probably be suggestions which I would be inclined to offer.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary.

EKJ:RVA

Professor Rayford W. Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

November 12, 1936

My dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you very much for your letter of November ninth with reference to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be grateful to you for suggestions that you may have to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

15-14

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York City
New York

February 11, 1936

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

15-12-85

I am arriving in Chicago Sunday morning February 16, but will come directly to Peoria where I have to speak that afternoon. I shall return late Sometime Sunday evening. I will let you know just when. I shall be in Chicago Monday and Tuesday, leaving Wednesday.

This is all assuming that the Hotel Jones is still open and running. I shall telephone you Sunday and find out and go where ever you recommend.

I hope this will find you all well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[JONES]

4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
Feb. 19, 1936.

Dearest Mr. Du Bois: You are probably on the train now hurrying away from this icy Arctic weather. My! how I shall miss you! It was lovely to have you here. Much I could have looked after you better - but I know you took the will for the deed. A safe & happy journey to you & I hope you'll find everything O.K. at the University on your arrival.

Please send me the article in "Foreign Affairs" - of which you spoke. I shall be very careful of it - also the manuscript which you loaned me to read - & shall return both to you. Please send the article at once & I may receive it by Monday, if possible. Longer letter sent true.

Lovingly, Mildred.

at school - Wed. noon.

15-12-86

February 21, 1936

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

I arrived in Atlanta safely last night about seven o'clock. I had breakfast in our restaurant and ate a shameless amount. I trust you found your keys all right. I am terribly ashamed of forcing myself upon your hospitality and not going to that excellent little hotel. I am really tremendously intrigued by your recommendation of it. Nevertheless, I had a lovely time and thank you for it.

15-12-87

The audience at Muncie was very good and I was entertained in the lovely home of a Negro upholsterer. I left at eleven o'clock and went to Anderson, waiting in a depot which instead of being too cold was too warm, and until two o'clock in the morning. Then I took a sleeper to Cincinnati and then a train directly to Atlanta.

As you probably learned from the telegram sent me, President Hope is dead. It has been a shock which I have not been able to realize yet. I shall write you later about the trip around the world and I am sending you herewith a copy of "Foreign Affairs" with articles on Italy and Ethiopia. Kindly return it to me when you are through.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enc. herewith

Sunday A.M.

Kenwood 8670

Mildred B. Jones

4509 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.
March 1, 1936.

My dearest Mr. DuBois!

Both your letter and the "Foreign Affairs" came promptly on Monday - as per request. Thank you much for them. Both your manner (of your lecture given here) & the article in "For. Affairs" are very helpful. I shall return them to you sometime before March 15th. As for your letter - you should be spanked for "ragging" me (as the students say) about the recommendation of the "nice little hotel". Oh, well, you always were, and probably always will be, an awful tease - & I know you don't mean a word of even a letter of what you say when you start in that vein - so "I should marry"!

15-12-88

President Roper's death was

certainly a shock to me too. You may recall that I asked you how he was, and you told me he was O.K. Well, one never can tell how suddenly life may end. I am going to take your advice and stop "rushing around like a tornado" — & won't you please continue to take good care of yourself. I don't see you often — but I always know that you think of me & love me — & one has so few true friends in this world that one wants the best for them & wants to keep them. I am constantly urging Ned to work a little less hard — he overworks much of the time. Mr. Hoge's death & the sudden death of Mr. Charles Green of Detroit — last week — (he was formerly of Macon, Ga. — his mother was a sister of a Negro Congressman — White was the name I think — of many years ago — from North Carolina —) have made many pause & think. The 2nd telegram (re: Pres. Hoge's death) came at midnight Thurs. Feb. 20 — & I knew you'd often be in Atlanta

5-12-89

so did not receive it — the messenger boy told me its contents — & said a previous one had been sent in the afternoon to 4908 (no such number exists) "Jones" & had been returned for better address. Even with the wrong number, it would have been received O. K. had it been sent in care of Mildred Bryant-Jones — but Jones is not known — & I have never used it & it does not in telephone directory either. How does Dr. Hofer death cause drastic change in the management of the University? What of that as soon as I knew of his death. What will the "set up" be? Will you be affected in any way?

5-12-20

Do write me all about your plans — re: your boat, P.S. line, German vacations, & around the world, etc.

Today we begin "navigating" on Eastern time. Imagine the time I'll have to get up to be at school! Goodness me, dare I go to bed at all? Wonder.

The ground is clear of snow at last. Yesterday I dared to discard galoshes – i.e. temporarily for snow & cold may return at any time – but not pray to be delivered from any such weather as we experienced (?) during Jan. & Feb.

The umbrella is well & happy, thank you & awaits your return.

Write.

Lovingly, "Sauterne-by & Co Later-ally" (à la Station Hôtel Univers)

Yours,

Mildred.

April 2, 1936

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

I am sailing June 5 on the St. Louis, which is I presume about a ten-day boat. I shall spend a week in England and then make my way toward Germany. I already have engaged accommodations in Berlin for July. I shall be in various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland during August, September, October and November. Then, I expect to start East. If I can satisfactorily figure out the expense, I shall spend December in Russia, China and Japan, leaving late in the month for Hawaii and arriving in the United States in mid-January.

15-12-91

Now suppose you go to work and figure out a trip that will touch this somewhere. I should think that a Christmas trip to Hawaii would be just what you would need. I will let you have more definite information with dates within a month.

I have just spent a very pleasant ten days in New York, chiefly entertaining Du Bois Williams. The family was well, and theaters and movies interesting.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois
April 19, 1936.

My dearest Mr. Du Bois:

Every single day since your letter of April 2 came, I wanted to answer it - but, my Dear, I have had one hectic time for the past few weeks and when I have not been flying around like mad trying to get necessary things done here at home when "help" failed to show up; sitting up at nights at the hospital with my friend Margaret Flagg Palmer whose husband lay there dying, or calling the police to try to apprehend ruffians who vainly tried to get in & then wantonly shot (from my back steps) real bullets into my kitchen - where thank goodness, I

15-12-92

was not — well at other times I've been trying to do my regular work & snatch a little rest and food, if I could.
Now if you can find a longer & more involved sentence than the fore-going one, you are good! Anyway, I hope you will be successful in interpreting it — as I meant it to be.

Hope you are well. On a warm day last week before last, I foolishly took off my fur coat. Result: I've been fighting a cold. Having dosed myself heroically, I am now on the road to recovery already. Hope so.

You must have fine visit in N. Y. Du Bois Williams is sweet & interesting, I know. Does she remember you when you go home?

About the trip — write me particulars please — as you said you would — & don't put off writing until the last moment,

15-12-93

please, because I shall want to write you (& hear from you, too) again before you sail on June 8.

Mr. Man, you have the faculty of taking life as it comes & of getting out of it - & also putting into it a great deal that is worth while.

Write.

Lovingly,
Mildred. Bryant
Jones

15-12-94

April 21, 1936

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

You can certainly cook up a lot of adventures. Have you ever seriously tried writing fiction? Moreover, if I mistake not, I wrote you detailed dates and places about my trip sometime ago; but I'll repeat them:

15-12-95

I am leaving for England June 5. I shall spend a week in London and a week in Paris, and arrive in Berlin July 1. I shall be in various parts of Germany for at least four months, probably visiting Switzerland and Austria in the meantime. In November, I shall start for Russia, probably stopping a day or so in Sweden. I shall cross Siberia, beginning about November 15, and arriving twelve days later in China, where I shall spend a week or ten days. Then, I shall spend about two weeks in Japan and start across the Pacific about the 20th of December, arriving in Hawaii and spending about ten days. I shall reach the United States about the middle of January, and Atlanta about the 31st.

This is about as definite as I can make the dates now. I shall not make final arrangements for visiting Russia and the East until I get to Germany.

I hope you have scared that cold away and that you are strong enough to cope with all the burglars and highwaymen. I have just been to speak to the N.H.S.A. in your dear old Louisville. They had a big attendance.

With best love

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Kenwood 8670

4809 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.
April 28, 1936.

15-12-96

My dearest Mr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your prompt reply & I don't care if you did try to scold a bit. Didn't you say you'd write again within the month & did you give "further details as you freely prophesied — oh, well — "Life is like that"! The man says he will write — the woman says "do so" — he scolds. No, I never tried writing fiction — it never occurred to me that I had the least flair for it. Besides, my life has

~~has~~ been so crowded with realities that might be easily confused (by a skeptic or unbeliever) with fiction that, had I the flair I'd have no taste for it. The bullet hole-mite evidence of the truth of my statements will be here, doubting Thomas, when you return! Enough of that — but I won't tell you of another momentous happening of last Saturday — nix — you are too "scoffy." And I won't tell you of my new red lace dress & Venetian shawl & new 3 piece spiffy suit & 3 new hats which are too yiddy for words & slippers so

extreme that my friends look upon their "made" beige brown – (les vielles chats?) – no I won't. And you did not give me your address in Berlin – & I can not write you until you do – so I hope you'll do so when it pleases you, kind sir – from America or Germany is O.K. – & I know you are going to have a gorgeous time & a wonderful voyage on the St. Louis, etc. – & I love you much – even if you do deserve a spanking!

Well I must go down town & buy myself some gloves, and

stockings & 4 other things.

"Bahai" L. G. Gregory is in this week of the month- mote a review of "Black Reconstruction in the April issue of "World Order" - a Bahai Magazine published by World Order, 135 E. 57th St., N. Y. City. - but he couldn't resist Bahaing all through the review. He tries so forcibly to convert people that it is not pleasant. I am sorry. It does not help his cause.

The weather is pleasant - 38° above zero today - not 18 or 20° below.

Keep well. God bless you.

Lovingly,
Mildred.
Jones

Received 1870 Friday Aft. Sept 5, 1936.

Medical B. Jones

4809 Indiana Ave,
Chicago, Illinois

15-12-97

My dear Mr. DuBois: Your letter of August 20, in which the lovely Bayreuth card was enclosed was waiting me when I reached home on Sept 10 from the busiest trip I have ever had. I hope that you received my letter from Honolulu. It is a "dream place" — Hawaii is the most beautiful land I've ever seen. But so glad I went even tho it was a very expensive trip for five short weeks. It was so lovely! The Pacific was "rollers" I'm quite anti-pacific on the return voyage but lovely never-the-less. I am so happy that you are well and are having such a good time. We shall have lots

to talk about when you come to Chicago in February. Are you coming here before going to Atlantic? I believe when that I remember that you said you'd reach Atlanta about Feb. 1 — so I conclude you'd come later to Chicago.

15-12-98

Mr & Mrs. Nobbs Smith were lovely to me in Honolulu. Mr Smith has done a wonderful work in Hawaii. I told him you were coming that way around Christmas time & wanted you to know each other & would ask you to get in touch with him while there. His offices are Room 327, etc. in the Dillingham Bldg. in the downtown district. He is 1st Asst. of the Bureau of Research of the Hawaiian Islands, has been in the Legislature, etc. The Smiths are genuinely fine people & you'd like them much. Met a Mr. Robert Woods at the Smiths house who is physical director of the Paloma Settle-

ment. He hoped did ask you to visit the Settlement. You can easily find Mr. Smith's office or home telephone in the telephone directory & he can put Mrs Woods in touch with you or vice versa. The Stirling Exchange Bldg. is a very short distance from the docks.

William Pickens had just left Honolulu before I arrived & had stayed at the Hotel Alexander Young - where I stayed. I understand that the Blaisdell Hotel on Fort St. is also very good & much more reasonable than the Alexander Young.

I hope that all of your family keep well. I heard that Boie is growing so you'll be surprised when you see her. Nell's baby girl was born on August 25th. She is a darling - has a double chin & we are quite daffy about her.

School is starting as usual. Keep well & enjoy everything & tell me about it when you write. Lots of love.

Yours, Mildred.

15-12-99

[JONES]

Kenwood 8670
4809 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
Aug. 31, 1936.

Mr. Robert B. Jones

My dearest Mr. du Bois:

Can't understand why your letter was so long in reaching me - but it's hard to tell about letters that cross the ocean - even on air-ships. Am writing to you & to Mr. Nolle R. Smith, Dillingham Bldg., Honolulu today & am asking that if he cannot conveniently see you on your arrival, he will get in touch with you as soon as possible afterward (at either the Blaisdell Hotel or Fort St. or the Alexander Young Hotel - both of which are just 3 or 4 blocks from the dock) & make your short stay in Honolulu as enjoyable as possible. The Smiths are a' people & I know you will like them. I hope this letter

5-12-100

will reach you at Shanghai but, because of the sea-men's strike, am not sure - & since even airmail would not go beyond Manilla in any event - I am sending you also a line to the Katsuta Maru (at Yokohama) sailing Dec. 17.

15-12-51

Hope you are having wonderful trip. Am sure you are - & that you'll like Honolulu. Hope to return there some day. More of that anon & confidentially: & did I tell you of the terrible happenings here while I was your last summer - my eldest sister died in a nearby town & also my aged housekeeper (with whom I had hoped to surprise you on your next visit) & Nadia's wife had a Cesarian (I don't know about the spelling) operation. The Baby is fine tho - & so is the Mother. You will remember that Mr. Jones died suddenly some thing over 3 years ago. More anon.

Shall be so glad to see you. Do keep well & right side up.

You are gallivanting around the world at a terrible rate!

German is an awful language to learn! I hope I can acquire a sufficient knowledge to read it. I'll not worry about the speaking. No indeed!

Lots of love,

Mildred.

15-12-102

[JONES]

Kenwood 8878.

4859 Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Illinois.
Oct. 31, 1936.

15-12-103

My dear Mr. DuBois: Your letter from Germany was late in reaching me but I am today sending a letter to you at Shanghai & one to Mr Noble A. Smith, Hellingham Bldg., Honolulu. Am sending this letter to you at the ship - so that in case you have left Shanghai before my letter gets there (the sea-man's strike is now in full force - & over air mail goes no farther than Manilla) you will get this. Am asking that if Mr Smith cannot see you on arrival, he will get in touch with you at once at either the Blaisdell Hotel on Kort St. or the Alexander Young Hotel - both of which are just 3 or 4 blocks from the dock. The Smiths are lovely folks & I know you'll like them & enjoy

your short stay in Honolulu.

I'm rushing around as usual. Lost my eldest sister (now my immediate family number 3) & my aged but capable housekeeper (with whom I hoped to surprise you) while here in Hawaii. Ned nursely had his hands full then. His wife had a caesarean operation (successful) & those two deaths, too. His mother was in the East & I was in Honolulu. You will remember too that Mr. Jones died suddenly some 3 years ago. More anon. Lots to tell you when I see you. Life is surely a queer proposition in this world of ours.

15-12-104

A few weeks ago I read "Live Alone & like it" — well, I do.

See you in January. Keep well. Love.

Mildred.

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101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 29, 1936

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Telephone: Ashland 4-8578 (New York).
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.
Washington Address: 2408 Massachusetts Avenue.

EUROPEAN ADDRESS
2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

15-6

Mr. W. A. Shields
Acting Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Shields:

Your letter of July 21st to Dr. Jones has been received in Dr. Jones' absence from the City. The mimeographed copy of suggested subjects on America for the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro has also come.

As Dr. DuBois is in Europe at the present time we hope that the delay in Dr. Jones' reply caused by his absence from New York will not cause any inconvenience. I shall bring your letter and the suggested list to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Jones

October 23, 1936

My dear Mr. Jones:

15-8-50

During the summer Mr. W. A. Shields, acting secretary to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois sent you a list of suggested subjects which an Encyclopaedia of the Negro should treat, with a request that you send him any criticisms or suggestions that might occur to you. Since it is the desire of Dr. Du Bois to have this list in final shape early in 1937, I will be grateful to you if you will send in your criticisms as soon as you have had time to go over the list.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones
Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City
New York

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(over)

Sent to:

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Hampton Institute

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32 Doellestrasse

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Social Science Research Council

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/58

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Miss Mollie Dunlop
C/O Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

You will note by the enclosed literature that I am interested in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Preliminary to this project, I am trying to locate this year the best collections of books and pamphlets and source material concerning the Negro in the various libraries of the United States and in private hands. I should be very glad indeed if you would give me any information on this subject or the names of any persons with whom I might communicate.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/53

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 24, 1936

Mr. Charles H. Thompson
Editor, Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

How long have you been publishing the list of the Doctor's theses on the subject of the Negro in your Journal? What would be the cost of securing all the volumes in which this report occurs? What would be the cost of a complete set of your Journal with discounts given departmental libraries? And finally, how could one get hold of lists giving the names and whereabouts of theses written on the subject of the Negro before you began your publication?

I should be very much obliged for this information at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Encyclopaedia

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 26, 1936

A1 125 167

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of February 24, which has come during Dr. Thompson's absence, will have his attention when he returns to the office early next week. He will be glad, I am sure, to send the information which you request.

Sincerely yours,

Hortense C. Moon

Hortense C. Moon
Secretary to Dr. Thompson

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 4,1936

41/12F179

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Upon my return to the office I am just in receipt of your letter of February 24 in which you make inquiries concerning our publication of theses and dissertations in the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

In answer to your first query, we have been publishing lists of theses and dissertations since April 1932. To your second query, may I state that the cost of securing all of the volumes of the Journal in which this report occurs would be $11.00. In answer to your third query, the cost of a complete set of the Journal, comprising the four volumes issued to date, would cost $20.00. In answer to your final question, may I state that Dr. Caliver of the Office of Education attempted to supplement Work's Bibliography of the Negro, beginning in 1929. You, of course, know of Work's Bibliography of the Negro, the one other source from which I think you could get this information in print. You probably know that the Library of Congress has a complete card catalogue of all of the doctor's dissertations printed in the leading institutions.

Hoping that this information serves your purpose,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

Encyclopaedia

41/12F/83

March 10, 1936

Mr. Charles H. Thompson
Journal of Negro Education
Department of Education
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

I have examined the lists of theses on the Negro which you have published in your Journal since 1932. I am told that in the Library of Congress there are lists going back for sometime before 1932. I don't know how long. I am writing to ask if it would be possible for the gentleman who collects and edits your lists from year to year to look over the lists in the Library of Congress and estimate for me what it would cost to copy the list and from the beginning down to 1932. I do not suppose that they would have duplicate cards. If the cost is not too great, I want these lists copied for the projected Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 13,1936

41/12F/85

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am just in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you make inquiry as to whether or not it would be possible for the member of the editorial staff of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, who is responsible for the bibliography of theses and dissertations, to make an estimate of the cost involved in transcribing the titles of such theses as are found in the Library of Congress.

I have just turned your letter over to Dr. Ellis O. Knox, Associate Professor of Education, who collects this material for the Journal. He will write you directly concerning the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

[JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY]

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The Journal of Negro History

CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR
1538 NINTH STREET, N.W.,
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May 13, 1936

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have received various complaints from you to the effect that you have not received certain issues of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY. We have tried to supply this demand. In so doing we have sent you as many as four copies of the Journal. This morning we received a letter that your last complaint was misdirected. It should have gone to the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION. In case these four issues come to your hand, as I am sure they will do, kindly return three to us.

Respectfully yours,

E. A. Hovet

15-18-1

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 25, 1926

Mr. C. G. Woodson
The Journal of Negro History
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

We have received only one copy of the April number of the Journal of Negro History. If any other copies come to hand, we should be glad to return them.

I am sorry to have bothered you with the complaint directed to the Journal of Negro Education.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

15-18-2